"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; cloudy, warmer tomorrow; moderate variable winds.
Full weather report and chart on page 22.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,796. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. / Elsewhere, Two Cents.

WHITMAN GOES IN AS BELLS TOLL 12

New Governor Takes Up Reins of Office at Midnight Without Waiting for Ceremonial.

LEGAL POINT IS INVOLVED

Courts Advise Him to Re-designate Justices Whose Terms Expired with 1914.

ACCEPTS OWN RESIGNATION

First Official Act Is Followed by Appointment of Charles Albert Perkins as District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 1.—As the hands of the big clock in the Executive Chamber at the State Capitol marked the midnight hour and tolling bells and screaming whistles proclaimed 1915, Charles S. Whitman took up his duties as Governor of the State of New York. His first official act was to accept his own resignation as District Attorney of New York County. This was followed by the appointment of Charles Albert Perkins to succeed him as District Attorney and the re-designation of five Justices of the Appellate Division, whose terms expired with the old year.

Unusual circumstances forced the new Governor to set aside precedent in the very opening moments of his Administration by assuming the reins of Government before his formal induction into office. Mr. Whitman had been urged by the Justices of the Appellate Division to pursue this course. It seems that not only the designated terms, but the actual terms for which two of the Justices had been elected, expired with the midnight hour, and their colleagues in the Appellate Division had advised Mr. Whitman that certain decisions which had been framed, but which had not actually been handed down, might be brought into question unless the Justices were redesignated promptly at midnight.

The two Justices whose elective terms expired at midnight were Adelbert P. Rich of Auburn and Frederick W. Kruse of Olean. The other Justices whom Gov. Whitman designated for another term of nine years were Victor J. Dowling of New York, Chester B. McLaughlin of Fort Henry, and Frank C. Laughlin of Buffalo. These three sit with the Appellate Division in the First Department, which takes in New York City. Justice Rich is assigned to the Second Department and Justice Kruse to the Fourth Department, where he is the presiding Justice.

Gov. Whitman had paved the way for immediately assuming office by taking the oath in New York before Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division. The Governor's official oath has been on file in the office of the Secretary of State since last Wednesday.

Police on the Alert.

Mr. Whitman arrived at the Capitol shortly after 7 o'clock last evening. He got a heartier reception than any of his recent predecessors received on their first coming to Albany. About 2,000 persons lined the streets in the vicinity of the railroad station and sent up a cheer as the Governor-elect was escorted from the platform to an automobile which had been sent to the station by Gov. Glynn to convey his successor to the Executive Mansion.

A heavy police guard was on hand. Chief Hyatt of the Albany police had sent a dozen mounted men and a score of foot policemen to the railroad station to keep order. Half a dozen Albany detectives mixed in the crowd at the station and seemed to be keeping a sharp lookout. Long before he train carrying Mr. Whitman rolled into the station the crowd was forced back almost half a block from the waiting motor car. In addition the Governor-elect had with him on the train a bodyguard of fur detectives who had been sent along from New York. At the head of the New York detectives was Lieut. Sylvester Brereton, who has acted as bodyguard to half a dozen of Mr. Whitman's predecessors in the Governor's office. With Lieut. Brereton were Detectives Riordan, Hughes, and Young from the Central Office.

This watchfulness of the police was said to have been inspired by fear that the past activities of the Governor-elect in the prosecution of New York gunmen and his recent participation in the prosecution of the Baff case might lead to some attempt at violence during the inauguration today. Not for a minute during the inaugural parade, during the ceremonies in the Assembly Chamber and the subsequent receptions in the Executive Chamber and at the Executive Mansion this afternoon, will the vigilance of the police be relaxed. Even though the authorities here scout the suggestion that anything more than ordinary precaution is at the bottom of this activity on the part of the police, it is a fact that no Governor-elect in recent years has been so carefully guarded as Mr. Whitman.

In Whitman's Party.

The Governor-elect was accompanied on his arrival here by Assistant District Attorney Perkins, now his successor; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hoffman of New York, who are close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman; Col. William Hayward, who is to be Mr. Whitman's legal adviser; Mrs. von Jagreman, wife of Prof. von Jagreman, who is head of the German Department at Harvard University; ad Aunt of the Governor-elect, and Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mrs. von Jaggeman and Mr. Perkins's accompanied Mr. Whitman to the executive mansion, where they were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Whitman. The other guests at the dinner party were Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, who had come up from New York on an earlier train for the inauguration. After dinner most of the incoming elective State officials and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, with their wives,

Continued on Page 4.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

George W. Ochs Resigns as Editor—Loving Cup From Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The Public Ledger tomorrow will print the following announcements on its editorial page:

George W. Ochs, editor of The Public Ledger, has tendered his resignation on account of an entirely amicable but irreconcilable difference of views between us as to the publication of the paper, and I have accepted it with much regret. The resignation goes into effect January 1, 1915.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS,
President Public Ledger Company.
Dec. 31, 1914.

In leaving The Public Ledger I sever a connection where I had full control of all departments from 1902 to 1912, and of the editorial and news exclusively, from 1913 to 1915. The differences of opinion between Mr. Curtis and myself relate solely to the publishing details of The Public Ledger. In respect to the maintenance of the highest journalistic ideals and the safeguarding of the editorial and news pages from commercialism in any form, we were at all times in fullest accord. As our differences with respect to the publication of the newspaper, while amicable, were so divergent, I exercised the option to retire, reserved by me at the time I negotiated the sale of the property.

I leave The Public Ledger enjoying a larger circulation and a greater volume of business than at any time in its long history, with the proud consciousness that at the end of my twelve years' editorial direction its large and rapidly expanding clientele accords the publication fullest confidence and holds it in higher esteem than ever before.

GEORGE W. OCHS.
December 31, 1914.

This morning the editorial staff of The Ledger presented to Mr. Ochs a superb silver and gold loving cup, and this afternoon he was the guest of Mr. Curtis at luncheon, where mutual felicitations were exchanged. The report was current that Mr. Ochs had purchased the daily and Sunday Press of this city, but this story he categorically denied, and announced that he had not yet determined his future activities.

Mr. Ochs retains a considerable holding in the underlying securities of The Public Ledger.

To-morrow morning's Public Ledger, over the signature of Mr. Curtis, will also say:

"The New Year brings to the Public Ledger an old Philadelphian. Mr. John L. Spurgeon, who received his initial newspaper training of seven years (1885-92) under the late Charles Emery Smith, returns to Pennsylvania to assume the full executive responsibilities and active editorial direction of the Public Ledger. Mr. Spurgeon knows Philadelphia first hand, and he is in complete accord with our ways. He understands our traditions and he feels our ideals, never having passed from the controlling sway of his early discipline here, in a journalistic school of unfarnished high standards. Mr. Spurgeon's experience in his chosen profession since 1892, includes continuous employment in various editorial positions of trust and executive responsibility on the New York Mail, The New York Herald and The New York World, only having recently returned from a special mission for the last-named publication to London, England."

OPENS SAN DIEGO FAIR.

President in Washington Turns On the Exposition Lights.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The Panama-California Exposition, San Diego's twelve months' celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal, opened at midnight when President Wilson in Washington pressed an electric button that turned on the lights in the buildings and grounds.

Preceding the formal opening were the dedication of a music pavilion and mammoth organ, presented to the exposition and the city by John D. Spreckels.

William McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, represented President Wilson in the ceremonies.

As the personal representative of King Alfonso of Spain, there was present Count del Valle de Salazar, and with him were the legates of other foreign powers.

Fireworks and illuminations signaled the opening of the gates early in the evening, and for three hours there was opportunity to explore the new city of Old Spain, which has risen on the mesa above the Harbor of the Sun.

At 11:30 P. M. the formal ceremony of throwing wide the gates to the world began. Lyman J. Gage of San Diego, former Secretary of the Treasury, introduced Col. D. C. Collier, former President of the exposition. After describing the inception of the exposition, Col. Collier made way for President G. Aubrey Davidson, to whom were delivered the plans, the keys, and finally the exposition itself.

At midnight the exercises ended, and the flash of an electric spark in the White House carried over the wires President Wilson's announcement.

ARKANSAS NEEDS $10.

State's Executive Appeals for Funds to Print His Message.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31.—Gov. George W. Hays, who begins a second term tomorrow, has appealed to four newspapers to join in defraying the expense of having printed advance copies of his bi-ennial message to the Legislature. Gov. Hays says that the general revenue fund is now $200,000 short and he is endeavoring in every way to curtail expenses.

The expense of printing the message, the Governor says, is only $10 and each newspaper is asked to contribute $2.50. Three of them have consented to do so. The Legislature meets on Jan. 11.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

RECORD REVELS USHER IN 1915

Broadway's Largest Crowd Gives a Noisy Welcome to the New Year.

THE LID OFF ALL NIGHT

Hotels and Cafes, Packed to Doors, Never Had a More Profitable Evening.

THRONGS EASY TO HANDLE

Memorial Service in Madison Sq. for Jacob A. Riis—Times Flashes 300,000 Mark.

In a riot of noise and a whirl of merrymaking such as would have made the good folk of old Peter Stuyvesant's time stare in amazement, New York extended its most up-to-date welcome to 1915. Up out of streets packed with humanity, out of cafes with barely enough elbow room for folks to lift glasses, out of hotels and restaurants crowded to their doors, and even out of the jardins where nothing is supposed to interfere with the art of dancing, arose a mighty roar as the hands of the clock overlapped and the last dying second of 1914 gave way to the first delirious instant of the New Year.

The whole town was awake. Those more peacefully inclined, who sought their beds early, were kept from sleep by the thousands who poured into the streets, armed with tin-horns, cowbells, rattlers, and every known variety of noise-maker. The Gay White Way never held such a crowd, and the overflow was strung along crosstown streets.

Hours before the New Year had any idea of putting in an appearance the human tide swept into Times Square and found its way into theatres and restaurants already jammed to the doors. The theatres had a record night. Tickets could not be bought for any price, for even the speculators were empty-handed. Long trains of automobiles worked their way to the doors and struggled for parking spaces in the side streets, and when the performances were over there was a wild, frantic scramble to get back again.

It was early in the evening when the crowd did its first serious damage. Sweeping along Broadway in ever increasing strength it caught the outer fringe of the all-night board of strategy that had taken up its usual position in front of the war bulletins posted outside the Times Building. Little by little the strategists were swept from tractical positions, and before long the troiches were completely taken by the enemy. Nor were they ever regained.

It took 250 policemen under Inspector Thomas Myers of the Traffic division to handle the crowd in the Times Square section. They had every corner protected and the flow was kept moving in sections at every important crossing. At Forty-second Street, where the throng was at its densest, a dozen policemen kept them flowing in two steady streams and although they had their hands full they managed to keep the revellers under perfect control.

Crowd Easy to Handle.

For one thing, the crowd did not need much handling—so the police said. It was out to make a noise and generally enjoy itself to the full, but there seemed to be less disposition to "start something" than in former years. There were few, if any, of the good old flying wedges of youths who could not wait for their turn to get somewhere. Ticklers there were, of course, but of the harmless paper variety. These could be bought on almost any corner, and were wielded with telling effect by men and women alike. The man who undertook to blaze a New Year's greeting through a tin horn into his neighbor's ear was usually rewarded by a jab from the nearest paper tickler. Many shopkeepers took the precaution to clear their windows.

As the clock worked around toward midnight it began to look as if the entire population of New York was out for the night. People began to take up positions in doorways and angles of building and with heads tilted to dangerous degrees watched the big ball of light poised for its annual fall from the masthead on top of the Times Building tower. Four hundred and fifty incandescent bulbs mobilized into a great yellow ball formed the magnet for thousands as the hour drew near, and when at last the moment came there was a general "Ah" from a host of throats that in the next instant were bellowing "Happy New Year" into the nearest earpiece.

Times Flashes 300,000 Mark.

The figures "1915" were flashed up in large electric lights on top of the Times Building, and the spectators cheered anew. At the southern end of the roof were six more huge figures in electric lights, announcing the circulation of THE TIMES—"300,000."

Of all the visitors who ever came to New York, there is apparently none whose going was as little regretted as the big year 1914. It came in mildly and for a long time it didn't hurt anybody, but then it broke loose, and more damage than any of its predecessors since modern history has been keeping a record.

The moon got the jumy on everybody, for it was very nearly full when it first appeared shortly before 8 o'clock. In spite of this, however, it managed to keep to its straight and narrow path and made the night one of the clearest and brightest that has been seen for some time.

Thousands gave vent to their feelings in much the same manner elsewhere in the city. The historic ringing of the chimes of old Trinity began at 11 o'clock, and a liberal outpouring of those who cherish the traditions of the town gathered in lower Broadway at Wall Street for the ceremony. Inspector Wakefield and 100 men were in charge of this section. Another crowd gathered around the big Christmas tree aglow with lights in City Hall Park, while one of the biggest throngs of all assembled in Madison Square, where another tree shone in all the glory of red, white, and blue bulbs.

Memorial Service for Riis.

It was at Madison Square that a memorial service to Jacob A. Riis was held, beginning at 11 o'clock and lasting until midnight. Five hundred members of singing societies and others associated with Mr. Riis in his lifetime marched from Dr. Parkhurst's church and opened the exercises with a New Year's hymn dedicated to Mr. Riis. The words were thrown on a screen and the crowd

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The New York Times
Averages
Daily and Sunday Circulation
300,000

DYING WOMAN TELLS OF LOVE FOR ROGERS

Man Who Passed as Her Husband Informed Real Wife of Their Life, She Says.

YEARNED FOR HIS DIVORCE

Took Poison and Gave It to Babies So as to Remove Drag on Lawyer—Real Wife Stands by Him.

Unaware that her infant daughter, Lorida, was dead, and that her son, John, 2 years old, was mortally ill from the effects of the bichloride of mercury which she administered to them and then took herself, Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers spent much of the time in Lebanon Hospital yesterday planning to clear the name of her little ones and of Lorlys Elton Rogers, who she looks upon as her husband, before she, too, dies. The dying woman, who told her life story to her family physician, Dr. W. G. Hague, both before and after she took the poison, now believes that that story, one of uncompromising devotion, will free Lorlys Elton Rogers and their children from blame.

Meanwhile, the other Mrs. Lorlys Elton Rogers, formerly Miss Caroline Giddings, whose legal standing as the true wife has been accepted by the Bronx County authorities who are investigating the dual life of her husband, through her brother, Prof. Giddings, said yesterday that her belief in the man whose name she knows another woman shared, was unshaken. Through Prof. Giddings, Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers asserted:

"I may say to you that no matter what he has done or has not done, I never will believe that my husband is anything but a good man."

Miss Ida Rogers's Story.

According to her own story of her life, Mrs. Ida Rogers, who was a Miss Sniffen, was born in New York City. She received a very good education and practiced sculpture and painting. Works of real merit by her now in her empty home and in the houses of friends bear testimony to her skill. She went abroad with her parents and when the returned toll is country they went to San Francisco. Finally the family came back to New York. Subsequently both her mother and father died, and her two brothers entered the service of the Government. One is said to be an officer in the navy.

It was when she was a young woman, according to the dying woman's story, that she met Lorlys Elton Rogers. About the same time the man she regarded as her husband became acquainted with the sister of Prof. Giddings. Rogers likewise was a student in New York City. His first wife, Miss Annie R Roquemore of Montgomery, Ala., from whom he was divorced in 1908, also was in this city.

After his divorce, Rogers and Miss Giddings were married in Chicago. It was only a short while after the lawyer and his second wife had established their home in New York City that Rogers met Miss Ida Sniffen again.

Told Real Wife of Second Love.

She says he told her that his second marriage was a failure and that soon after making that confession to her he professed his love for her. When their first baby was born a little more than two years ago, Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers says Lorlys Elton Rogers made a complete explanation of the extraordinary situation to his wife. She further was informed by him that he told Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers that their love was no longer mutual. Thereupon, according to the dying woman, his wife started off Rogers in earnest that he would for a certain period continue to live with her, receive their friends, and appear with her at public places as though nothing had happened. Rogers even went so far as to tell the woman who is now dying that his second wife had made a written agreement to release him by obtaining a divorce so that he would be free to marry the woman of his third choice.

The rest of the life of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers was spent in anticipation of the fulfilment of such an agreement. She considered any sacrifice worth while, she said, that would obtain for herself and her little ones the legal places of wife and children.

She was given to understand, Mrs. Ida Sniffen said, that the second wife of Lorlys Elton Rogers insisted on being supported in comfort. So the other woman, who passed for Mrs. Lorlys Elton Rogers among her neighbors in the Bronx, did much of her own work, and even denied herself and her family many necessities, hoping that the father in time would support one household. It was when she finally was told that Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers refused to obtain a divorce from Rogers that Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers saw way to despair and took poison.

"I may not have been wise or generous to let him so entangle himself in an impossible situation, but I loved him honestly, and up to that time we had believed everything would be all right and we could live out our lives happily and honorably.

"It seemed best to me to wipe out everything that had entered his life with me. I wanted to set him free to make the most of life which I had ruined. I did not want him to sacrifice his reputation for my love. But now I only seem to have made matters worse. I am glad I cannot get well. I only hope I may die quickly."

Draire's Sister Knew of Other Woman.

The story told by Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers was repeated to Prof. Giddings last night at his home, 246 West 104th Street, and as each of the main statements of the dying woman were made known to him he emphatically said he did not believe it. Earlier in the day Prof. Giddings received reporters at his room in Kent Hall, Columbia University, and told them it was perfectly true that none of his family had known anything about the domestic tangle of Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers and Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers until they learned of it through the newspapers. However, he said, he was not speaking for his sister.

"I have known for two years," said Prof. Giddings, "that there was some-

Continued on Page 11.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausage are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. The success is owing to choice materials and the most care and cleanliness of preparation. New York store, 211 Camden Street. Tel. 3311 Dutilon.—Advt.

KEEP LITERACY TEST BY VOTE OF 47 TO 12

Senators Defeat Amendment to Strike It Out of Immigration Bill.

VOTE TO EXCLUDE NEGROES

Foe of Literacy Test Forces Amendment to Alienate Republican Support on the Final Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Senate today, by a vote of 47 to 12, defeated the amendment of Senator Martine to strike the literacy test from the Immigration bill. This action was taken in the face of the President's known opposition to the literacy test. Soon after that, by a vote of 29 to 25, the Senate added members of the "black or African race" to the list of persons excluded from the country. Before the debate ended a religious issue was injected when, after a general discussion of the Mormon faith in which Senator Smoot of Utah, an apostle of the Latter Day Saints, participated, the immigration restrictions were tightened against believers in polygamy by a vote of 45 to 3.

While the vote retaining the literacy test was almost exactly four to one, for several reasons, it cannot be regarded as a measure of strength. The amendment on which the vote was taken was far from complete. If it had prevailed it would have removed the test from the bill, but retained all the complex machinery for enforcing it. The amendments regarding the negro and tightening the restrictions against polygamists promise more for the ultimate failure of the bill.

The amendment excluding negroes from immigration was presented by Mr. Reed of Missouri, who, with Mr. O'Gorman of New York, has been particularly active against the restrictive features of the bill. He offered it undoubtedly for the single purpose of alienating Republican support from the bill, and the roll call that adopted his amendment indicated that his manoeuvre was successful. Four Republicans and one Progressive voted for the amendment, and practically all the Democrats voted to support legislation against the negro. But twenty-four republicans voted "no," and it is not going too far to say that many of them, in states with a substantial negro vote, will feel compelled to vote against the bill itself, even though they favor the literacy test.

Mr. Reed also proposed the amendment as to Polygamy, and for the same purpose. But as only the two Republican Senators from Utah, and Mr. Hughes, a Democrat from the President's State of New Jersey, voted against it, his success was no greater, and would have in any event would have voted against the bill to save the President the embarrassment of vetoing it.

The voting began on an amendment proposed by Mr. Thomas, a Democrat from Colorado, exempting from the literacy test fugitives from religious, political, or racial persecution, whether evidenced by overt oppression or not. That was rejected by a vote of 26 to 34. The same amendment without the clause about overt acts went the same road, by a vote of 29 to 28. An amendment along the same line by Mr. O'Gorman exempting from the test religious and political refugees also was defeated, by the vote of 28 to 33.

Then came Mr. Martine's amendment eliminating the literacy test, which failed, 12 to 47. Five Republicans and seven Democrats supported the amendment. The Republicans were Senators Brandegee of Connecticut, La Follette of Wisconsin, Lippitt of Rhode Island, McCumber of North Dakota and McLean of Connecticut. The Democrats were Senators Clarke of Arkansas, Lewis of Illinois, Martine of New Jersey, O'Gorman of New York, Ransdell of Louisiana, Reed of Missouri and Walsh of Montana.

Before Mr. Reed proposed his amendment excluding the negro, he offered one excluding all persons not of the Caucasian race. That was too vague for the Senate, and it was rejected by a vote of 9 to 47, but not until after it had occasioned considerable discussion relating to the Japanese. Many Senators declared that it would affect treaty relations.

"Of course, the amendment will include the Japanese in its effect," said Mr. Reed. "But if there is any difficulty about the treaty I will co-operate in a further amendment to postpone the operation of this clause until treaties may be changed. This bill as now drawn violates the spirit if not the letter of our treaties. We prefer to do by indirection that which we have not the courage to do by direction."

After the negro amendment was disposed of, Mr. Reed proposed to exclude Turks and East Indians, and that was rejected by a vote of 10 to 43.

The four Republicans who voted for the exclusion of the negro were Senators Borah of Idaho, Eterling of North Dakota, Sutherland of Utah, and Works of California. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the only Progressive in the Senate, voted with them. The seven Democrats who voted against excluding the negro nearly all from States outside the South were Senators Hughes of New Jersey, Lane of Oregon, Lewis of Illinois, Pomerene of Ohio, Robinson of Arkansas, and Shafroth and Thomas of Colorado.

It has been a long time since the Senate has heard a religious debate. It began today when Mr. Smoot objected to Mr. Reed's amendment regarding polygamy. The bill provided for the exclusion of those believing in the "practice of polygamy." The amendment would exclude those who "believe in, advocate, or practice polygamy." Mr. Smoot said that the Mormon Church since 1890, had declared against polygamous practices, and had kept faith with the Government.

Theoretically, he said, the situation was different. The Mormon faith, he said, demanded obedience to the laws of the land, and also belief in the Bible. The Old Testament, he insisted in certain passages, taught polygamy. His objection to the amendment, he said, was that an immigrant Mormon on being asked if he simply "believed in" polygamy would answer in the affirmative, meaning merely a remote, more or less philosophical belief in it, without any advocacy whatsoever of the practice.

Mr. Root of New York saw the danger of Mr. Reed's amendment in splitting the Republican vote. He said that from a practical point of view, he did not think the amendment accomplished anything, as the Mormon Church no longer preached or practiced polygamy. But he did not wish the Senate to go on record as favoring a weak as against a strong clause excluding polygamists. He thereupon voted for the amendment, agreeing with him the whole party, except the two Senators from Utah.

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ISSUE FULL TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE

Given Out Simultaneously in London and Washington—More Friendly Than Summary.

REPLY TO BE AS AMICABLE

Ready in a Few Days, Page and Grey Already Having Opened Negotiations.

NOTE A CANDID STATEMENT

Britain Warned That Continuation of Seizure Policy Will Imperil American Good-Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—By agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain the text of the American note setting forth the views of this Government in opposition to British interference with American trade was made public late this afternoon in Washington and simultaneously in London. At the same time copies of the American communication were for the first time delivered to the Ambassadors and Ministers of all the powers at Washington, and the note tonight was cabled by them to their respective Governments.

The American communication—it is not a note, strictly speaking, because all notes are sent by mail in diplomacy and never by telegraph—sets forth clearly, as indicated by the summary already published, the conditions of which the American Government and people complain, resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions by the British of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports.

The tone of the communication, which is addressed by the State Department to Ambassador Page, is vigorous but most friendly, and the Ambassador is directed, in communicating the telegram to the British Government, to assure the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the candid statement thus made of the American position is uttered in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that "frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries than silence, which may be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course of conduct which this Government cannot but consider to be an infringement upon the rights of American citizens."

The Government of the United States has viewed with growing concern the large number of vessels laden with American goods destined to neutral ports in Europe which have been seized on the high seas, taken into British ports, and detained sometimes for weeks by the British authorities. During the early days of the war this Government assumed that the policy adopted by the British Government was due to the unexpected outbreak of hostilities and the necessity of immediate action to prevent contraband from reaching the enemy.

For this reason it was not disposed to judge this policy harshly, or protest it vigorously, although it was manifestly very injurious to American trade with the neutral countries of Europe. This Government, relying confidently upon the high regard which Great Britain has so often exhibited in the past for the rights of other nations, confidently awaited amendment of a couse of action which it was entitled by the law of nations.

This expectation seemed to be rendered the more assured by the statement of the Foreign Office early in November that the British Government was satisfied with guarantees offered by the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish Governments as to non-exportation of contraband goods when consigned to named persons in the territories of those Governments, and that orders had been given to the

Continued on Page 2.

KAISER SENDS 1915 GREETING TO AMERICA

Cables a Message of Good Will to President Wilson and the United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (By Wireless to London.)—Emperor William has sent from the Army Headquarters a message to President Wilson conveying his wishes for a happy New Year.

The Emperor also expresses his best wishes for the welfare of the United States.

FRANCIS JOSEPH PRAYS FOR VICTORY IN 1915

New Year's Rescript Expresses Confidence in "Heroic Bravery" of Army and Navy.

VIENNA, Dec. 31, (Via Amsterdam and London.)—Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a New Year's rescript addressed to the Austro-Hungarian army and navy, which reads as follows:

"During five months of the departing year the monarchy has faced numerous and powerful enemies in a war which has been forced upon us and our faithful allies.

"The proved steadfastness of the fighting qualities and the heroic bravery of my army and navy gives me confidence that in the new year of the war Austro-Hungarian warriors on land and sea will emerge with honor from the very severe trials which, for the welfare of the Fatherland, the war may impose upon their military qualities.

"In sorrowful gratitude I remember those who, on the blood-drenched battlefield, have sacrificed their lives for our just cause. With the sincerest prayer that with God's help the new year may see them led to victory, I salute all my brave men."

MISSING BRITISH AIRMAN RESCUED BY TRAWLER

Commander Hewlitt, Who Figured in Cuxhaven Raid, Safe in a Dutch Port.

AMSTERDAM, (via London) Dec. 31.—A telegram received here from Muiden, Holland, at the mouth of the Vecht, says a steam trawler has landed there Flight Commander Hewlett of the British navy, who was one of the British airmen in the recent raid at Cuxhaven and was supposed to have been lost, his machine having been picked up off Heligoland.

Commander Hewlett was rescued off Heligoland soon after he fell, but rough weather delayed the trawler in reaching port.

Flight Commander Hewlett, who is the only son of Mariner Hewlett, the novelist, was among the seven airmen belonging to the British navy—Flight Commanders Oliver, Boss, and Kilner, Flight Lieuts. Wiley and Edwards, and Sub-Lieut. Blackburn—who, on Christmas day, dropped bombs among the German warships at anchor in the Schilling Roads off Cuxhaven and, as has since been reported, demolished a super-zeppelin on shore.

At the time it was believed that Commander Hewlett had perished, for his seaplane was found wrecked by the departing British squadron eight miles off Heligoland in the North Sea. Afterward it was reported that Hewlett had been captured by Germans. He will now be interned unless he can prove to the Dutch authorities his character as a "spy" wrecked sailor" picked up outside the tree mile limit.

NEW DECORATION FOR BRITISH ARMY

"Military Cross," Instituted by the King, Conferred on 100 Officers.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—King George has instituted a new decoration which is called the "Military Cross." It is of silver, and bears the imperial crown on each arm and in the centre the letters "G. R. I." (George, Rex-Imperator.)

Captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, and warrant officers in the army who distinguished themselves in time of war, are eligible to the "Military Cross." It takes precedence over all decorations and medals except the Victoria Cross.

The London Gazette contains the names of about one hundred men on whom the new decoration has been conferred.

The Gazette also anounces that Capt. Grand and Commander Barr, both of the auxiliary cruiser Carmania, have been appointed Companions of the Bath for the services they rendered in the sinking of the German steamer, Cap Trafalgar, off the South American coast in September, and that Capt. John Glossop, of the Australian cruiser, Sydney, has been rewarded in a similar manner for the sinking of the German Cruiser, Emden.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg, has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross, of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Service Cross have been conferred on a number of naval officers for gallantry.

MINE SINKS COTTON CARGO.

The M. C. Holm, from Savannah, Ga., Blown Up in Norhh Sea.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1.—The Danish steamer M. C. Holm, from Savannah, Georgia, Dec. 1, for Christiania, laden with cotton, struck a mine off Flamborough Head, England, and sank fifteen minutes afterward. All the crew escaped in lifeboats. They narrowly escaped injury, however, from fragments of the mine casing which littered the deck.

Flamborough Head is on the North Sea, in the county of York. It was off here in 1779 that Paul Jones won his most famous naval victory.

PALM BEACH & MIAMI.
Via Atlantic Coast Line. Leave 2:12 P. M., effective Jan. 4th. Observation and Tavern Parlor Electric Lighted Trains. 1,218 B'way.—Advt.

STUBBORN BATTLES AS THE YEAR ENDS

Fighting on Eastern and Western Fronts Goes On Without Decisive Gains.

FRENCH ENTER STEINBACH

Expel Germans from Half of an Alsatian Town of Strategic Importance.

GERMANY'S POLISH CLAIMS

Reports 136,000 Russians Captured—Expects Victory in Galician Campaign.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The new year finds belligerent Europe, after five months of war, fighting as sternly as at the beginning, but seemingly without prospects of immediate big victories which the combatants have set as their task.

The Austrians again have been driven out of the greater part of Galicia, and, according to a Vienna statement, the Russians have crossed the Carpathians for the third time; but in Poland, where the more important battle is in progress, the armies of the Russian and German Emperors are still fighting for the banks of the rivers which intersect the country between the upper Vistula and Pilica Rivers.

In Flanders and France there has been a lull in the fighting on most of the front, disturbed occasionally, however, by artillery fire and infantry attacks and counter-attacks.

The French tonight announce that they have carried half of the village of Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, which, while of little or no importance itself, stands at the foot of a hill which commands a large part of the surrounding country. It is in this region, as in the vicinity of Noyon and between the Argonne ridge and the Meuse, that the French have been pushing their offensive with the greatest force and assert that they have made marked progress.

Along the Belgian coast the fighting is confined to artillery bombardments, and Westende and many other little towns which long ago were deserted by their civilian populations have been made the target for the shells of the Allies.

CLAIM 136,600 PRISONERS.

Germans Add That Battle in Poland Will Settle Galicia Struggle.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 31, (via London.)—What is described as an unofficial telegram, but which nevertheless was issued today by the German Army Headquarters has been received here. It reads:

"Our troops in Poland are pursuing the enemy. After the battles of Lodz and Lowicz we took more than 61,000 prisoners and many cannon and machine guns.

"The entire booty since the beginning of our offensive in Poland in November totals 136,600 prisoners, more than 100 cannon, and over 300 machine guns."

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Dec. 31.—Major Morath, the military expert, discussing in the Tageblatt the Eastern war situation, says:

"All military authorities are agreed that the Polish capital must soon be evacuated. Its value as a fortress, as is well known, is slight, but the strongly fortified positions in front of the forts, it must be expected, will be well defended. Nevertheless it would require strong forces to hold them.

"It appears, moreover, as if the Russian General Staff attaches greater importance in bringing its main forces unbroken behind the Vistula rather than develop the full strength west thereof. However, the plans of the Russian staff are unknown, and hence it is not impossible that it still intends holding the region west of the Vistula, with political prestige as the factor, despite the dangers attending such a plan.

"At any rate, the defeat of the Russians north of the Pilica will settle the fate of the army operating in Galicia."

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Commentators on the situation in the eastern fighting zone unite in attaching little importance to the reports of Russia's gains in Galicia. They declare that the outcome will be decided further to the north, where the German advance, they assert, is proceeding according to plans.

LOST 200,000 AT BZURA.

Germans Advanced Under Concentrated Fire—Russians Hold Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Past.)—The fighting still in progress about Bolimnow ended disastrously for the Germans yesterday, and nowhere else on the front which has Warsaw for its direct objective has there been any more fighting since the failure to get across the Bzura. Starting from Bolimow, the Germans crossed a small confluent of the Bzura and avoiding the marshy land and woods, struck northward for a couple of mile until they reached Borghimoff, a country estate which it was hoped to utilize for an attack upon the Russian trenches. The move was made under a concentrated fire from all the Russian positions on rising ground to the east. Nevertheless so strenuous and determined was this attack that the Germans obtained the estate and the Russian trenches.

Their losses are pronounced by the Grand Duke to be "enormous," a word which has only once or twice appeared before in his reports. How enormous they were is further indicated by the statement that the Germans successively sent forward there relment after regiment drawn from different corps. Obviously picked regiments of best troops alone could have advanced for a couple of miles over open country under concentrated fire and yet have the accomplished purpose for which they have been sent forward.

Their gallantry was, however, w

with their lives, for the Russians charged with the bayonet and drove the Germans out of their trenches and killed every man save a few score taken prisoners.

Over 200,000 men have been lost in attempts to force the passage of the Bzura alone, apart from other points essayed by the Germans, and the net result is that one Russian army corps still proudly holds its ground on the bank of the Bzura. It holds the ground assigned to it before the Germans began their frantic attempts which lasted without intermission day and night for an entire week.

Germany's main efforts for the last few days have been concentrated on attempts to force a path eastward. The Russians captured German trenches along the outskirts of th eforest, and a stuborn conflict was still in progress there yesterday. South of Malogostcha, which is on the latitude of Kielcee, and sixteen miles west of that town, the Germans, after a terrific preparatory bombardment, attacked the Russian positions, but were repulsed by Russian fire. At the village of Boksinetz, twelve miles north of Andrejew, the Germans captured a Russian entrenchment, but were afterward driven out and compelled to retire.

The Russians after three weeks of such frantic and infuriated attacks as astonished the world still maintain their line, which runs practically straight north and south along meridian from Mlawa to Andrejew. From the latter point the line bends back roughly along the Nida River to the Vistula's upper reaches. Beyond that is Western Galicia, where events are entirely in the hands of the Russians.

The Austrian operations from the Carpathians and Western Galicia, although under German command and strengthened by strong German forces, have again failed to effect their purpose. It is openly said by those who have had experience of both campaigns that the Austrians by themselves would have done better than with the Germans' aid under German command.

FLEET OF 30 SHIPS BOMBARDING POLA

French and British Squadrons Shell Austria's Adriatic Base and Nearby Port.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 31, (via London.)—A private dispatch received here from Berlin says that more than thirty French and British warships are at present engaged in bombarding Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, and also the seaport of Rovigno, about fifteen miles away.

The naval engagement at Pola has been expected. Several days ago a French submarine went into the harbor of Pola, but did not return. A dispatch received in London last night described how another submarine had been successful in torpedoing the Austrian dreadnought Viribus Unitis, and other messages have indicated that an Anglo-French attack would not come as a surprise.

'WE STILL STAND FIRM,' BERLIN OFFICIALS SAY

'No Enemy Can Force Us, In Spite of Rage and Hypocrisy.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1.—The following official communication from Berlin has been received here by wireless:

"Since the war began, and up till the end of the year, we still stand firm on the old German watch, waiting what the future has in store for us.

"We are still united. No enemy can force us, in spite of rage and hypocrisy.

"In the East, as well as the West, may victory ever attend you! Germany over all!

"The whole world learns what we can do when we are attacked, and that German pluck rings throughout the world."

ALLIED OFFENSIVE DELAYED?

British Experts Think It Waits on Lord Kitchener's Army.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There are increasing indications, in the opinion of British observers of events on the Continent, that a serious allied offensive movement against the whole German line in the western arena of the war will be postponed until such time as larger contingents of Lord Kitchener's new army can take the field.

The losses of the Allies sustained up to the present time in the tentative thrusts forward here and there have been heavy in proportion to the gains achieved, and it is understood that the various leaders unite in the opinion that the sacrifices entailed by a general advance at this time would be too great.

The turn of events in the eastern theatre of hostilities, where Russia appears to be more than holding her own, nevertheless makes necessary continued hard pressure against the German lines in the west, to prevent them from moving any more of their troops to the eastern field.

In the west the town of La Bassée, still held by the Germans, is proving to be one of the hardest problems the allied forces have to solve. The invaders have thrown up exceptionally strong earthworks around La Bassée, and they have two army corps quartered in the city. To take this stronghold by direct assault would mean a terrible loss of life, but its capture is essential to any concerted move forward in order to afford protection to the communications of the Allies.

All the news reaching London from the eastern battlefield tends to confirm the report of the rout of the forces of Austria, which now appear to be endeavoring to make their way laboriously back over the Carpathians. There are indications in London that the entire Continental political situation, which involves Greece, Italy, Rumania, and Portugal, is developing day and by.

The participation in the war of at least some of these States, it is believed, will become a reality. This is the view of certain of the British commentators on the situation. Among the factors contributing to this situation is Italy's occupation of Avlona, and the reported racial unrest in Austria-Hungary.

SIX FRENCH SAILOR HEROES.

Carried a Gun Forward Under Heavy Fire and Won St. Georges.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—How the heroic self-sacrifice of six French bluejackets made possible the capture of St. Georges, a town less than two miles from Nieuport, is described by the Matin's war correspondent in Flanders. He says:

"The attackers had driven the Germans from the advance trenches, but, taking refuge in the houses in the village, the Germans soon placed their assailants in a difficult position. The situation of a force of Belgians isolated on a strip of land surrounded by a flood became critical, and the artillery alone was able to effect anything against the enemy. The British batteries at Ramscapelle tried, but their shells burst over the French.

"Six bluejackets then hoisted a three-inch gun on a large punt and poled along the canal behind the village, running the gauntlet of the German rifles. As one was hit another took the pole and continued until he in turn fell stricken. The sixth man was mortally wounded as with a last push he sent the punt to the bank, where the French advance guard was waiting.

"The gun was quickly landed, and a few shots at 300 yards brought the houses on top of the Germans, who retreated into the arms of a battalion of Belgians. The latter completed the enemy's rout.

"Meanwhile the French column triumphantly took possession of the heap of ruins which was formerly St. Georges, and before night the engineers had established a bridge head, enabling the Allies' artillery to debouch on the right bank of the Yser."

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Last evening an attack from the enemy, who, after lively firing, endeavored to debouch from the Wood of Forges (on the left bank of the Meuse) was immediately repulsed.

The positions which our troops have gained in Steinbach have been kept, and we continue to attack those of the enemy.

From the other parts of the front we have received no information worth mentioning.

(*Day Report*)—From the sea as far as the Aisne yesterday passed with relative calm. There were artillery exchanges on some points of the front. In Champagne, to the west of the Alger farm, which is north of Sillery, in the sector of Rheims, the enemy, during the night, blew up two of our trenches and then delivered against these positions an attack which our men repulsed.

To the north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus we occupied certain positions on the enemy's second line of defense. In this same region, at a point to the north of the farm of Beausejour, we also occupied some trenches. The enemy delivered a counter-attack, but he was driven back. We then resumed the offensive, and we were successful in gaining some more ground.

In this same zone and further to the east, certain German forces which were advancing to deliver a counter-attack against us, were brought under the fire of our artillery and dispersed.

In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Fontaine Madame, we exploded a mine and occupied the resultant excavation; this gave us a slight advance.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the region of the forest of Mortemart, about 150 yards of German trenches fell into our hands.

In Upper Alsace French troops have entered the village of Steinbach, and have occupied with house-to-house fighting, one-half of the community.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western arena of the war yesterday passed comparatively quietly along the coast. The enemy directed his fire on Westende and destroyed parts of certain houses there, but without causing any military damage.

An entire French company was annihilated when we blew up their lines near the Alger farm, (in Champagne.)

South of Rheims strong French attacks north of Camp Chalons were repulsed.

In the Western Argonne region we gained considerable ground, capturing several trenches situated behind one another, and taking 250 prisoners. French attempts to attack in the region of Flirey, north of Toul, failed.

In Upper Alsace, in the region to the west of Sennheim, all the French attacks broke down under the fire of our artillery.

The enemy's artillery systematically destroyed house after house in the village of Steinbach, (Alsace,) which is in our possession. Our losses are slight.

It is reported from the eastern war arena that the situation in East Prussia and in Poland, to the north of the Vistula River, remains unchanged. East of the Bzura River the battles continue. In the Rawka district our offensive has made progress. On the eastern bank of the Pilica the situation remains unchanged.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—The battle at Sarikamysh (in Transcaucasia, thirty miles southwest of Kars) against large Turkish forces continues. Our artillery fire dispersed a strong column of Turks, who endeavored to save themselves by flight after having lost half of their contingent.

Part of the Turkish forces concentrated in the region of Yaliniz-Chame Pass are marching upon Ardahan. (Ardahan is a fortfied town in Transcaucasia, forty miles northwest of Kars. The Yaliniz-Chame Pass is southwest of Ardahan.)

WARNING TO BRITAIN VOICED IN SENATE

Will Heed Our Kindly Admonition if She Values Our Good Opinion, Says Walsh.

WANTS COPPER RELEASED

Metal Seized Since War Started Worth $5,500,000—Intimates England May Have Commercial Motive

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Speaking to his resolution requesting the President to lay before the Senate all correspondence with belligerent powers relating to the seizure and detention of American copper on the high seas, Senator Walsh of Montana, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, otday gave the Senate a full history of the treatment this branch of American foreign commerce has received from foreign navies. Mr. Walsh permitted the inference to be drawn that Great Britain had adopted her restrictive policy as to American commerce, not entirely as a war measure against Germany, but possibly in part to prevent American commerce from competing with British.

Mr. Walsh did not suggest that the differences between the United States and Great Britain presented a controversy that would lead to any estrangement. But he did warn Great Britain to receive in a spirit of prompt acquiescence the American note recently submitted to the British Foreign Office by Ambassador Page.

The British Government, he said, should be particularly scrupulous in its interpretation of the rights of neutrals in view of the fact that every restriction imposed by the British worked to the pecuniary advantage of the British manufacturer and shipper.

Thirty-one ships, bearing 19,350 tons of American copper, worth $5,500,000, destined to neutral nations, have been detained and their cargoes seized as contraband since the European war began, Mr. Walsh told the Senate. Four ships were consigned to Holland, fourteen to Italy, and thirteen to Sweden, he said, and at Gibraltar 9,350 tons of American copper "have been piled up."

"The American people," he said, "will be very patient with respect to the case or cases, so much talked of and written about, of copper bars concelled in cotton bales. The 9,00 tons of copper now at Gibraltar were not concealed in cotton bales. The consignments all show on the ship's papers, in the regular and usual way, as did one unloaded at Marseilles, likewise much advertised as being underneath a cargo of oats. Copper is convenient ballast and goes regularly to the place where it will best serve that purpose."

Senator Walsh submitted the names of twenty-nine copper-laden steamers held up, as follows: Kroonland and Taurus, both American; Belgia, German; Rottersdam, Potsdam, Westerdyk and Sloterdyk, all Dutch; Palermo, Regina d'Italia, San Giovanni, Italia, Duca di Genova, Verona, Europa and San Guglielmo, all Italian; Tabor, Norheim, Sif, Sigrun, Antaras and Tyr, all Norwegian; Ascot, Francisco, Idaho, Toronto, Marango, Galileo and Perugia, all British, and Ran, Swedish.

Mr. Walsh briefly reviewed the current definitions and regulations as to absolute and conditional contraband.

"Whether he Government of Great Britain," he went on, "has the right by its fiat to make copper either absolute or conditional contraband is a subject upon which it is not my purpose to enter. Doubtless our Government has protested or will protest against any attempt to hamper our trade in copper by making it subject to seizure, though neither the consignor nor the consignee contemplate that it is to be devoted to warlike uses.

"Copper leaving our shores even before the proclamation declaring it conditional contraband was issued was seized and is still detained after the lapse of ninety days, without an effort to obtain any adjudication against it. This unreasonable delay leads naturally to the conclusion that the proceedings are not pressed because the authorities are convinced that no English court will undertake to assert and justify in the face of the world a rule of international law upon which a judgment of confiscation can be upheld.

"Harried as it has been, our commerce with the neutral nations of Europe has not developed as it might be expected to as a consequence of the war.

"Some recent shipments of copper to Sweden were detained, and upon inquiry the explanation was made that Sweden had not yet laid an embargo on the exportation of that metal. A new principle is thus introduced into the law of nations, namely, that a belligerent may confiscate goods declared by it as contraband when shipped by a neutral to a neutral that has not prohibited its exportation; but even such a precaution on the part of Italy carried no assurance of exemption and was disregarded.

"Sweden was persuaded to the same course, and with additional precautions, shipments went forward. Now the news comes that on Dec. 28 two ships, the New Sweden and the Soerland, bound for ports of that country, were turned into English ports and relieved of their copper freight, the former carrying 720 tons, the latter 600, though in each case a certificate went with the shipment from the Swedish Minister at Washington reciting that the cargo was intended for consumption in Sweden."

Mr. Walsh said that the only explanation to be found for some of the seizures of copper shipments to Italy was that the shipments were consigned simply "to order," instead of to a definite consignee, but the abandonment of this practice, he said, had caused no cessation in seizures.

"It would be exhibiting the virtue of candor at least," said the Senator, "if the Government of Great Britain should declare that it is her purpose to starve Germany so far as copper is concerned, however the neutral may fare or the laws of nations be wrenched or even defied in the process. It may be a matter of supreme unconcern to the military authorities of that country that little children sigh for bread in Butte, Mont., or in Bisbee, Ariz., that she accomplish that end; but if she values the good opinion of the people of the United States, who, as a whole, are not at all unfriendly to her cause, but who are not equally indifferent to the want her policy imposes here, she will hearken to the kindly admonition of the President and restrain the activities of her navy, so far as our commerce is concerned, within lines that her own great lawgivers, at least, have laid down.

"Some degree of circumspection might be expected in the exercise of her undoubted rights, some delicacy in asserting them, in view of the fact that the course that had been pursued is obviously to the advantage of her fabricators of copper as against those of competing neutral nations. If the shipments of copper to Italy and the Scandinavian countries can be shut off or seriously embarrassed, the English market, the only free untrammeled one to which our surplus can go in any quantity, is continually glutted. The price of raw copper is continually depressed there, although it is unduly expensive in the rival countries. Her manufacturers enjoy a distinctive advantage in the purchase of their raw material. Then, the supply on the Continent being precarious, the English factories capture the market.

"What is needed now is the release of every detained shipment against which a prima facie case of guilt cannot be made out, carrying with it an assurance to the trade that so long as it is honest it is safe.

"There is no sentiment of hostility or of animosity in the United States toward Great Britain, save in sporadic cases of no consequence," continued Mr. Walsh. "God grant that our relations may always remain friendly. The feeling engendered by the aggressions complained of is akin to the surprise and regret experienced by one who has been cruelly wronged by a friend and who remains confident that a personal explanation and candid conference will wipe out all differences and bring us speedy reparation. It is in this spirit the American people await the results of the well-timed note of the President to our Ambassador to the Court of St. James's."

PROTEST INTERESTS BERLIN.

Britain Will Grant Principal Demands, Lokal Anzeiger Predicts.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—In the absence of any striking battle news today, all the newspapers of Berlin print in a prominent place dispatches dealing with the note of protest sent by the United States to Great Britain regarding the detention of American ships. The Lokal Anzeiger's report of the incdent declares that Great BZritain will be obliged to grant all of America's principal demands, since she dare not make of the PUnited States an opponent who could cut off a reat part of England's own importations.

Christiania, according to the Official Press Bureau, reports that the American note of protest has made a deep impression there, and has met with general approval in the northern countries.

FEARS WE SIDE WITH ALLIES.

German Banker Says Our Neutrality Is Inimical to His Country.

Excerpts from a letter written by a member of a German banking firm to a banker in New York have been given out by the German Information Service. The letter was written in December.

"You can hardly blame the Germans," the banker writes, "if they feel deeply hurt by the interpretation of your Government is giving to neutrality. America could, in spite of the war, do a big business with us if it acted differently, and, believe us, Germany would pay cash for everything. You will say it is England that prevents you from exporting to this country, and, of course, we understand that perfectly. But what passes our understanding is the fact that a proud and independent nation like yours should tolerate this interference of a belligerent with your business, for it is yours as much as ours. We know, of course, that you sell immense quantities of goods to our enemies, and it strikes us as not only strange, but as unfair and unjust, that you permit articles destined for Germany to be held up as contraband, while the very same articles are shipped freely to England and its allies.

"Your neutrality is, to speak frankly, inimical to Germany, and the opinion is gaining ground among us that this is so not because you fear England, but because your sympathies are on the side of our enemies. What America might expect from a victorious, all powerful England history teaches mankind."

ENGLAND IRRITATED OVER OUR PROTEST

Expressions Generally Friendly, but an Undercurrent of Resentment Is Discernible.

OFFICIAL REPLY VERY SOON

And It Will Be as Amicable as the Note—Negotiations Opened by Page and Grey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is becoming increasingly evident that underneath the friendly attitude of the Foreign Office, of all the other officials of the British Government and of most of the newspapers, which by now are well trained in refraining from indiscreet comment, there is resentment over the American note protesting to England against undue detention of American cargoes seized for contraband.

There is no thought that the American attitude will lead to any untoward result. That actual difficulties between the two countries may ensue is scoffed at on all sides. War is considered utterly impossible in all circles, if for no other reason than that the British Government will see to it that some way is found to remedy the conditions which Washington objects.

It is possible that some of the bitterness which evidently is felt will be alleviated with the publication tomorrow morning of the full text of the American note, the Foreign Office giving it out tonight. It is declared that while the cabled press summary is correct in substance, it does not properly reflect the amicable tone and spirit of the complete document. That is supposed to be the principal reason for the publication at this time of the full text. It is considered unfortunate that a more complete description of the note, a more faithful summary, was not given out here simultanoeusly with the publication of the summary in Washington.

Ambassador Page's note to Sir Edward Grey in transmitting the statement of the American Government follows:

American Embassy.
London, Dec. 28, 1914.

Sir: Under telegraphic instructions from my Government I have the honor to acquaint you that the present condition of American foreign trade resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports has become so serious as to require a candid statement of my Government's views in order that his Majesty's Government may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States toward the policy which has been pursued by his Majesty's authorities during the present war.

I am, therefore, directed to communicate to you the following statement and at the same time to assure you that it is made in the most friendly spirit:

Page Confers with Grey.

Ambassador Page visited Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, today. It might be said that his visit initiated negotiations on the subject of the note; as a matter of fact, they did not go at all deeply into the problem. There will be further conferences, and the British Government will give a speedy reply, according to the Foreign Office, which today made this announcement through the Official Information Bureau:

"An answer to the American note will be drawn up as soon as posible. It will be in the same friendly spirit in which the American note is written."

From other sources it was learned that the reply might be expected late this week or early next.

In an effort to elleviate the conditions whereof America complains by making "water-tight" those neutral countries from which contraband might be exported, as outlined in these dispatches last night, one of the main considerations will be to get those neutral States to adjust their contraband lists to coincide with the list which England has made. Under present conditions these neutral States have prohibited the reexportation of numerous articles which England declares contraband, but not all of them, the neutral States not agreeing, in all cases, with England's definitions of what actually is contraband.

An outstanding feature of the situation is that the negotiations are bound to be long drawn out.

Generally the press comment continues favorable, although it is evident that all the newspapers have been laboring under the handicap of a lack of facts. Little or no attention is being given to the actual basis of the American complaints. Nothing is said concerning the interminable delays to which American cargoes are being subjected. Virtually all the comment concerns international usages and ideals, and frequent stress is laid upon the fact that England is fighting for America as well as herself.

Little has been printed here of the specific things of which America complains. President Wilson's statements concerning false manifests, efforts at smuggling, &c., as given in the published summary of the American note, attract much attention and are taken as proof of British justification in all the measures adopted.

No Proof of Smuggling.

It appears to be impossible, however, to obtain from official sources any of the actual evidence which it is stated the British Government has of copper concealed in cotton bales, of false manifests, etc. THE TIMES correspondent for several weeks has been seeking such evidence, but has not obtained it. One official said it could not be had for the reason that to reveal these things would indicate to dishonest exporters that their artifices had been discovered, whereupon they would resort to other dodges.

A report was circulated here today from Petrograd that the Scandinavian Kings recently decided that Scandinavian warships should accompany their merchantmen. Inquiry at the Norwegian and Swedish legations, however, brought no confirmation of the rumor.

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are all deeply interested in the outcome of the American negotiations, as are Holland and Italy. The northern neutrals have protests of their own pending before the British Government somewhat similar to those of America. They all object to the manner of searching ships adopted by the British Navy and also to the British definitions of contraband. It seems possible that no solution will be reached without some general conference.

Further investigation indicates more than ever that the main difficulty lies with the British Admiralty, which, immersed in war problems and imbued with the thought that England is fighting for her life, has paid less attention to the susceptibilities of neutrals than the Foreign Office ould pay if solely in charge of these matters.

The premium at Lloyd's to insure against the outbreak of war between the United States and Great Britain was cut more than in half today. Seven guineas per cent. is now asked, (about $35 to insure $500,) as against the 15 guineas per cent. quoted when the contents of the American note forst became known in England.

A proposal to withhold marine insurance from vessels carrying contraband to neutral ports is being generally discussed among underwriters here. The plan has not passed the tentative stage, however, and already has met with the strongest opposition. A member of a large firm of underwriters said:

"Withdrawal of insurance at this time by British companies might result in the permanent loss of a great and profitable business of so attractive a nature that new companies might soon be formed to take it over. A sense of gratitude on the part of the shipowners might lead them to continue to give their business to such companies after the war."

NO DISCOURTESY OVER NOTE.

Press Bureau Resents London Times Criticism Concerning Date Mix-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The London Times this morning severely criticised the Official Press Bureau's statement of yesterday, which read:

"There is no truth in the statement that the note of the United States governmen on the subject of interference of trade was presented by the American Ambassador through Lord Haldane at the Foreign Office yesterday (Tuesday). The note has only been received today (Wednesday)."

"It is necessary to add in justice to the United States Government," says The Times, "that, while the first sentence of the Press Bureau statement is technically accurate, there is no truth in the last sentence. Obviously the United States oGvernment were not likely to be guilty of such a breach of etiquette as to publish a summary of the note the day before its delivery to the Foreign Office by the Ambassador in London, nor were they.

The actual facts are as follows:

"On Monday the American Ambassador, having received a cabled version of the note, indicated its contents informally to Lord Haldane at the Foreign Office, and gave the friendly assurances mentioned in The Times of yesterday. On Tuesday the note was formally delivered, and on the same afternoon a summary of it was published in America, [actually in Tuesday morning's papers.]

"Except in one respect, the matter is, of course, of the most trifling importance. Indeed, the Press Bureau statement appears to have ben issued mainly with the object of explaining the presence at the Foreign Office of Lord Haldane, which has always, so far as we are aware, been perfectly well known and understood. But it is unfortunate that in making this explanation the Press Bureau should have contradicted an accurate statement of the date when the note was delivered and thus have involved the American Government in an apparent and quite unfounded charge of discourtesy."

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Speaking for the Foreign Office, the Press Bureau this evening denied the suggestion published in The London Times that its previous statement on the time the American note was received by the Foreign Office was issued with the intention of charging the American Government with discourtesy in giving the contents o the note to the newspapers before it had been received by the Foreign Office. The statement of the Bureau says this suggestion is 'totally unfounded.' Continuing, the announcement says:

"There has been no discourtesy whatever on the part of the State Department at Washington or the American Embassy in London. On the other hand, it must be clearly understood that when this note was sent to the Foreign Office there was no discourtesy or delay there, either on the part of officials or of the Secretary of State."

The Foreign Officer explains, in discussing the controversy as to the precise time of delivery of the noet, that it was not received up to a late hour Tuesday evening.

"Communications not telegraphic which are received after 8 P. M. are not in the ordinary course opened or forwarded to responsible executive officials unless there is some indication that they refer to matters requiring immediate attention," says the Press Bureau announcement made on behalf of the Foreign Office. "It is not known at exactly what hour the note was delivered at the Foreign Office, but the envelope containing it was not marked 'immediate,' and was opened in the ordinary course on the morning of the 30th."

LOOK FOR AN AGREEMENT.

London News Finds the Wilson Note Eminently Friendly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1.—The Daily News, in an editorial this morning, says:

"The full text of the American note confirms the impression that in phrasing and in temper it is eminently friendly, nor is that all. President Wilson has not, except in one particular, tried to formulate principles of international law different from those adopted by the British Government during this war.

"What his criticism is directed against is our Administration rather than our policy. Now, in regard to this, it ought not to be difficult to give the President the information he asks for, making good our action or to correct our procedure where remediable grievance and hardship can be demonstrated.

"The one difference of principle may not be quite so easy of adjustment.

"It is the treatment of conditional contraband and in particular of foodstuffs. We have departed from our old practice of stopping cargoes of foodstuffs only when destined for the enemy's orces, and are stopping them even when they might be used for the civil population. It might be argued that with a country under martial law and with a Government fixing prices and seizing supplies, the whole of Germany migt be considered as in effect one armed camp.

It is, however, for the Cabinet to consider most carefully whether there is in such a contention a real as well as rhetorical validity. Its weight would clearly be much greater, to disregard for the moment other circumstances, if there were a solid assurance that the British blockade would in fact starve Germany into surrender and so shorten the war.

"If the British Government has such clear confidence, then it has a formidable strategical reason for persisting in its new policy toward foodstuffs, but if not it should balance against a problematic gain the value of removing from the American mind the sense of grievance."

DEFENDS RIGOROUS SEARCH.

"Do Conditions Permit Us to Act Differently?" Asks Paris Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The Temps in an editorial article discusses the American note to England. While acknowledging the natural irritation of neutral countries which are acting in good faith, it says:

"Frauds are discoverable only by rigorous search. The replenishment of the supplies of our enemies will have so great an effect on the duration of the war that excess of zeal in examinations ought not to be considered a grievance."

The writer says innocent exporters must suffer for the guilty. The recent exposure of the plot in Italy justifies suspicion. He adds that neutrals will gain so much by the quick ending of the war that they ought to be willing to accept temporary inconvenience for the sake of the more important ulterior benefit.

The Temps, however, evidently considers the protest justified and even valuable. It says:

"Such claims preent abuses, which is their main object. Therefore we ought to accept them favorably, but it is the duty of neutrals for their part to guarantee to the greatest possible extent the merchandise exported."

The writer reiterates the importance of examination, especially regarding copper. He expresses the hope that England and France will do everything possible to meet the desires of neutrals, but asks "Do war conditions permit us to act differently?"

After an appeal to neutrals to remember that the Allies are fighting civilization's battle, the article concludes with an expression of gratification at the moderate tone of the American press, "which is not hostile to the Allies, its attitude being quite different to what is alleged by the German press."

ISSUE FULL TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

British Fleet and customs authorities to restrict interference with neutral vessels carrying such cargoes so consigned to verification of ship's papers and cargoes.

No Relief in Five Months.

It is therefore a matter of deep regret that, though nearly five months have passed since the war began, the British Government has not materially changed their policy and do not treat less rigorously ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports in the peaceful pursuit of lawful commerce, which belligerents should protect, rather than interrupt. The greater freedom from detention an seizure which was confidently expected to result from consigning shipments to definite consignees, rather than "to order" is still awaited.

It is needless to point out to his Majesty's Government, usually the champion of the freedom of the seas and the rights of trade, that peace, not war, is the normal relation between nations and that the commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety, and then only to the extent that it is a necessity.

It is with no lack of appreciation of the momentous nature of the present struggle in which Great Britain is engaged and with no selfish desire to gain undue commercial advantage that this Government is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present policy of his Majesty's Government toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation.

The Government of the United States does not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband which have been proclaimed by his Majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this Government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

Articles listed as absolute contraband, shipped from the United States and consigned to neutral countries, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this Government, American exporters are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules to neutral cargoes.

The Case of Italy.

For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden was detained because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden had placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this Government is informed, put in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or "to order" which arrive in ports of Italy cannot be exported or transshipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper which passes through that country in transit to another country. In spite of these decrees, however, the British Foreign Office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy, steamship lines decline to accept it, and insurers refuse to issue policies upon it. In a word, a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through uncertainty as to the treatment which we may expect at the hands of the British authorities.

We feel that we are abundantly justified in asking for information as to the manner in which the British Government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted, in order that we may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade in their rights and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazards to which their cargoes are exposed.

In the case of conditional contraband, the policy of Great Britain appears to this Government to be equally unjustified by the established rules of international conduct. As evidence of this, attention is directed to the fact that a number of the American cargoes which have been seized consist of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries which are admittedly relative contraband. In spite of the presumption of innocent use because destined to neutral territory, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so far as we are informed, being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, as that term is used in international law.

Mere suspicion is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce, not against it. The effect upon trade in these articles between neutral nations resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages which they have suffered, after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral countries as a whole through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diversion of goods from established markets.

The Seizures on Mere Fear.

It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief that, though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately reach the territory of the enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear in view of the embargoes which have bee ndecreed by the neutral countries to which they are destined on the articles composing the cargoes.

That a consignment "to order" of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy destination appears to be directly contrary to the doctrines previously held by Great Britain and thus stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war:

"Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy forces; it is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used, it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure."

With this statement as to conditional contraband the views of this Government are in entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, consistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

The Government of the United States readily admits the full right of a belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or other neutral vessels carrying American goods and to detain them WHEN THERE IS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY A BELIEF THAT CONTRABAND ARTICLES ARE IN THEIR CARGOES; but His Majesty's Government, judging by their own experience in the past, must realize that this Government cannot without protest permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for evidence of contraband or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactments which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

This Government believes and earnestly hopes His Majesty's Government will come to the same belief, that a course of conduct more in conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strongly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

The Situation Critical.

Not only is the situation a critical one to the commercial interests of the United States, but many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied long-established markets in European countries, which, though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. Producers and exporters, steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to transatlantic trade which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

The Government of the United States, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, expresses confidently the hope that His Majesty's Government will realize the obstacles and difficulties which their present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, though not participants, in the present conflict; and will in their treatment of neutral ships and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals which have received the sanction of the civilized world and in which Great Britain has in other wars so strongly and sucessfully advocated.

In conclusion, it should be impressed upon His Majesty's Government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that, if it does not improve, it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed betwen the American and British people. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism and complaint. There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that the present British policy toward American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British Government is called to this possible result of their present policy, to show how widespread the effect is upon the industrial life of the United States and to emphasize the importance of removing the cause of complaint.

The only report which up to late tonight Ambassador Page had made since presenting the note was as to the tone of the British press, which he thought was responsible. He made no predictions as to the outcome of the controversy. It became known to-night that he had been instructed from Washington to speak with the same firmness and emphasis as characterized the note.

High officials of the Washington Government said tonight that no specific cases had been included in the present note because these had been dealt with at considerable length in a voluminous correspondence covering a period of five months and that the British Foreign Office was fully familiar with the detailed position of the United States in each case. It is quite possible, however, that a brief summary of some of the typical cases will be made public in a few days by the State Department.

The preparation of the present note was begun nearly a month ago in the State Department. From time to time drafts of it were sent to President Wilson, who re-wrote portions of it and revised it in detail.

It was learned from high officials that it was not alone the desire for careful perusal and study which delayed the sending of the document but the confident belief of the Government here that each day would bring from the British Government, in response to America's numerous protests in specific cases, a note saying definitely that conditions would be relieved.

Secretary Bryan today gave callers an idea of the numerous steps which were taken in developing the Administration's policy on contraband when he said Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other Senators had been in close consultation with the department respecting the questions involved. Senator Stone several weeks ago delivered a warning speech against unwarranted detention of American ships, and the admission came from officials today that he spoke with the knowledge of the executive branch of the Government.

The American note has awakened much enthusiasm among South American diplomats, who think it paves the way for a more vigorous interest on the part of the United States in the various proposals looking to an assertion of the rights of neutrals. Incidentally, it was said that the sentiment in favor of the proposal made by Venezuela for a convocation of neutral nations to discuss contraband was rapidly growing, and it would cause no surprise if one of the results of the present situation should be the convening of such a congress in Washington.

FEARS GREATER TROUBLE.

Congressman Towner Wants Export of War Supplies Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Congressional action to vest the President with power to prohibit export of war supplies was urged before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today by Representative Towner of Illinois.

"The question of neutrality is not the only question involved here," he said. "The question of self-defense is the paramount one. It can no longer be held that there is no possibility of this country going to war or being involved in European entanglements. It can no longer be said—since the proclamation, or ultimatum, or whatever it may be called to Great Britain—that we are not on delicate grounds. No man can say when, after Congress adjourns on March 4, not to convene again until next December, the President may find it necessary to prevent the exportation of arms in order that war supplies from this country may not fall into the hands of an enemy or a potential enemy."

Representative Towner proposed a general bill to empower the President to forbid export of arms and munitions to countries at war, or where civil war was rife.

HOW SEA RATES HAVE SOARED.

Costs $3.25 to Get 100 Pounds of Cotton to Bremen.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 31.—Increases in ocean freight rates for cotton from Galveston to European ports since the outbreak of the war range from 55 cents to $2.85 per hundred pounds. Before the war rates to Liverpool, Havre and Bremen were approximately 45 cents per hundred; to Barcelona and Genoa 65 cents, and to Gothenburg and other Scandinavian ports 50 to 65 cents. Present quotations to these ports are: Liverpool, $1 per hundred pounds; Havre, $1.20 to $1.25; Bremen, $3 to $3.25; Gothenburg, $2.50; Barcelona and Genoa, $1.25.

Scarcity of neutral tonnage is given as the reason for the present high rates to Bremen. That tariffs to Liverpool, Havre, Barcelona and Genoa are much lower than those to Bremen is due to the ability of shippers to obtain British ships.

CALLS ENGLAND SEA TYRANT.

German Fleet Only Barrier to Oppression, Says Dr. Rohrbach.

Commenting upon the British attitude toward neutral shipping, Dr. Paul Rohrbach, the German colonial authority, in The Leipzig Illustrite Zeitung, criticises what he terms England's tyranny at sea.

"America should remember," he says, "that a half century ago, during the civil war, Great Britain supported the privateering of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby destroyed the merchant marine of the Union, from which the United States has never recovered.

"If England succeeds in destroying the German fleet it will in the future not only mercilessly tyrannize the smaller States, but will talk in a different tone to America from that which it adopts today. If in the present war neutral powers enjoy a few rights at sea and are enabled to protect the same, despite the dictatorship of Great Britain, this is due to the growth of Germany's sea power. Germany is, indeed, the defender of the rights of the neutrals. If Germany is victorious the ocean will become free to everybody."

WAR'S COST HERE PUT AT $382,831,172

Hostilities Cause Huge Decrease in Exports for 11-Month Period.

BUT TIDE HAS TURNED

November Shows High Trade Balance in Our Favor—Striking Decrease in Exports to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The war in Europe had cost the United States $382,831,172 in decreased exports up to Dec. 1, according to a statement issued today by the Department of Commerce. Exports to all countries for the eleven-month period ended with November, aggregated $1,867,991,492, as compared with $2,250,822,664 for the like period in 1913. Despite this showing, however, the November trade balance in favor of the United States was $69,411,271, and for the eleven honth period, $193,372,036.

The November increase showed its greatest gain in the crude and manufactured foodstuffs sent to Europe, the 1914 total being $73,049,036, as compared with $38,787,688 in 1913.

The most striking demonstration of the effect of the war shown by the statement, is the decrease of Germany's $48,072,784 consumption in November, 1913, to $42,136 in November this year. For Belgium the decrease was from $3,999,169 in 1913 to $121,816 this year.

Imports from Germany did not show the same result. In November, 1913, the United States bought $14,256,993 in German markets, and in 1914, $11(920,680, during the same month. In the eleven month period German imports fell from $165,939,267, in 1913, to $140,708,939 this year, while exports to Germany decreased from $318(720,256 to $156,100,951.

Exports to all countries except Australia, France, India, the United Kingdom and Italy fell off during November from 1913 figures, and for the eleven month period only Australia, Italy and Rusia increased their American purchases. While the United Kingdom was the largest customer, taking $69,589,257 in American goods during November, and $515,645,990 during the eleven month period, the latter figure shows a decrease of approximately $11,000,000 from the 1913 total. Italy showed the greatest increase in November taking $17,031,754 last month as compared with $7,771,113 in November, 1913.

In the grand geographical divisions of export commerce the figures show clearly the effect of the war. To Europe the United States sent substantially smaller shipments throughout the eleven months, the figures being $1,342,905,152 in 1913 and $1,148,791,535 in 1914. To all other divisions there was a marked decrease, North American falling from $559,887,350 to $449,980,804; South America from $134,868,103 to $85,641,502; Asia from $113,256,227 to $88,616,737; Oceania from $73,966,351 to $71,322,168, and Africa from $26,139,481 to $23,632,746.

The war caught the country unprepared, in that a tremendous import excess had been rolled up in the four months preceding its outbreak. With the August total included, American merchants were in debt to foreign manufacturers and producers nearly $40,000,000 by these figures alone. Since then, including the December estimate, the export excess has reached a total of $174,000,000.

Since the war began, 105 foreign-built ships, with a gross tonnage of 337,840, have come under the American Flag. Additions to this fleet are beng made every week. Plans are afoot to draw closer through commercial bonds the Latin-American countries. Extension of credit, Secretary Redfield believes, must pave the way toward any expansion of commercial relations with those countries. Officials of the Department of Commerce have been studying the problem since the war began, and a conference has ben called here between the financial ministers and great bankers of all the American republics.

In preparing for the new year the Department of Commerce will issue on Saturday the first copy of the new Daily Commercial Report, to supplant the old consular bulletins. Dr. Pratt of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau decided today to make the new publication to some extent interdepartmental by presenting in its columns cable dispatches received from the State Department's trade advisers, as to crop yield and condition from the Census Bureau and Agricultural Department, and information as to war risk insurance written by the Government bureau in the Treasury Department from day to day.

ZEPPELINS MYSTIFY EUROPE

Germany Builds One Every Three Weeks, and Then It Vanishes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Only time can solve the mystery of the giant Zeppelin airships. Their non-activity, combined with German boasts, has won them a place in the public skeleton cupboard, but if the Zeppelin threat is all a bluff, as is declared by various American newspapers that know nearly everything, it is a very expensive kind of bluff.

Each of the improved vessels costs, roughly, £100,000 ($500,000) for building and equipment, and as a new one is turned out every three weeks, this means more than £33,000 a week. Then there must be added the salaries of the 250 to 300 men who now work in day and night shifts on the construction of the super-Zeppelins. Would Germany pay this price for a dubious bluff? If so, why are so many troops quartered in Friedrickshaven to protect the Zeppelin dockyard? Why have such minute precautions been taken against air raids on the sheds, and why are anti-aeroplane guns, always ready for instant use, kept on the surrounding heights and on the roofs of the castle and other high buildings?

So far none of the improved Zeppelins has been used. Those that have done the raiding and reconnoitring work in Poland and France are of the old type constructed before the war. Most of the estimates put the number of new super-Zeppelins at fifteen to twenty. Every three weeks a new one is dragged from its closely guarded shed and put through its paces over the lake. Owing to the spy scare, great care is taken to keep it away from the neighborhood of the Swiss shore. Then it makes a flight at night time, and after being brought out again for bomb-dropping practice, it leaves for an unknown destination.

This unknown destination is part of the mystery. Workmen do not know where the results of their labors are stored. This much is certain—it would never do for the British and French airmen to find out.

There is talk of great air bases near Hamburg, Namur, Antwerp, Brussels, and other towns hundreds of miles apart. There is talk of new sheds to the north of Zeebrugge. There is talk, too, of trial evolutions over the Kiel Canal and the Baltic in conjunction with submarines and warships.

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TELLS HIS SERVIANS VICTORY IS NEAR

Crown Prince Alexander Likens His Troops to Ancient Heroes.

HUNGARY TO BE INVADED

Ambassador to Paris Says Slavs in Bosnia and Herzegovina Will Not Be Harmed.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—An address delivered by Crown Prince Alexander of Servia, Commander in Chief of the Servian army, to his troops is given in a dispatch from Nish to the Havas Agency.

"Five months have passed since the enemy attacked our beloved country," said the Crown Prince. "Although we had been tried by two glorious, but difficult wars, we awaited the attack manfully and heroically. After having defeated the enemy once at Tser and Jadar, we have by bloody and glorious combats delivered a blow harder than any they have inflicted on us to the present. Thousands of prisoners, hundreds of cannon and immense amounts of booty which we have captured bear witness to the enemy's defeat and our glory.

"Soldiers, I am proud to announce that not one of the enemy is now on Servian territory. We have expelled him and put him to flight. In this solemn moment, when upon our proud Belgrade the flag of victorious Servia flies, I desire before all to give recognition to your valor."

The Prince then eulogized his men, comparing them with the ancient heroes who brought glory to Servian arms.

"The end of this gigantic combat is now in sight, although not yet achieved," he continued. "Then will come a peace worthily crowned with victories for our grand Servia. Our country will be greater, more powerful, and happier than ever. For that, my heroes, Servia will be grateful to you."

"The Servians will not march on Serajevo," said Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, the Servian Minister to France, in a statement published here. "They will penetrate either to Syrmia, the easternmost county of Slavonia, Hungaria, by way of Semlin, or Banat, a region of Southern Hungary, by way of Poncsova.

"The invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, populated by Slavs and destined to become Servian, would leave the Hungarians indifferent. An invasion of Hungary, however, especially if made by way of the region north of the Danube, would greatly increase the apprehension now reigning in that country.

"The Servian troops are now amply provided with ammunition and supplies."

Denies Plan to Make Eitel a King.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Official Press Bureau was the following:

"The North German Gazette says the allegation contained in The Morning Post of London that it was intended to make Emperor William's son, Prince Eitel Friedrich, King of Hungary is an untruth."

SEND ARMY TOWARD SUEZ.

Turkish Forces Have German Officers—Carry Pontoon Sections.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"The Turks have sent important forces, commanded by German officers, with artillery drawn by oxen and pontoon sections toward Suez, according to members of the French clergy and nuns from Syria who have arrived here.

"Subjects of the Triple Entente powers in Jerusalem, they say, were subjected only to police surveillance until the report of the bombardment of Alexandria was received, when they were all imprisoned.

"The Turkish authorities desired to seize the records of the French Consulate, but desisted before the energetic attitude of the Spanish Consul, who threatened to ask for his passports if they did so. The Turks, however, took the records of the French Consulate in Damascus."

GERMAN PEACE MESSAGE.

Liebknecht Wants Workers of World to War Against the War.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Dr Karl Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist member of the German Reichstag, who attracted considerable attention early in December by being the only member of that body who voted against a new war credit, has sent a New Year's message to British Socialists in which he calls upon the workers of the world to unite in a war against war.

This communication is published in the labor newspaper The Labor Leader. Dr. Liebknecht declares that the masses everywhere loathe this war, and says that among German workers there is a much greater degree of opposition to it than has generally been supposed.

NORDAU DECLARES FOR FRANCE

Famous Hungarian Zionist Says She Was Forced Into War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"The other days we mentioned in this column the case of Mr. Weill and the Abbé Wetterle, the two Alsace-Lorraine members of the Reichstag who had thrown in their lot with France and were in consequence the subject of violent abuse in the German newspapers.

"Today another 'Renegade' is reported, the well-known publicist, Dr. Max Nordau. Dr. Nordau is famous as the author of 'degeneracy,' a work which created considerable stir about twenty-five years ago and inflicted a deserved castigation on some of the more impure modern schools of art. Dr. Nordau has also a claim to eminence in the leading part he has always taken in the Zionist movement.

"Dr. Nordau, who is 65 years of age, is a native of Hungary, but since 1880 has lived in Paris, where he has acted as correspondent of various German and Austrian newspapers, among these being the Vossische Zeitung and the Neue Freie Presse.

"He has now written from Madrid to his friends in Paris that he identifies himself with the country of his adoption; that the war was forced on France, and that his work all along has been done with the welfare of France in view."

CONSCRIPTION ORDER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Volunteer Recruits Not Sufficient to Deal with the New Situation.

MARITZ AGAIN THREATENS

Attempting to Stir Up the Rebellion Afresh After Getting German Reinforcements and Guns.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Reuter telegram received here today from Pretoria, the seat of Government of the Union of South Africa, says:

"It is officially announced that the Government intends to commander men for service in German Southwest Africa and in the Union of South Africa, as the situation cannot be adequately met by depending on the volunteer recruits.

"As a reason for this action it is pointed out that Lieut. Col. Maritz, who escaped to German Southwest Africa with a few hundred rebels, is now attempting to return with German reinforcements armed with field guns and rifles to stir up the rebellion afresh and prosecute it more effectively.

"'In view of this danger of an invasion,' the official communication says, 'it is necessary to employe a much larger force than at first was intended, in order to destroy the enemy rebel forces, so that they never again can menace the peace of South Africa.'"

FIGHT ONLY AT NIGHT.

Allies Find Day Assaults on German Trenches Too Costly.

MONT ST. ELOI, Department of Pas de Calais, France, Wednesday, Dec. 30. (Delayed in Transmission)—German artillery to-day again bombarded at long range the double-towered church and the Fifteenth Century Abbey here, but without doing great damage.

Night attacks have become the sole method of making an advance in this underground war, as all attempts to assault the positions in the daytime fail before the terrific rifle and machine-gun fire.

When night falls the artillery usually ceases fire and all becomes momentarily silent. Then begins the task of relieving the men in the dug-outs. Companies and battalions which are about to take a turn on the firing line warily approach the serpentine parallels leading to the advanced trenches.

The first platoon advances and makes its way through the zigzag, sunken path to a trench, out of which the soldiers, who have been there, in most cases, forty-eight hours, make an exit covered with mud from head to foot.

Ambulance men follow out of the ditches with the wounded borne on their shoulders, as stretchers are unable to pass through the narrow parallels. Shortly after the operation of relief has been completed the new occupants of the trenches, who have been refreshed by a rest in the rear, start a movement.

A scouting party, generally composed of five or six volunteers, leaves the trench to reconnoitre. Each man is armed with a revolver and a rifle, bayonet and a pair of shears. Creeping flat, they proceed in a direct line towards the German trenches, their movements being as slow and as silent as possible because the slightest noise brings forth a fusillade of bullets.

The men make their wills and hand them to their comrades before starting on a daring exploit, as it is likely that some of the soldiers will never return. Scouts often succeed in evading the German sentinels and cut the wire entanglements in front of the German trenches, thus preparing the way for a general attack before dawn. Those left of them who return to the Allies' trenches make a report of the result of their operations. Then a whispered command passes along, and a company clambers out and makes its way crouchingly in an advance. If the company reaches the vicinity of the German position without discovery and before the opposing machine guns can be brought into play the men leap into and capture the trench at the point of the bayonet.

When prisoners are taken by the French they are grouped under a guard at one end of the trench, while half of the attacking force, with intrenching tools, hurriedly builds up an earthen shelter at the rear of the captured trench and consolidates the position against a possible counter-attack. The other half of the force opens fire on the Germans in the next line of trenches. A gain of sometimes fifty and sometimes 100 yards is made in this way during the night.

Young soldiers going for the first time into the trenches say that the work is extremely nerve-racking, but that they soon become accustomed to their surroundings. Their excitement when leaving the trenches to attack the Germans soon resolves itself, they say, into a peculiar calmness. Each soldier, when he sees his opponents, selects the man who is apparently making directed for him with a weapon. He takes steady aim with his rifle, and if he misses he dashes forward and engages his man in hand-to-hand combat.

LONDONERS ARE CHEERFUL.

Big Crowd at St. Paul's Greets New Year—Festivities at Hotels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1.—London faces the new year with confidence and calm. Long press articles on the forthcoming year breathe only confidence, many expressing the belief that the war will end favorably before another New Year's Day comes.

Midnight was celebrated in much the same was as usual. Church bells clanged, motor horns hooted, and whistles were blown with the incoming year.

At all the great hotels there were festivities, made more picturesque than usual by the military uniforms of the officers stationed in London, officers back from the front, some of them wounded, and officers in training.

At St. Paul's the usual enormous crowds surrounded the cathedral and sang, as they waited for the great bells to ring in the new year, many patriotic songs. Throughout the city "God Save the King," was the popular anthem.

The authorities lifted the special regulation putting forward the closing hour for places selling liquor and let them resume for the night the old time.

British Retake Walfish Bay.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town says that Walfish Bay, on the southwest coast of Africa, was reoccupied on Christmas Day without opposition by a strong British force.

TWO BELGIAN AID SHIPS SAIL

Cargoes of Food Start from New York and Philadelphia.

The steamship Massapequa sailed for Rotterdam yesterday with 3,500 tons of food and clothing for the Belgians. This is the second voyage of the Massapequa. The Rockefeller Foundation, which sent her, has spent more than $1,000,000 on ships and cargoes for Belgian relief.

The Massapequa carried donations from all over the United States.

The fifth Belgian relief ship to leave Philadelphia, the Industry, loaded with a 6,000-ton cargo of foodstuffs and clothing, sailed last night for Rotterdam.

American Ambulance Hospital.

Among the contributions received yesterday for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris was one of $1,100 from the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn. for an automobile ambulance. Contributions, which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted to $1,755, which brought the total to $280,898. These persons contributed yesterday:

Anonymous	$150
Mrs. Clinton Ogilorio	500
Pomfret School	1,100

Belgian Fund Now $761,564.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $761,564.07, of which $2,950.82 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were as follows:

Anonymous	$500	G. V. La Monte	$10
E. H. Hazen	100	Elizabeth D. Armstrong	10
Mrs. G. H. Williams	100	W. Isbills	10
Citizens of Bridgton, Me.	53	E. B. Curvelt	10
J. L. G.	50	L. C. D.	25
Bishop Courtney	50	Yorke Allen	10
J. G. Fraser	10	E. H. H. Simons	10
Cont. through Wallace's Farmer	310	Mrs. H. H. Soule	10
Miss E. F. Clarke	200	E. W. Nathan	25
H. P. & W. S. Bartlett	150	A. Macrea	25
G. L. Jewett	75	W. H. Smith	15
January	15	B. M. Duys	15
L. Johnson	25	F. C. Bailey	10
J. T. Blair	25	Mrs. F. Longfellow	10
L. B. McCosg	25	W. Fralkin	25
C. C. C.	20	Hunter Wykes	10
Frank A. Storer	10	James M. Breed	10
G. C. Britton	10	F. W. Van Wagenen	10
Gerard Hallock	10	Christ Ch., Pelham Manor	14
Evening Division N. Y. U. Law School	25	A. L. Mumford	10
M. W. Byers	10	H. M. B.	10
A. S. Paul	25	Vermont	10
J. M. B., (col.)	10	Frank Graham	10
B. Deacon, (add'l)	40	Lown & Son	25
Miss G. G. Grant	10	Anonymous	50
Empire Prairie Pr. S. S., Union Star, Mo.	25	Ref. Dutch Church S. S., Flatbush	24
		Kerry Head	10

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

W. S. $20

UPTOWN BRANCH.

Miss R. B. Resor..$25 N. Y. Herald, (col.) 342

Prepares Letters for Turkey.

The Provisional Executive Committee for general Zionist affairs, in the Aeolian Biulding, announced yesterday that the Turkish Post Office has prohibited the use of all languages except Turkish, Arabic, French, and German. To relieve the mental distress of those living in this country, who desire to communicate with relatives in Palestine, the committee will undertake to translate letters into German, so that they may be eligible for transmission. No charge will be made for this service. Letters must be written in English, Yiddish, or Hebrew on one side of the paper and must not exceed 300 words in length.

The committee announced that it had remitted to Palestine on Dec. 22 $25,144.42, as follows:

Provisional Executive Committee for Zionist Institutions	$10,000
Provisional Executive Committee for General Relief	5,000
Carmel Wine Company to the Society Carmel Oriental, on account of almonds sold	5,000
Philadelphia to a Special Jerusalem Committee	3,000
For individuals and non-Zionist institutions	3,144

In addition there was on deposit with Dr. Ruppin $4,775.81 from a previous remittance which will be applied toward funds deposited with the provisional committee for individuals and non-Zionist institutions.

Karl Neuhof, President of the Deutscher Verein, 112 Central Park South, yesterday handed to Alphonse G. Keelble, President of the recent bazaar in aid of the widows and orphans of German, Austrian, and Hungarian soldiers, a check for $30,000 as its contribution to the fund. This makes the bazaar fund to date $823,000.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street is Treasurer, acknowledged the following contributions yesterday:

Grateful for Dollar Fund.

Henry Clews, who was treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund, which amounted to more than $51,000 when subscriptions to it closed on Christmas Day, received a cablegram from Lord Burnham, head of the British Belgian Shilling Fund, yesterday expressing thanks for the work done here. Lord Burnham said that he would communicate with Ambassador Page concerning the distribution of the fund. Ambassador Page also cabled Mr. Clews, expressing his personal thanks.

Relief Committees Combine.

Miss Anne Morgan, who, with Miss Mildred Farwell, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Miss Elisabeth Marbury, received funds and clothing for the relief of soldiers in the European war at 670 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that the war relief work formerly conducted from that office would be transferred, beginning today, to the Vacation War Relief Committee, with headquarters at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

All donations, both money and materials, will be turned over to this committee, to be used for the Free Employment Bureau and workrooms where women and girls are employed in making garments for European war hospitals. Miss Morgan explained that the transfer was made to avoid duplication of work.

Arthur H. Whiteley, Bisbee, Ariz.	$10
Samuel Elliot	25
Harry Nott, Millbrook, (col.)	65
Lancaster, Penn "Britishers"	21
E. S. Malvern, Norfolk	10
Neville G. Higham	10
C. N. Edge	10
Carlton Macy, Hewlett	10
Merle Middleton	25
Mrs. Middleton	25
L. Setod Lindsay	10
St. Andrew's Society	63
Caledonian Society of Lexington, Ky.	55
Auxiliary No. 1	100
F. S. Young, Newark	10
Mrs. C. Roberts, Jersey City	10
Mrs. W. Sale, (col.)	63

Secours National Fund.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer of the American Committee of The Secours National for the relief of the women and children of France, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, acknowledges the following contributions:

Mrs. F. H. Board, Auguste, Cyprien	$10	man, Troy, (col.)	$500
Mrs. A. M. Young	50	Lois C. Scoville	150
Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25	Desire Faure	10

This makes the total raised to date $50,819.68.

August Belmont, Treasurer, acknowledged yesterday the following contributions of $10 or more to the Committee of Mercy:

GENERAL FUND.

Shelter for Respectable Girls	$24
Shelton, Conn.	25
Kurt R. Sternberg, Springfield, Mass.	10

BELGIAN FUND.

Anonymous, Pittsburgh	$50
A. F. Troescher	100

KNIGHTHOOD FOR NEWBOLT.

Poet on New Year Honors List—Hamar Greenwood a Baronet.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The New Year honor list contains no new Peers.

The Earl of Aberden, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and formerly Governor-General of Canada, is raised to the rank of Marquis, and Viscount St. Aldwyn (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) becomes an Earl.

The Order of the Garter is conferred on the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Chesterfield, while the Order of the Thistle is bestowed on Baron Lovat.

Arthur Henderson, labor leader and Member of Parliament for the Barnard Castle Division of Durham, is appointed a Privy Councillor.

Hamar Greenwood, Liberal member of Parliament for Sunderland, who was born in Canada, is among the three new Baronets.

Sixteen persons receive Knighthood. Among them are Henry John Newbolt, the poet, and Frank Watson Dyson, the Astronomer Royal.

BLAMES SECRET DIPLOMACY.

One of the Two Chief Causes of the War, Says Sir Victor Horsley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Among the New Year expressions of opinion collected by The Evening Standard appears the following from Sir Victor Horsley, the famous surgeon:

"The greatest benefit that I would wish to see result from the war would be the development of sufficient sense in the minds of those in authority over all peoples to provide Cromwell's method of settling international questions by aribtration, and not by the stupid murder called war.

"To effect such intellectual progress two things are necessary—firstly, the establishment of democratic rule by the political enfranchisement of all men and women, and, secondly, the abolition of secret diplomacy, the chief weapon of despotism and the source of misunderstandings and war."

Frederic Harrison writes: "When ... have won, not if we win, peace, civilization and humanity will return to this earth for a century, during which Great Britain will guard and disseminate all three. If Germany were to win by the aid of some infernal power she would carry all three with her to hell for generations to come."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

ANNUAL SALE---SATURDAY

January 2d

Women's Silk Crepe de Chine Underwear

Of Superior Quality Washable Crepe de Chine Silk.

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; tailored model; V neck; hemstitched neck and sleeves; trimmed with flowers. Value $4.95 — 3.45

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; tailored Empire model; hemstitched neck and sleeves. Value $5.95 — 3.95

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; V shape model; buttonhole eyelet, with ribbon drawn through; lace edge. Value $6.95 — 4.95

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; Empire model; yoke and sleeves of all over shadow lace; ribbon trimmed. Value $7.95 — 5.95

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white, cream shadow lace back and front ribbon trimmed. Value $8.95 — 6.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; tailored model; hemstitched band and shoulder straps of crepe de Chine. Value $2.95 — 1.95

Envel ope Chemises of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white tailored model; buttonhole eyelet with ribbon drawn through; lace edge. Value $4.95 — 2.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; shadow lace insertion; ribbon trimmed. Value $5.95 — 3.95

Envelope Chemises of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; ribbon drawn through net casing. Value $6.95 — 4.95

Knickers of Crepe de Chine
In pink, white or black; reinforced elastic at waist and knee. Value $2.95 — 1.95

Petticoats of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white flounce of cream shadow lace, with clusters of chiffon roses. Value $5.95 — 3.85

Petticoats of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white flounce of shadow lace, trimmed with rosebud ribbon and rosebuds. Value $6.95 — 4.95

Petticoats of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white, trimmed with pleated hemstitched chiffon ruffles, chiffon flowers. Value $7.95 — 5.95

Petticoats of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white, double flounce or cream dotted lace, delft velvet ribbon, French flowers. Value $8.95 — 6.95

Bodices of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; trimmed with shadow lace, chiffon roses and ribbon. Value $2.45 — 1.45

Bodices of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; tailored model; satin ribbon drawn through button-hole eyelets. Value $2.95 — 1.75

Bodices of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; trimmed with shadow lace; rosebud ribbon and chiffon rosebuds. Value $3.95 — 2.45

Combinations of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white, fitted model, trimmed with Val. lace insertions and ribbon. Value $4.95 — 2.95

Combinations of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; princess tailored model; hemstitched band and straps over shoulder. Value $5.95 — 3.95

Combinations of Crepe de Chine
In pink or white; Empire model; trimmed with cream shadow lace, ribbon bow. Value $7.95 — 4.95

Clearance Sale Saturday

Women's Silk and Swiss Ribbed Underwear

"Parfait" Glove Silk Combinations
In white, pink or blue; French band top; fully reinforced. Value $3.25 — 2.45

"Parfait" Glove Silk Combinations
Embroidered French band top, fully reinforced. Value $4.25 — 2.95

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
Heavy quality silk, plain front, reinforced. Value $1.75 — 1.15

"Parfait" Glove Silk Vests
Best quality silk, French band top, embroidered front. Value $2.25 — 1.65

Kayser's Florentine Combinations
Of fine ribbed lisle, with glove silk yoke front and back; reinforced. Value $1.50 — .95

Silk and Wool Combinations
Low neck, no sleeves, knee or ankle length. Value $2.50 — 1.45

Kayser's Silk Lisle Vests
Of Swiss ribbed silk lisle, wide hand-crochet top. Value .75 — .45

"Parfait" Glove Silk Knickers
In black, white, pink or blue, cerise or copper, reinforced. Value $2.45 — 1.75

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Annual Sale—Saturday

Of our regular stock and not goods bought specially for sale purposes

Men's Shirts
Our entire stock of $1.50 Shirts — 1.00

Men's Shirts
Our entire stock of $2.50 Shirts — 1.65

Men's Silk Shirts
Our entire stock of $3.50 Tub Silk Shirts — 2.85

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts
Our regular stock of $6.50 shirts, including tub silk shirts, — 4.85

Men's Silk Scarfs
Newest Winter designs, large open end four-in-hands. *Heretofore $1.50 to $2.50* — .85

Men's Angora Sweaters
Genuine Angora Sweaters, of superior quality workmanship, having warmth without weight. *Heretofore $12.00* — 6.50

Men's Full Dress Vests
Our entire stock of highest grade silk vests, for evening wear, in white or black. *Heretofore $7.50 and $8.50* — 5.00

Men's Silk Dress Reefers
Knitted Silk Reefers for evening wear, in black and white stripes. *Heretofore $5.50* — 3.75

Men's Blanket Bath Robes
Our entire stock of $5.00 Blanket Bath Robes *Heretofore $5.00* — 3.50

Men's Shop 16 West 38 St.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Monday, January 4th

Will Hold Their

Annual Clearance Sale

Women's Apparel

Largest Price Reductions Ever Made

Fur Coats and Furs

Suits, Dresses and Gowns

Coats, Wraps, Waists and Shoes

For Prices and Particulars See Sunday Papers

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

"Men's Shoe Shop"

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Annual Sale—Saturday

These Shoes are our regular stock and not bought for sale purposes

Men's Banister Shoes
All the newest models

Of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf with dull mat kid top or the newest novelties with taupe or golden brown buckskin tops. All styles and leathers.

5.50

Usual values $7.50 to $8.50

Slater & Morrill Shoes
All styles and leathers.
Usual Values $5.00 to $6.00 — 4.00

Thomas Cort Shoes
Bench Made, Hand Sewed
All styles and leathers.
Usual Values $9.50 to $11.00 — 7.50

J. P. Smith's Shoes
All styles and leathers.
Usual Values $4.00 to $4.50 — 3.50

Men's Shoe Shop 4 West 38th St.

ROOSEVELT SHOCKED BY FOREIGN POLICY

Tells an Interviewer Bryan Lives in a World of Tenth-Rate Fiction.

JAPAN WRONGLY TREATED

Neither Firmness Nor Courtesy Shown to Her—We Must Either Govern or Quit Philippines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Morning Post publishes a long interview with its special correspondent, Ernest A. Belcher, had with Col. Roosevelt recently at Oyster Bay. When asked for his views, the ex-President replied:

"I am just a plain American citizen and can say anything I like about any subject in the world, so fire away.

Mr. Belcher says he asked Mr. Roosevelt first to give his views on American foreign policy, particularly as it affected the Far East.

"Lamentable!" he exclaimed. "England has made some bad blunders in foreign policy. I see by today's papers you are remedying one of long standing by proclaiming a protectorate over Egypt, but comparing your blunders with ours is like comparing the English Channel with the Atlantic Ocean. Your Channel has hitherto allowed you to tolerate your Keir Hardies. You may imagine what the Atlantic Ocean makes us put up with.

Take the question of Japan. I am convinced the only way to deal with Japan is a combination of firmness and courtesy. That was my reason for concluding the agreement in 1907 for the absolute exclusion of further Japanese labor from the Pacific Coast, but otherwise most scupulous courtesy in our dealings with that highly civilized and sensitive nation.

"Our relations with Japan were then perfectly cordial, because we were agreed upon recpirocal treatment. I knew then a cultured Japanese gentleman may mix on perfectly equal terms with any American, and I wanted Japan to know we would welcome her students, her travelers, her scientists, her business firms on an absolutely reciprocal basis.

"But now, whether dealing with Japan or any other nation, we have neither firmness nor courtesy. The Democratic Party is so afraid of the labor vote that it allows the unions of California to insult Japan. Then we give illusory promises of pacific intentions from Washington.

"Of course we are pacific, but our present policy is criminal, doubly so when our navy is totally inadequate for defensive purposes.

"What can you expect when the Secretary of State lives in the clouds—no, not in the clouds, in a world of tenth-rate fiction?"

Situation Not Serious.

Mr. Belcher asked the Colonel whether he was aware of pledges of candidates for the California Legislature with reference to the proposed amendment of the Anti-alien Land bill. He made a note of the figures, and agreed that the situation was disquieting, though he did not consider it serious. "You cannot," he said, "prevent some hot-headed member from bringing another bil in January, but it will not pass."

The interviewer urged that a policy of reciprocal treatment ignored the real economic difficulty in Japan, and instanced the comparative population figures per square mile for the American, Japanese and British dominions.

"Don't take the British Empire," said the ex-President. "Take Australia or New Zealand. What is the population per square mile in these countries?"

Mr. Belcher confessed that the figures were lower than for the empire.

"Exactly," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and does Australia or New Zealand want Japanese labor? Of course not. Well, the Australian view is the view of the Pacific Coast. You may call these countries empty now, but we want them for the expansion of the English-speaking race, and you will never get an Australian or New Zealander or American or Canadian to think otherwise.

"You remember when our fleet went around the world. Where do you think they got the warmest welcome? Why, in Australian waters. And what was the reason? Because opinion in your southern seas is that the American Navy, with a strong Australian squadron, is the best guarantee for the peace of the Pacific."

Mr. Roosevelt, says Mr. Belcher, smiled at the idea of Japanese duplicity. He said steady, relentless hatred of Germany for the past nineteen years was the real reason for Japan's entry into the war. He saw no reason why Japan should not keep Tsing-tao. Both Tsing-tao and the South Sea Islands would be a fair means of bargaining for a more definite sphere of influence in China.

The Philippines.

Mr. Belcher asked if there were any readjustment of territory possible which could relieve the situation, and added, "I heard it suggested in several quarters in Washington that the sale of the Philippines might do this."

Mr. Roosevelt laughed. He said;

"Ah, there you have the Democratic policy. We have stolen the Philippines. Now let us sell them to the highest bidder."

"Is it true, as was recently reported," was asked, "that you are in favor of leaving the Philippines?"

"I am in favor of either governing them or getting out of them," was the reply. "Since our occupation we have governed the Philippines a little better than Cromer did Egypt and as well as Wingate did the Sudan."

"If America leaves the Philippines, how long will they keep their independence?"

"Just until Japan steps in and annexes the country. It will be a good thing for Japan, but for the rest, I think they would prefer to be under the American flag."

"Is it true," was asked, "that you informed a German professor the other day that Germany was bound to win the war"

"That's another lie," the Colonel replied emphatically. "What happened was this. The professor came to see me and sketched out his ideas of the war. He told me Germany had beaten back Russia, would bring France to her knees, and by next Summer would hold the Channel. 'Then,' he said, 'we shall pour troops into England and capture London.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'and then you will have to fight America.'

"'Why?' asked the professor.

"'Because, if we don't fight you, you'll treat us as you have treated Belgium.'

"But what is the use of contradicting silly lies like this? It only draws public attention to what any intelligent man knows is a wild invention."

WHITMAN GOES IN AS BELLS TOLL 12

Continued from Page 1.

dropped in at the Executive Mansion to greet Mr. and Mrs. Whitman.

All the arrangements for the inaugural ceremony had been completed last night. The Assembly Chamber where the Governor-elect and the other elective State officials will be formally inducted into office at noon has been decorated with flags and bunting and flowers. The Chamber will hold about 1,000 persons. Admission will be by card. The judges of the Court of Appeals, the outgoing State officials, the military staffs of the outgoing and the incoming governors will attend in a body. Before the inaugural ceremony there will be a parade of military and civic bodies.

Whitman and Glynn at Ball.

The inaugural festivities began last evening with a brilliant military ball, the proceeds from which will be devoted to charity. The ball was held at the armory under the auspices of Troop B, the crack cavalry contingent of the National Guard, stationed here. The charity ball is a standing event on the inaugural programmes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitman and Mr. and Mrs. Glynn were there.

A feature of the inaugural parade will be the New York Police Band. The members of the band came up on the train with Mr. Whitman. In the parade the Police Band will play "Governor Whitman's march" for the first time. It was composed by Patrolman Herman Escher, of Queens. This afternoon the band will present to Mr. Whitman a large photograph of its members, surmounted by his own portrait.

The hotels at the Capitol are filled to capacity, by visitors here for the inauguration, and everything indicates a record-breaking attendance at the ceremony.

Gov. Glynn remained in the Executive Chamber nearly all day. During the afternoon he was busy packing up his private papers, ready to be transferred to his Albany home. He said that private life would have its compensations.

"My favorite pastimes are reading and going to see a play," Mr. Glynn said. "In the last year and a half I have had practically no time for my books and I have seen only four plays. I intend to make up for lost time when I am relieved from the burdens of public office."

One of the newspaper correspondents who came in to see the Governor on his last day in office asked for his valedictory. Gov. Glynn replied:

"You ask me for my valedictory; it is a valedictory to office, but not to the things for which I have stood during my term as Governor. As long as I have energy enough to be interested in anything I shall continue to be interested in the principle and practice of workmen's compensation, in election reforms, in agricultural credit, and in the efficient administration of the business of State.

"My valedictory is a congratulation and a hope; a congratulation to my successor on the opportunities for public service now unfolding before him, and a hope that success will crown every effort of his to increase the prosperity and stimulate the progress of New York."

Gov. Glynn will leave Albany for Swampscott, Mass. on Sunday, where he will spend a couple of weeks at the seaside home of the Magranes, Mrsr. Glynn's uarents. On his return to this city he probably will go to California for a rest.

PAYS $750 FOR FIREMEN.

Film Company Settles Suit Brought by Fire Commissioner.

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company delivered yesterday to Fire Commissioner Adamson a check for $750 in compromise of a suit brought by the Fire Department for the expense of putting out a fire in the film company's premises, 102 West 101st Street, on May 13. The check followed a decision of the Appellate Division in the first suit of its kind ever brought by the Fire Department. It was against the Greenwood Cemetery.

This company owned a factory building in East Ninety-ninth Street, where a big fire occurred. A fire prevention order for the installation of sprinklers had been disregarded for two years. The Fire Commissioner sued to recover $1,500, the cost of putting out the fire, alleging that it was due to willful and culpable negligence. Three weeks ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court unanimously sustained the Commissioner.

The suit against the Universal Film Manufacturing Company was for $1,500. It grew out of the storage without permit of inflammable films in the building that burned. The company had applied for a permit, but it had been refused. Corporation Counsel Polk decided to accept the offer to compromise the suit and save the expense and delay of trial.

$1,500,000 Foreclosure Suit.

The Astor Trust Company began a foreclosure suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation and Isaac R. Oeland and Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., its temporary receivers; the Carolina Coasts Products Company, and Frank Herbst, its receiver; the Guemahoming Coal Company, and the Wall Rope Company. The trust company is the trustee of a mortgage for $1,500,000, on which the interest has been defaulted. The property securing the bond issue which would be sold under the foreclosure decree consists of land and twenty-three steam vessels.

Woman Falls 5 tSories; Will Recover

Adeline White, 18 years old, formerly a saleswoman for Park & Tilford, walked out of the fifth story window at 912 East 178th Street, early yesterday morning and fell to the yard below. Clothes-line she struck in her fall saved her from death. George Stewart of Engine Company 45, saw her lying in the yard and called policeman Pepper who sent for the ambulance. Dr. Cusick removed her to Fordham Hospital where it was found that she was suffering from contusions and several fracturede ribs. She will recover.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Announce, beginning Tomorrow, Saturday, their Annual

January Clearance Sale of

Men's and Young Men's Clothing

AT the most pronounced price advantages ever offered by them for garments of such high character.

Men's Fashionable Sack Suits

Values up to $45.00 — Of the highest grade, in a remarkable variety of smart styles; in blues, blacks, stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures, in men's and young men's sizes—33 to 50 chest measure, in all proportions. — Now $24.50

Youths' Smart Suits

Of all wool fabrics, in plain Sack or Norfolk models in a variety of smart effects; sizes 14 to 19 years. Values up to $15.00 — Now $10.00

Young Men's Suits

Incomplete sizes of this season's best designs and fabrics. All sizes from 33 to 40, but not in every model. Values up to $25.00 — Now $15.00

Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats

Values up to $45.00 — Including London and American-made models, in full silk lined dress styles, together with a splendid collection of Slipons, Raglans, Great Coats, Ulsters and London-made Box Coats made of the season's favored fabrics; sizes 33 to 52 chest. — Now $24.50

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Special Offerings on Saturday

To Close Out MISSES' & GIRLS' APPAREL

Radical Reductions

125 Misses' Suits,—various styles and materials. Size 14 to 18 years. formerly 19.75 to 35.00, **9.75**

250 Misses' Dresses,—afternoon, evening and street dresses of Serge, Satin Charmeuse, Silk Poplin, Chiffon or Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years. formerly 16.75 to 35.00, **9.75**

125 Misses' Coats,—exceptional assortment of styles and fabrics. Size 14 to 18 years. **12.75** formerly 22.50 to 37.50

85 Misses' Separate Skirts,—various models in Wool Plaid or Check materials, Serge or Taffeta. **4.95** formerly 8.50 to 12.75

85 Juniors' Suits,—smart models in Diagonal Cheviot or Gabardine. **9.75, 14.75** and **19.75** formerly 18.50 to 35.00

165 Girls' Coats,—various styles and fabrics..... formerly 10.75 to 22.50, **6.95, 9.75** and **12.75**

175 Girls' Dresses,—various models in Serge, Wool Poplin, Plaid or Check fabrics. **6.95** to **9.75** formerly 10.75 to 16.75

Greatly Reduced 1915 DECORATIVE CALENDARS

A Choice Collection

formerly up to 65c..... **25c**

formerly up to 1.25..... **50c**

Men's, Youths' & Boys' SUITS & OVERCOATS

300 Men's and Young Men's Suits,—size 33 to 40 inch chest. regularly 30.00 and 35.00, **17.50** and **24.50**

259 Men's and Young Men's Overcoats,—size 34 to 42 inch chest. regularly 30.00 and 40.00, **17.50** and **29.50**

Boys' Norfolk Suits with two pairs of knickerbocker trousers; made of Imported and Domestic fabrics. Size 8 to 17 years. regularly 10.00 and 12.50, **6.50** and **8.50**

Boys' Coats,—Belted or Balmacaan model; made of Chinchilla or Tweed. Size 3 to 10 years. **5.00** and **7.50** regularly 7.50 and 10.50

Boys' Hats. reg. 1.00, 1.95 and 2.50, **50c, 1.00** and **1.50**

Remarkable Sale WOMEN'S "SOROSIS" SHOES

(Sizes somewhat broken)

"Sorosis" Boots in all desirable leathers.

3.45
former prices 5.00 and 6.00

4.25
former prices 7.00 and 8.00

Satin Slippers,—Black, White, Pink, Blue, etc.

3.25
values 4.00 and 5.00

SPECIAL SALE MEN'S SHOES

3.95 and **4.75**
value 5.00 to 8.00

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third St.

Gimbel Brothers, Bankers
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York.)
Will Receive Your January 1st Money At 4 Per Cent. Interest
Main floor, Rear Balcony

Beginning Tomorrow Morning!

The Great January Clearance

The Year's Most Impressive Merchandise Event, in Which Prices in All Stocks Are Radically Lowered in Preparation for Inventory

"To Keep the New Store NEW"

Clearance Is a Storekeeping Necessity, Not an Advertising Fiction

It is the opening of the gateway that lowers the level of stocks before the arrival of that grim occasion called stock-taking. At this time every yard, every dozen, every pair, every article, in an inconceivable variety of goods, is measured and counted and appraised as to its actual, present value—not on the basis of what it originally cost.

Hence the cry of the merchandise man to his buyers—"Get your stocks down. They lock up money, take up room, use up rent—and keep new goods from coming in to take their places. Out with them!"

THIS WARNING IS ISSUED FAR AHEAD.

CLEARANCE is the a nswer—a store-wide event, reaching into the farthest nook and cranny of every stock. January is devoted to it—the last month of the store business year; and brings the year's best savings.

Clearance begins TOMORROW—the Store is turned into a vast bazar of bargains. Just a few notes follow of what it will offer—come for what you may need with the assurance that you will probably find it at a saving.

Notable Clearance in Fashionable Winter Apparel for Women, Misses and Children, including practically every sort of outer garment for winter wear, at large reductions. Third floor

The Mid-Winter Clearance of Paris Millinery and GIMBEL reproductions that frequently make possible a purchase of two hats for the usual price of one. Third floor

Small Furs and Fur Garments, of assured quality, of price savings of one-third to one-half—fine investments for Christmas money. Third floor

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Winter Overcoats, Suits, and other clothing, in a general clearance, quite regardless of previous pricings. Fourth floor

Toys, Games and Dolls, a little the worse for Christmas shopping, or in broken assortments, at reductions frequently running to half. Fourth floor

Cut Crystals, Fancy China, Bric-a-brac—tables full of gift-suggestions are marked at very attractive prices. Fifth floor

Clearance Lots of Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Men's Shirts and Neckwear, Ribbons, Women's Neckwear and other essentially holiday stocks afford tempting choosing. Main floor

Thousands of attractive remnants and dress lengths of Silks, Dress Cottons, Woolen Dress Goods and White Goods, afford materials for new blouses, frocks, tailored suits and wraps, at great savings on fashionable weaves and colorings. Second floor

Books in Sets and Single Volumes, some a little marred by handling, offer tempting choosing for people who are fond of reading. Fourth floor, Rear

Furniture in Suites and Individual Pieces, for dining room, bedroom, living room, etc., not to be carried over, is rich in prizes for home-furnishers. Seventh Floor

After-Christmas Revision of the superb jewelry stocks produces many a price-surprise on trinkets artistic in design. Main Floor

January Half-Yearly Clearance of Whittall and Hardwick Magee Rugs and Carpets, full details of which appear below. Sixth Floor

Better and Larger Than Ever!

January Clearance of Whittall and Hardwick & Magee Carpets and Rugs

Reasons for the Particular Interest of This Occasion

Over $100,000 Worth at Retail of Whittall Rugs and Carpets at Very Great Price Concessions.

Our Own Surplus Stock and Discontinued Patterns, Embracing Every Grade of These Two Famous Makes.

Hundreds of Rugs in Room Sizes, Including a **300-Ft. Aisle of Whittall 9 x 12 Ft. Rugs.**

Whittall Carpets in Full Rolls at Large Reductions.

Here is the Complete List of Qualities and Prices:

WHITTALL'S THE MARK OF QUALITY

Hardwick & Magee's **FRENCH WILTON**

Anglo-Persian Rugs
(Not every size in both of these makes)

9 x 92 ft..... $47.50 from $60

Size.	Regularly	Clearance
27 x 54 in.	$6.25	$4.50
36 x 36 in.	$6.25	$4.50
36 x 63 in.	$9.50	$7.50
4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.	$20.50	$15.50

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in..... $42.50 from $54

Size.	Regularly.	Clearance.
6x9 ft.	$36.75	$28.50
9x15 ft.	$81.75	$62.50
10 ft. 6in.x13 ft. 6 in.	$92.00	$70.00
11 ft.3in.x15 ft.	$102.00	$77.50

Whittall's Teprac Wilton Rugs

Size.	Regularly	Clearance
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$37.50	$29.50
9 x 12 ft.	$41.50	$31.50
27 x 54 in.	$4.50	$3.15
6 x 9 ft.	$25.00	$20.00
9 x 15 ft.	$57.00	$42.75
10 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$45.00	$30.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.	$57.00	$42.75
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	$63.50	$47.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.	$70.00	$53.50

Hardwick & Magee's Bundhar Wilton Rugs

Size.	Regularly.	Clearance.
8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 6in	$40	$30
9x12 ft.	$44	$37.50
27x54 in.	$4.75	$3.00
36x63 in.	$7.25	$5.25
6x9 ft.	$27.00	$21.00

Whittall's and Hardwick & Magee's Best Body Brussels

Size.	Regularly	Clearance
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$29.75	$23.50
9 x 12 ft.	$32.75	$24.75
27 x 54 in.	$3.25	$2.25
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$11.75	$8.75
6 x 9 ft.	$20.25	$15.50

Size.	Regularly.	Clearance.
10 ft. 6 in.x10 ft. 6 in.	$37.50	$29.50
10 ft. 6 in.x12 ft.	$42.50	$32.50
11 ft. 3 in.x12 ft.	$42.50	$32.50
10 ft. 6 in.x13 ft. 6 in.	$48.50	$37.50
11 ft. 3 in.x15 ft.	$53.50	$41.50

Many Other 9x12 Ft. (Room Size) Rugs Reduced

All from Whittall or Hardwick & Magee, in broken assortments:

Whittall's High Pile Durham Rugs, $40 from $50
Whittall's Royal Worcester Rugs, $37.50 from $45
Hardwick & Magee's Hardwick Wilton Rugs, $40 from $50

Also a large collection of Rugs in odd sizes at greatly lowered prices.

Whittall Carpets in Full Rolls in the Clearance

As we are among the largest distributors of Whittall Carpets we are able to make these prices exceptionally low. Cut from full rolls, not remnants, and in most cases with borders to match.

Plain Two-Toned Colorings, Most Fashionable

In blue, rose, green and gray; also floral designs for drawing rooms, and Oriental effects for libraries and dining rooms.

Best Whittall Wilton Carpets.
Regularly $3.5 and $3.75.....at $1.95, $2.25, $2.50 Yd

Whittall's Teprac Wilton Carpets,
Regularly $2.50..... at $1.85 Yd.

Whittall's Body Brussels Carpets,
Regularly $1.75 and $1.85.....at $1.25 Yd.

Whittall's Plush Carpets, Plain Colors,
3 to 9yd. lengths. Regularly $2.35.....at $1 Yd.

Inlaid Linoleums in Full Rolls

Scotch inlaid Linoleums, reg. $1.25, now 95c. sq. yd.
Heavy domestic and inlaid Linoleum, reg. $1.35, now $1 sq. yd.
Inlaid Linoleums, good quality, now 70c sq. yd.

Fine Printed Linoleums, 40c Sq. Yd.

In 12-ft. widths, enabling the average room to be covered without a seam. Regular 65c quality with slight imperfections which affect neither looks nor wear. Sixth Floor

WISHING YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TOMORROW—Saturday
THE FIRST DAY
of our
GREAT ANNUAL JANUARY
White Sale

American Muslin Underwear	Housekeeping Linens
	Sheets and Bedding
French Muslin Underwear	Embroideries
	White Goods
Infants' Wear	Corsets
Blouses,	Laces

White Silks and Satins, etc.

Break all your other dates and come. It will be worth it.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO "The Home of Truth"
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE
20 for Cents
MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION
BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?
The New York Times Index, every quarter, codifies the world's news. Any event at a glance. Bound in cloth. $2.00 a volume.—Advt.

CITY TURNS DOWN MACMONNIES WORK

Noted Sculptor's Model for City Hall Park Fountain Rejected by Commission.

IT WAS BEGUN IN 1907

Not in Harmony with City Hall, Committee Says—War May Delay New Design.

The Municipal Art Commission, it became known yesterday, rejected on Wednesday the model submitted by Frederick MacMonnies for a fountain in City Hall Park. This is the model on which Mr. MacMonnies began work on in 1909. The fountain is to cost $60,000, and $10,000 of this sum was paid to the sculptor on account. There was considerable delay in furnishing the present model and the sculptor came in for severe criticism. When, several months ago, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward sought to hurry Mr. MacMonnies, the sculptor replied that in justice to the city he had to take plenty of time to carry out his ideas.

The model arrived here last August and special effort was made to get it through the customs free of duty. It was then set up in the Park Commissioner's office. A sub-committe of the Art Commission was appointed to consider the work. It consisted of Karl Bitter, the sculptor; John A. Mitchell, editor of Life, and Frank L. Babbott, a lawyer. They reported to the commission that the model devised by Mr. MacMonnies bore no relation to the City Hall "either architecturally or sculpturally" and the entire commission approved of the report. The other members of the commission are Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; George W. Breck, William A. Boring, Frank R. Lawrence, Mayor Mitchel, A. Augustus Healy, and George L. Rives.

The report of the sub-committee was entirely verbal, John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary of the commission, explaining that it was customary for the sub-committees to report thus on works of art judged by them. The model furnished by Mr. MacMonnies was considered of great beauty, but entirely out of keeping with the surroundings in which it was to be placed.

When he submitted the model Mr. MacMonnies explained that he had been working as rapidly on it as possible, and that the delay was proving costly to him, as he had to meet the payments on a $20,000 life insurance policy, which was provided for in the contract to insure the city against loss. The members of the Art Commission and Park Commissioner Ward said yesterday that the rejection would only mean further delay, as the contract permitted Mr. MacMonnies to furnish another design, and they had no doubt that he would set about the work at once.

The delay, however, may be considerable, as Mr. MacMonnies's home at Giverny, in the Department of Eure, France, is in the war zone, and his house has been turned into a hospital. Park Commissioner Ward notified Mr. MacMonnies of the decision of the Art Commission on Wednesday, but no reply has been received from him.

The design submitted by Mr. MacMonies contains a figure group, the main figure representing "Civic Virtue." This is a colossal male figure standing over a prostrate figure denoting vice, which is enmeshed in a net of its own weaving. The two figures surmount a series of basins from which several jets of water rise. Other jets play from the outer edge of the fountain, meeting over the head of the main figure. From the foundation to the top of the figure the height would be twenty-eight feet and the width of the fountain base, fifty-seven feet. The jets of water would rise to a height of from thirty-five to orty eet.

The ountain was provided for through a bequest of Angelica Crane.

Beginning To-Morrow, January the Second.

Exposition de Blanc

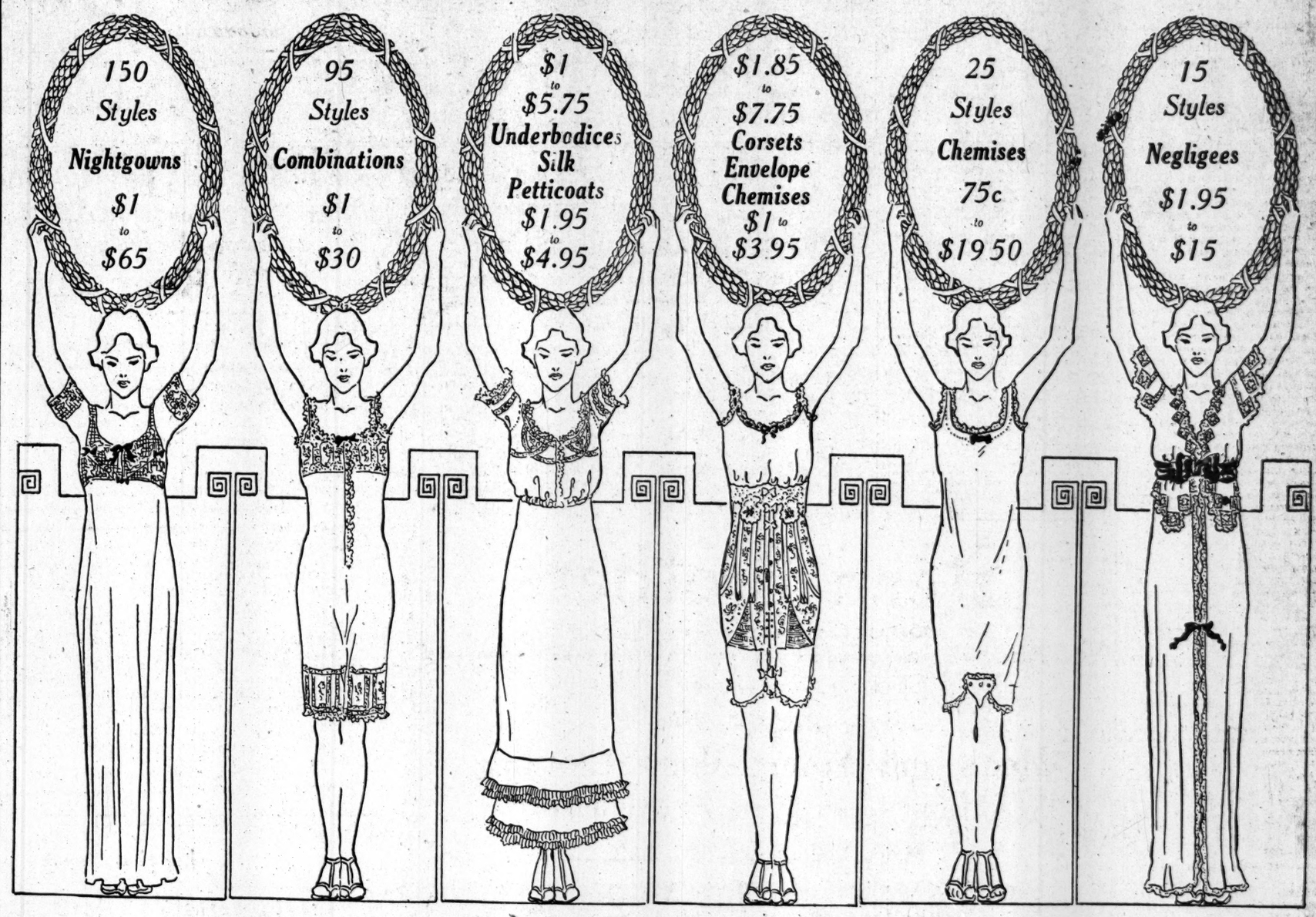
BEING THE ANNUAL JANUARY SALES OF UNUSUAL LINGERIE, CORSETS & BOUDOIR APPAREL, AT MARKED PRICE REDUCTIONS.

ON THIS OCCASION MANY NEW IDEAS WILL BE INTRODUCED—THINGS THAT WILL BE MANY DEGREES IN ADVANCE OF THE USUAL AND MEDIOCRE, LENDING FURTHER EMPHASIS TO THE POSITION OF THIS SHOP AS SPONSOR FOR DISTINCTIVE AND UNUSUAL CREATIONS IN UNDERGARMENTS, CORSETS AND BOUDOIR APPAREL.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
"The Specialty Shop of Originations"
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
Paris
42 Rue de Paradis

The Gimbel January White Sale

Starts Tomorrow—Saturday—January 2d, 1915


150 Styles Nightgowns $1 to $65
95 Styles Combinations $1 to $30
$1 to $5.75 Underbodices Silk Petticoats $1.95 to $4.95
$1.85 to $7.75 Corsets Envelope Chemises $1 to $3.95
25 Styles Chemises 75c to $19.50
15 Styles Negligees $1.95 to $15

$200,000 Worth of French and Domestic Undermuslins, Crepe de Chine Lingerie, Negligees, Silk Petticoats, Corsets, House Dresses, Children's and Infants' Wear—In New Spring Styles—At Savings of 20 to 50 Per Cent.

Nightgowns, $1 to $65

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
$1 to $12.75	$2.25 to $65	$3.95 to $21

Petticoats, $1 to $75

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
$1 to $29.75	$2.50 to $75	$2.95 to 12.75

Combinations, $1 to $30

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
$1 to $11.75	$2 to $30	$3 to $17.75

Envelope and Plain Chemises, 50c to $19.75

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
50c to $5.75	$1 to $19.75	$2 to $5

Corset Covers and Bodices, 50c to $16.75

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
50c to $6.75	$1 to $16.75	$1 to $5.75

Drawers, 50c to $15.25

Domestic	*French*	*Crepe de Chine*
50c to $5.75	$1.50 to $15.25	$2 to $5.75

Children's Lingerie, 25c to $2.25

Drawers	*Combinations*	*Princess Slips*
25c to $1	50c	50c to $1
Nightgowns	*Waist Skirts*	*Band Shirts*
50c to $1.50	50c to $2.25	50c to $1.50

Second Floor

A Big Scoop!

To be exact, it was on the tenth of last August when we started our active plans for this Sale. And, indeed, they were active!

The War in Europe was then a certainty, and we knew that the best laces and embroideries would not only increase in price, but that in all probability the shipping of them would cease. As we did not procrastinate a minute, we were the first in the market and

We "Cornered" the Best Laces and Embroideries of Europe

Our foresight was fortunate, for it was not many days before many famous Lace mills in Northern France were cut off from the World. And since then many other disasters have occurred which have practically cut off the finest trimmings for lingerie.

This achievement alone will explain to you that

The GIMBEL White Sale Is the Best in America

This achievement will also prove to you the advisability of getting a two or three-fold supply of lingerie, for it is difficult to say when this Lingerie can be duplicated at these prices.

$8000 Lingerie Has Just Come Through from Paris

Within the last three weeks we have received $8,000 worth of Hand-embroidered Undermuslins from our Paris Bureau. And to our amazement the cases contained

1800 French Chemises, $1

To say nothing of many other beautiful and fine Undergarments which we are enabled to present at exceptional prices—up to $25.

Crepe de Chine Lingerie A Vital Feature of the Sale

$20,000 worth of this fine Silk Lingerie, which is a command and not merely a caprice of Fashion. At $2 there will be Envelope Chemises, which we have always sold at $2.95. Nightgowns and Combinations at $3.95 that should be $5, and so on.

Corsets, $1.85 to $7.75

The new styles for Spring are introduced by these Corsets. At the same time, the Corsets represent savings of from 65c to $7.25, for they are made of materials which usually go into $2.50 to $15 corsets.

"C/B" Corsets of pink coutil, $1.85.

"La Markette" Corsets of fine imported Coutil, $2.85, $3.75

"La Markette" Corsets of fine Brocades, Mercerized Batiste, Suedine and Tricot, $5.75 and $7.75.

$1 to $2.50 "De Bevoise" Brassieres at 65c to $1.50

Those at 65c and 85c are of Batiste, Madras and Nainsook, beautifully trimmed with laces and embroideries; sizes 34 to 48.

The $1.50 Brassieres are of pink Crepe de Chine, and are in the new decollete model, with shoulder straps of ribbon.

Swiss Seco Silk Negligees, $1.95 to $4.95

Every one of these dainty Negligees has a Boudoir Cap included at the price—$1.95, $2.95 and $4.95.

Mandarin Coats of white Silk, lined with silk and interlined—beautifully hand-embroidered, $3.95—should be $7.

"Sample" Negligees, $3.50

Crepe de Chine, Chiffon Cloth and Albatross—but there are only 107 of them. Regular $5.50 and more.

French Hand-embroidered Batiste Sacques, $2.95 and $4.95.

Silk Petticoats, $2.95 to $4.95

In the new circular styles for the latest costumes—in Messaline, Taffeta and Silk Jersey; trimmed with ruffles and plaitings.

Exceptional Petticoats at $1

In Silk Jersey with deep pleatings of "Amisilk. Black and colors. Petticoats entirely of white "Amisilk."

Fitted-top Silk Petticoats, $2.95

A famous kind of adjustable top Petticoats—in white silk jersey, with pleatings of messaline.

Extra-size Petticoats of Messaline, $2.95. Black, white and colors.

Second Floor

Neckwear, Laces, Embroideries, Silk Underwear and All Kinds of White Goods.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street ***Store Opens at 8:30***

The New York Times is FIRST in total volume of advertising, excepting only Help and Situation Wanted advertisements, publishing every month more than any other New York newspaper, morning or afternoon.

CARRANZA GIVES UP MONTEREY TO VILLA

Opening of Railway from Border to Mexico City Expected to Follow Soon.

NEXT ATTACK ON TAMPICO

Villa Then to Join Zapata Against Vera Cruz—Convention of Generals in Mexico City Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Monterey, the capital of the northeastern Mexican State of Nuevo Leon, and the key to the control of the international border crossings at Eagle Pass, Laredo, and Matamoras, now held by the Constitutionalists, was evacuated on Tuesday, according to official information reaching the State Department today. This announcement followed the report printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning from Laredo to the effect that Villa's Generals, Garcia and Valdez, had captured Saltillo and inflicted a severe defeat on the Carranza army north of that city.

As Monterey is only a short distance north of Saltillo and is reported to the State Department to have been evacuated by the Carranza forces the day after the defeat north of Saltillo, it is assumed here that by this time the Villa forces have entered Monterey.

The evacuation of Monterery is interpreted two ways in Washington. The Villa-Gutierrez junta interprets it as meaning that the Convention forces will soon control the States of Coahuila and Neuvo Leon. The Carranza junta endeavored to break the force of the announcement of Monterey's evacuation by issuing a statement to the effect that it was for strategic reasons and part of an "important offensive campaign."

Here is the State Department's announcement of the Monterey evacuation:

A dispatch dated 11 P. M., Dec. 30, from Laredo states that on Dec. 29 the forces of Carranza evacuated Monterey, taking with them the archives. Gen. Villa was reported at the time to be advancing on Monterey from the south. Trains arriving at Laredo on the night of the 30th from Monterey were loaded with Mexican refugees. The same dispatch states that the railway between Tampico and Monterey has been cut and that trains have been fired on.

As a result of Monterey's falling into the hands of the Conventfon forces, Señor Llorente, confidential agent of that Government here, thought that within fifteen or twenty days the Convention troops would be in control of the border crossings mentioned above and that then through rail traffic between the American frontier and Mexico City via Monterey and Saltillo would be restored. He said the capture of Monterey would also give the Convention forces a base for an attack on Tampico from the Northwest simultaneously with the Conventionist plan for the capture of Tuxpam and an attack on Tampico from the South. The Convention plan contemplates the capture first of Tampico and Tuxpam and then a joint movement of Villa forces from the north toward Vera Cruz, while the Zapata forces attack Vera Cruz from the South and West.

Here is the way the Monterey evacuation is interpreted by the confidential agency of the Carranza Government:

"Advices received here by the local Constitutionalist Agency from Monterey and Laredo are to the effect that an important offensive campaign has been initiated by the Constitutionalist forces in the Laguna section.

"Monterey reports that Gen. Antonio I. Villareal, at the head of his troops, has left oMnterey to engage the enemy, and that the Constitutionalist garrisons at Matamoras have contributed troops to hold Monterey while Villareal is in the field.

"Laerdo wires that Gen. Maclovio Herrera, commanding 15,000 men, routed a Villista force under the command of Maximo Garcia, who was himself badly wounded. This battle lasted for two days, and Herrera is following up his victory with a march on Torreon.

"The same source reports that Gen. Pablo Gonzales has sent a detachment of 5,000 troops from Tampico to take part in the operations against Torreon. The railroad between Monterey and Saltillo and Monterey and Tampico is intact."

The Constitutionalist statement that the railroad between Tampico and Monterey is not cut is in direct contradiction to the advices of the State Department from its official agents in the field.

The convention of the Villa-Zapata-Gutierrez faction is to meet in Mexico City tomorrow, according to advices reaching Washington today from State Department sources, and was confirmed by statements made by the Gutierrez agency.

A dispatch to the State Department from Mexico City today stated that the Minister of Public Instruction in the Gutierrez Government had resigned, and that it was understood that the Convention would meet there tomorrow, as already announced, despite previous reports to the contrary. The Minister of Public Instruction has been José Vasconcellos, well known in Washington and New York. Señor Vasconcellos was slated for the Ministry of Justice. It is not known here whether he resigned to accept the latter post or for other reasons.

The Convention, which is to meet tomorrow, is to determine whether Gen. Gutierrez is to continue as the temporary Provisional President or whether some other Provisional President is to be named in his stead. The Convention will also consider the eneral Mexican situation.

Portland, Me., Press at One Cent.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 31.—The publishers of the Portland Daily Press today announced a reduction in the selling price of the paper from tow cents to one cent. Sharp competition with the Boston newspapers is the explanation given. The Press is a morning newspaper and was established in 1862.

Pays $10,000 for Breach of Promise.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—Homer A. Rodeheaver, the evangelistic singer, announced here today that he had settled for a money consideration the $50,000 breach of promise action brought against him by Miss Georgia Jay, a Chicago stenographer. He is said to have paid her about $10,00.

NEW KIND OF PHONOGRAPH.

With It the Operator May Produce Individual Effects.

The Aeolian Company, which has hitherto been chiefly identified with the manufacture and sale of pianos and piano players, is preparing to begin the manufacture of phonographs in a large way. The company is capitalized at $10,000,000, and has factories in England and Germany, as well as in several cities in this country. It has branches and agencies in all the principal cities of the world, and the new instruments will be marketed by its entire organization.

H. B. Tremaine, President of the Aeolian Company, said yesterday that its scientific staff had been carrying on experimental work in the phonographic field for the last two years and that a type of instrument had been developed which greatly enlarged the scope of phonographic reproduction. He said further that several interesting features had been embodied in the mechanism of the new instrument, one being a sounding board held under tension. Another feature is a horn of peculiar design and construction, while a third is a special sound-box that differs from any used heretofore.

One of the principal features of the new instrument is that its operator can take an active part in the playing of a record. Instead of letting the record play itself, the operator can, if desired, govern it as an orchestra leader handles his musicians. The volume may be softened or increased at will, and a variety of tonal effects may be introdoed that both adds to the beauty of the rendition of the record and permits the operator to make use of his creative instinct. This is made possible by the invention of F. J. Empson of Melbourne, Australia, on which The Aeolian Company has exclusive rights for the world.

The American factories of the company have already turned out a small initial lot of Aeolian Vocalions, as the new phonographs are called, but these were all offered to the company's stockholders at a private sale in this city during the holidays.

WILL START LATER.

Certain Garment Makers Will Not Begin Work for a Month.

The season for making the goods for the Spring trade in many branches of the garment industry, it was stated yesterday, will probably be later than usual this year on account of the effect on some of the branches of this industry of the European war.

About the time the war began demands were made on behalf of the embroidery workers for higher wages, and a strike had been voted for. The enforcement of the demands by a strike, however, was postponed indefinitely on account of the war, as the principal market for embroidery made in the United States had been in the cotton belt of the South, and money is scarce there because of the troubles of the cotton growers.

In some of the branches of the garment industry, such as cloakmaking and the making of shirtwaists, the season for manufacturing goods for the Spring trade usually begins with the first week of the new year, but it was stated yesterday that it is not likely to start much before Feb. 1 this year.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

An Extra Fine List
MORNING SPECIALS

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, UNTIL 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

98 ct. Girls' Wash Dresses.....58
Plaid ginghams, blue and white galateas and pink and white repps—pretty, new models, well made—6 to 12 years.
GIRLS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.98 Girls' Dress Hats.....1.24
Plush and velvets—navy, brown and black—various models—flower and ribbon trimmings.
GIRLS' MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.98 Women's Tailored Hats.....1.39
Black, brown and navy velvets—variety of sailors—trimmings include furs, fancy feathers and flowers.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

59 ct. Boys' Blouses—8 to 15 yrs....37
Madras and percales—fancy stripes—light and dark—also navy, tan and gray flannel—neckband or attached collars.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

49 & 59 ct. Boys' Caps.....37
Full shape crown—navy serge and fancy mixtures—taped or satin lined—also in fur bands.
BOYS' HATS—THIRD FLOOR.

24 & 29 ct. Children's Underwear....17
Fleeced—ribbed—high neck—long sleeves—ankle length—all sizes—slight imperfections.
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. New Ribbons.....16
Black, white, plain colors and Dresdens—millinery and sash widths—satins, plain and moire taffetas.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

$6.98 Boys' Extra Trouser Suits.....5.00
All wool tweeds and cheviots in grays, tans, browns and greens—new mixtures, stripes and fancies—side or box plaited Norfolks—trousers full lined.
BOYS' SUITS—THIRD FLOOR.

$10 and $12 Young Men's Suits....7.65
Sizes to 38 chest—worsteds, serges and cheviots—plain, navy, new checks, stripes and fancies—2 to 3 button coats—many with patch pockets.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.39 Boys' Coat Sweaters.....95
Wool or worsted—desirable colors—V or ruff neck, also Byron collar—pockets—sizes 28 to 34.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$12 & $15 Boys' & Youths' O'coats 8.50
11 to 18 yrs. and to 37 chest—all wool chinchillas, cheviot overcoatings and meltons—plain colors and fancies—Balmacaan and ulster models—velvet or self collars.
YOUTHS' DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

49 ct. Girls' Flannelette Pajamas....36
Good quality—clear stripes—military style—well made—4 to 14 yrs.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.75 Women's Corsets.....1.10
Firm coutil—low bust, long hips—sizes 19 to 30.
CORSETS—SECOND FLOOR.

98 ct. Sateen Petticoats.....69
Black and colors—plaited flounces—all lengths.
PETTICOATS—SECOND FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

REMEMBER! This Is the Store of Values
Every Day—Money-Saving Opportunities—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Our 15th January Sale
BEGINS MONDAY, JAN. 4th

GREAT ECONOMIES IN:—

Muslins	Linens	Babies' Dresses	Muslin Underwear
Sheets	White Goods	Infants' Woolens	Women's Cloaks
Pillow Cases	Towels, Towellings	Women's Waists	Women's Suits
Pillows	Art Linens	Negligees	Dresses
Quilts	Curtains	Corsets, Petticoats	Furs & Fur Coats
Blankets	Curtainings	Men's Shirts	Misses' Wear

BUY FOR THE PRESENT—
BUY FOR THE FUTURE—

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT OF OUR JANUARY SALE WHICH BEGINS NEXT MONDAY, JANUARY 4, Is to Give Ample Time to Make Up Shopping Lists

Full advertisement, with prices, will appear in Sunday Times, World, American, Sun, Herald, Brooklyn Eagle and German Papers.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Will begin tomorrow, Saturday, their highly important

Annual Clearance Sale of Misses', Small Women's and Girls' Apparel

INVOLVING their entire stock of this season's garments, at the most drastic price reductions, as follows:

Misses' Section
Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years

Tailored Suits, of broadcloth, gabardine and other woolen fabrics, many fur trimmed, at **$12.00**
Values up to $35.00

Dressy Suits, of velveteen, chiffon broadcloth and other materials, fur and self trimmed, at **$18.75**
Values up to $52.50

Model Suits, of chiffon velvet, broadtail cloth, chiffon broadcloth and other imported materials, many trimmed with rich furs, at **$25.00**
Values up to $79.50

Cloth Dresses, of all serge, serge and satin, crepe de Chine and velveteen, in black or navy, for general wear, **9.50, 15.00**
Values up to $32.50

Smart Coats, of zibeline, cheviots and novelty mixtures, full and half lined, at **$15.00**
Values up to $29.50

Dressy Coats, of zibeline and imported warmth-without-weight materials with skunk raccoon collar, at **$18.75**
Values up to $37.50

Girls' Section
Sizes 6 to 14 years

Tailored Cloth Coats, of corduroy, zibeline and novelty mixtures, in plain and trimmed models, at **$3.95**
Values up to $14.95

School and Dress Coats, of mixtures, zibelines, wool plushes and chinchilla; full length, lined throughout, **6.75**
Values up to $17.50

Dressy Coats, including the season's smartest models of velveteen, chinchilla, wool plushes and other fashionable materials, some fur trimmed, at **8.50**
Values up to $24.50

Intermediate Dresses, of velveteen, serges and novelty silks, including guimpe models, smartly trimmed, 10 to 16 yrs., **$7.50 to $12**
Values $12.00 to 24.50

Woolen Dresses, of serges, checks and challies, sizes incomplete, attractive styles, at **3.75, 5.00**
Values up to $16.50

Party Dresses, of chiffon, net and crepe de Chine, one or two of a kind; to close out **$8.50, 18.75**
Values up to $89.50

The Annual January Sales

BEGINNING on Monday, January 4th, will far surpass in importance any previous events of similar character, due to the exceptionally large reductions made on all merchandise in the following departments:

Women's Outer Apparel and Furs
Absolute Clearance of the remaining stock of Women's Tailored Suits, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats, Wraps and Separate Skirts. Also Furs and Fur Garments of every description for Women, Misses and Children.

Imported and Domestic Underwear
Embracing hand embroidered and lace trimmed Petticoats, Drawers, Gowns, Chemises, Underbodices, Princess Slips, Etc., made of Crepe de Chine, Nainsook and Cambric.

Household and Decorative Linens
Comprising Table Cloths, Napkins, Damasks by the yard, Decorative Linens, Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Towels and Toweling, from the best European manufacturers.

Oriental and American Rugs
Embracing our entire stock of Small, Medium and Large Size Oriental Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners, in the most desirable weaves and colorings.

Also Muslin Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Blankets, Comfortables, Silks, Etc., details of which will be announced in Sunday's Newspapers.

The Annual Clearance Sale of Our Entire Stock of Boys' Clothing

IS now in progress, affording an occasion of rare occurrence to supply every Winter requirement of the growing boy,

At One-third to One-half Less Than Former Prices

Boys' Norfolk Suits
at $3.85, 5.75, 7.50, 9.50, 10.75
7 to 18 years; regular values $6.00 to 20.00

Small Boys' Novelty Suits
at $3.65, 4.75, 5.85 and 6.95
2½ to 10 yrs.; regular values $5.00 to 18.00

Boys' Long Winter Overcoats
at $4.95, 6.50, 9.50 and 11.50
10 to 18 years; regular values $7.50 to 20.00

Small Boys' Overcoats
at $3.85, 4.95, 6.85 and 9.50
2½ to 10 yrs.; regular values $6.00 to 16.50

Boys' Mackinaw Sport Coats
at $4.85 and 5.90
6 to 18 years; regular values $6.75 and 12.00

Boys' Rubberized Raincoats
at $4.90 and 5.90
6 to 18 years; regular values $6.75 to 9.75

Boys' Wash Suits . at $1.00
2½ to 4 years; regular values $1.50 to 3.00
Very large variety; some are slightly soiled.

Children's Velour Hats at $2.95
Imported; regular values $4.75 to 5.95

Boys' Furnishings at Clearance Prices

Boys' Four-in-Hand Scarfs, made of fancy silks, . . at **25c**

Boys' Rompers, of madras and galatea, 2 to 8 yrs, at **39c**

Boys' Blouses, made of soft madras, at **45c, 65c**

Boys' Pajamas, made of Domet Flannel, . at **68c**

Boys' Madras Shirts, laundered, with stiff cuffs,
Boys' Flannel Shirts, collars attached and detached,
Bloys' Blouses, laundered, with stiff cuffs,
} at **75c**

White Angora Sweaters, odd lots, in broken sizes, at **$2.45**

Boys' Bath Robes and Sweaters, at Proportionately Low Prices.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

Special Luncheon, 75c

Annual Midwinter Sale of *Women's Smartest Footwear*

At Big Reductions from Usual Prices

Boots & Slippers
Usually $5.00 to $8.00
$3.35 & $4.85

Smart Low Shoes
Usually $5.00 to $8.00
$3.25

Misses' & Children's High & Low Shoes
All styles and all leathers except white buckskin
6 to 11.....$2.00 | 11½ to 2.....$2.50 | 2½ to 5½.....$3.00
Usual prices $2.50 to $4.00
Second Floor

Clearance Sale Offering Great Values in

Women's Suits & Coats

Practical Coats For Street Wear
Fancy boucle and chinchilla in smart models and colorings,
$10.00
Usually $20.00

Fur Trimmed & Fur Collared Coats
Imported silk plush and cylinder cloth, richly lined and warmly interlined,
$29.50
Usually up to $60.00

Street or Touring Coats
Wool plush, zibeline, fancy boucle and mixtures, lined and interlined,
$15.00 & $19.50
Usually $25.00 to $35.00

Women's Suits

The very best of the season's models and materials in a splendid selection of colorings. Every Suit is handsomely lined and warmly interlined and many are richly trimmed with fashionable fur.

$15.00, $21.50, $29.50, $39.50

Former Prices $30.00 to $85.00
Third Floor

Clearance Sale Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Misses' Suits
$9.50, $14.50, $25.00, $29.50
Usually $20.00 to $50.00

Misses' Coats
$7.50, $15.00, $19.50
Usually $16.50 to $30.00

Misses' Serge Dresses
$7.50, $12.50, $15.00
Usually $25.00 to $37.50

Afternoon & Evening Dresses
$12.50, $15.00, $17.50, $25.00
Usually $26.50 to $39.50

Juniors' Coats
$7.50, $9.95, $12.50, $15.00
Usually $15.00 to $30.00

Girls' Coats
$5.95 & $6.95
Usually $11.50 and $14.50

Third Floor

Clearance Sale of 18,000 Yards

Dress Silks

Desirable weaves for afternoon and street wear, in lengths of from one to six yards.

At the Following Greatly Reduced Prices

35c, 50c, 68c, 75c, 98c to $1.80 per yard

Street Floor

Women's Knit Underwear

At Specially Reduced Prices

Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, hand crochet fronts,
35c—Usually 50c
Box of Six, $1.85

Lisle Thread Union Suits, tight knee or lace trimmed,
75c—Usually $1.00
95c—Usually $1.50

Silk and Cotton Union Suits, all shapes, regular and extra sizes,
$1.45—Usually $2.50

Milanese Silk Vests, Bloomers and Suits
All reinforced, broken sizes.

Vests, 95c to $1.75
Usually $1.75 to $2.75

Bloomers, $1.45 to $1.75
Usually $2.50 to $3.25

Union Suits, $2.45
Usually $3.50

Second Floor

Boys' Suits & Overcoats—Clearance

Overcoats
Of heavy wool cheviots and tweeds; sizes 7 to 17 years.
Usually $10.00 to $13.50
} *$7.50*

English Suits
Of tweeds and cheviots; broken sizes.
Usually $6.00 to $13.50
} *$3.75*

Fourth Floor

PROFITS OF GIANTS IN J. T. BRUSH ESTATE

New York Nationals Netted $179,736 in 1912, When President Died.

HIS STOCK WORTH $348,702

Appraisal in This State Is $415,625 —Realty Holdings in Indianapolis and New Jersey.

John Tomlinson Brush, late President of the National Exhibition Company, the legal name of the corporation which owns the New York National League Baseball team, left a net estate in this State of $415,625 when he died, on Nov. 26, 1912, of which $348,702 was in stock of the corporation, according to the appraisal filed for transfer tax purposes in the office of the State Controller yesterday.

The figure does not include Lombady, the Indianapolis residence, nor other realty holdings of decedent, all of which were without the State, and, therefore, not taxable here. The total includes 906 shares of the When Clothing Company, appraised at $99,498; bank deposits amounting to $599, and jewelry, furniture, &c., appraised at $514.

The will empowered the trustees, in their discretion, to sell the stock for the benefit of the residuary estate which was to be divided equally among Mrs. Elsie Lombard Brush, the widow; Eleanor Brush Hempstead and Natalia Lombard Brush, the daughters. Each share is set $134,315. Mary Brush, a sister-in-law, and Gordon Brush Hempstead and John Brush Hempstead, grandchildren, receive minor legacies. The daughters received certain real estate holdings in New Jersey and elsewhere.

In placing a valuation on the 1,220 shares of stock of the ball club corporation, John T. Martin, the appraiser, considered tables submitted by the trustees of the estate, which included the following items:

For the season of 1910.—Profits for the season, $69,068; profit for post-season series, $15,961; making the net profits $85,089, and dividends paid $47,820.

For the season of 1911.—Profits for the season, $76,518; profits from the world series, $75,507; making the net profits, $152,025, and dividends paid, none.

For the season of 1912: Profits for the season, $84,804; profits from World Series, $94,932, making the net profits, $179,736, and dividends paid, none.

The total assets of the corporation are set at $506,512, which include the new grand stand, $285,157; the old grand stand, $29,742; cash, $31,828, and investments in New York City bonds, $140,625. Under the heading of liabilities is placed a stock issue of $250,000; a balance from Oct. 31, 1911, $74,275, and profits for fourteen months ending Dec. 31, 1912, $179,736.

Under the heading of revenue accounting for fourteen months ended Dec. 31, 1912, there is a total income placed at $644,196. This includes: Championship games, $401,365; training trips games, $6,618, and exhibition games, $8,734.

Under a heading of expenses for the same period comes: Training trips expenses, $14,601; salaries to managers, players, scouts, officers, and clerks, and bonuses to players, $180,832; park help, $21,779; traveling, balls, tickets, &c., $38,701; rent for Polo Grounds for fifteen months, $62,500; advertising, office rents, medical fees, printing, stationery, &c., $23,368, and taxes, (Federal, State, and city,) $10,629.

Under the heading of depreciation for the same period are: Old grand-stand, club house, $9,914; new grand stand, $22,508. The net profit for the period is given at $179,736.

Mr. Brush's widow gets the Indianapolis residence for life, if she desires, and if she directs it be sold the proceeds are to be equally divided among herself and the daughters.

ROOSEVELT TO EARL GREY.

For Peace Committee, He Sends Good Wishes to England.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, honory Chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee, sent this cable message last night to Earl Grey, President of the British Peace Centenary Committee:

"Earl Gray, London:

"On behalf of American Peace Centenary Committee I beg to acknowledge your cable on behalf of British Peace Centenary Committee. We most cordially reciprocate the feeling therein expressed. We believe that the hundred years of peace between the two nations are an augury for the future not only as far as they are concerned but for the future as far as the peoples of the world are concerned. It is indeed a happy circumstance that the two nations are able to celebrate in this fashion the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of Ghent.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

DR. SORESI SUES MRS. McKAY

Wants $50,000 Damages for Stories He Alleges She Spread About Him.

Dr. Angelo L. Soresi, a specialist who has invented a number of surgical instruments and whose fame extends to Europe, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mrs. Helen W. McKay for $50,000. Dr. Soresi lives at 33 West Seventieth Street, and Mrs. McKay's home is next door. In his complaint he charges that she circulated and spread in the neighborhood of his home stories affecting his standing as a physician and citizen.

Among the stories enumerated by him are several to the effect that many dogs had been taken to his house and that later the bodies of dogs were found in the neighborhood. Also the Doctor says, Mrs. McKay declared that the neighborhood had been annoyed by the continued yelps and whines of dogs.

WOMAN GETS COURT JOB.

Miss Daly First of Her Sex to Be Named Magistrates' Stenographer.

Miss Kathryn C. Daly of 101 Central Park West is the first woman to be appointed a stenographer for the Magistrate's Courts. She passed the civil service list for the appointment and was selected by unanimous vote of the Board of City Magistrates at the meeting yesterday in the office of Chief Magistrate Kernochan. She was assigned to the Domestic Relations Court in East [illegible] Street. The salary is $[illegible] a year.

The board also appointed Joseph C. Cotter and Edward Ryan, both of this city, and Thomas Hogan of Yonkers, court attendants. Cotter was appointed to the Court of Special Sessions, Ryan to the Court of General Sessions and Hogan to the Yonkers City Court. Each will receive $1,200 a year.

LONG TERMS FOR GANGMEN.

Riley and Brown Sentenced to Sing Sing for Burglary.

Terence Riley and John Brown, gangmen, were sentenced to long terms in Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions on their conviction on entering the house of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] at 24 East [illegible] Street on the night of [illegible] and binding them with rope. Riley, who has been convicted [illegible] received a sentence of twenty years.

Lingerie

Imported and domestic, from the sheerest, daintiest materials to the most practical for general wear, embodying the very latest ideas.

Domestic Underwear

Gowns

50c, 98c, $1.25, $1.95, $2.95 to $6.95

Cotton Crepe.....98c to $1.25

Combinations

98c, $1.25, $1.95, $2.95 & $3.95

Petticoats

98c, $1.25, $1.95, $2.95 to $4.95

Pique.....98c, $1.25 & $1.95

Panel front.....98c & $1.25

Chemises.....98c, $1.25 & $1.95

Envelope Chemises

98c, $1.25, $1.95 & $2.95

Corset Covers

50c, 98c, $1.25 & $1.95

Drawers

50c, 75c, 98c, $1.25 & $1.95

French Underwear

Daintily hand embroidered and lace trimmed

Gowns

$1.95, $2.95, $3.95 to $10.75

Combinations.....$1.95, $2.45 & $2.95

Chemises.....98c, $1.25 & $1.95

Petticoats..$1.25, $1.95, $2.95 & $3.95

Pique Petticoats.....$1.95

Drawers.....98c, $1.25 & $1.95

Corset Covers.....75c & $1.95

Crepe-de-Chine Underwear

Gowns

$3.50, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $10.75

Combinations.....$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95

Envelope Chemises

$1.95, $2.50, $3.45 & $3.95

Drawers.....$2.50, $2.95 & $3.95

Underbodices

98c, $1.35, $1.95 & $2.75

Petticoats.....$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95

Chiffon Gowns.....$3.95 & $7.45

House Gowns, Boudoir Negligees, Kimonos & Dressing Sacques

Magnificent Values

(Copy of an imported model.) Charmeuse, side pleated skirt, fine lace cape with elaborate hand embroidered yoke, deep satin girdle. Usually $32.50..... $19.50

Chiffon, two-piece effect, pleated skirt, shadow lace trimmed, coat elaborately hand embroidered. Usually $30.00..... $19.50

(Copy of an imported model.) Crepe-de-Chine, straight model, with girdle, shawl collar elaborately hand embroidered and Val. lace trimmed. Usually $20.00..... $12.75

Crepe-de-Chine coat model, box-pleated skirt, moufflon or swansdown trimmed. Usually $15.00..... $11.75

Crepe-de-Chine, two-piece effect, pleated skirt, coat trimmed with fringe or elaborately hand embroidered. Usually to $12.75..... $8.75 & $9.75

Crepe-de-Chine, accordion pleated skirt, hand embroidered bodice, trimmed with double pleating of chiffon. Usually $12.75..... $8.75

Crepe-de-Chine, two-piece effect, hand embroidered coat Empire style. Usually $12.75..... $8.75

Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, hand embroidered shawl collar. Usually $10.75..... $7.95

Crepe-de-Chine, pleated skirt, hand embroidered bodice, pleated ruffle trimmed. Usually $8.75..... $6.95

Crepe-de-Chine, pleated skirt, messaline satin collar and cuffs. Usually $8.75..... $5.95

Brocade Silk, Empire model, pleated skirt, collar and cuffs picot edged. Usually $8.00..... $4.95

French Albatross (copy of an imported model), shawl collar elaborately hand embroidered and trimmed with Val. lace. Usually $17.00..... $10.75

Albatross, two-piece effect, pleated skirt, coat elaborately hand embroidered. Usually $8.00..... $5.95

Albatross, Empire model, hand embroidered bodice, trimmed with pleated chiffon ruffle, pleated skirt. Usually $7.50..... $5.95

Imported model of Albatross, elaborately hand embroidered and trimmed with Val. lace. Usually $7.00..... $5.45

Albatross, Empire model, hand embroidered bodice, hemstitched collar and cuffs of Crepe-de-Chine, accordion pleated tunic skirt. Usually $8.00..... $4.95

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826 — Founded 1826

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Special Luncheon, 75c

Commencing on Saturday, January Second, 1915

Annual Sale of Muslin Underwear House Gowns, Kimonos, Silk Petticoats Corsets and Waists

The Greatest Sale of the Year—Superlative in the Unprecedented Values it offers, the immense variety of styles and dainty fabrics it presents. An assemblage which has taken months of careful preparation to gather and of which we are justly proud.

Albatross, Empire model, hand embroidered bodice, white hemstitched collar and cuffs, pleated skirt. Usually $7.00..... $3.95

French Challie, Empire model, accordion pleated skirt. Usually $7.00..... $3.95

Kimonos

Crepe-de-Chine, fringe trimmed. Usually $10.75..... $7.95

Crepe-de-Chine, elaborately hand embroidered. Usually $10.75..... $7.95

Crepe-de-Chine, straight model, hand embroidered shawl collar. Usually $8.75..... $5.95

Brocade Crepe-de-Chine, straight model, shadow lace trimmed. Usually $8.75..... $5.95

Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, elastic belt, hemstitched collar and cuffs. Usually $6.00..... $3.95

Imported draped model of Albatross, hand embroidered. Usually $7.00..... $4.45

Albatross, Empire model, hemstitched collar and cuffs of white Albatross. Usually $5.00..... $2.95

Splendid Empire model of Albatross, with elastic belt, hand embroidered shawl collar. Usually $5.00..... $2.95

Flowered Fleecedown, Empire model. Usually $2.00..... $1.35

Cotton Crepe, Empire model, hand embroidered. Usually $2.50..... $1.75

Flowered Crepe, accordion pleated skirt, Crepe-de-Chine collar and cuffs hemstitched. Usually $4.00..... $2.95

Dressing Sacques

Crepe-de-Chine Nightingale, lace and net trimmed. Usually $4.00 $2.95

Brocade Crepe-de-Chine, moufflon trimmed. Usually $7.00..... $3.95

Crepe-de-Chine, swansdown trimmed. Usually $7.00..... $4.95

Chiffon, elaborately hand embroidered. Usually $8.75..... $5.95

Crepe-de-Chine, silk lined, moufflon trimmed. Usually $9.75..... $7.95

Albatross, accordion pleated, collar and cuffs Val. lace trimmed. Usually $5.00..... $3.95

Imported French Flannel, elaborately hand embroidered. Usually $8.75..... $6.45

Corsets & Brassieres

The Best Values Ever Given

Offering the largest assortment of the very latest models for slight, medium and well developed figures in a full range of sizes.

The "Elente" Corsets

(made especially for Lord & Taylor)

Imported coutil, medium low bust, well boned, giving freedom over hips. Usually $7.50..... $2.95

Handsome Broche, medium bust with elastic inserts in skirt. Usually $10.00..... $4.50

Mme. Irene Corsets

Twill Batiste, in white and pink, girdle top, lightly boned. Usually $4.00..... $2.50

Handsome Broche and Brocade Batiste, medium length and low bust, well boned at back. Usually $12.00... $5.95

Superior quality of Broche, medium high bust and long skirt, elastic inserts, well boned, adapted for medium and well developed figures. Usually $12.00..... $5.95

Successo Model--(Made by Mme. Irene)

Fine Coutil, low bust, well boned, giving freedom over hips. Usually $3.50..... $1.95

La Vida Corsets

Fine quality of Brocade, medium bust and length, well boned, desirable for medium and well developed figures. Usually $7.50..... $3.95

American Lady Corsets

Fancy Broche, low bust, long skirt and elastic inserts, daintily trimmed. Usually $5.00..... $2.95

Striped Coutil, medium low bust, long straight lines over hips and back. Usually $2.50..... $1.65

Redfern Corsets

Made of handsome Broche, medium low bust, long skirt and well boned, daintily ribbon and lace trimmed. Usually $7.50..... $2.95

Florita Corsets

Made of a strong quality Coutil, well boned, medium bust and length for medium and stout figures. Usually $4.00..... $1.95

W. B. Corsets

Fine Coutil, medium high bust and length, well boned, giving freedom over hips. Usually $3.00..... $1.50

C/B a La Spirite Corsets

Fancy Broche, in white and pink. Usually $3.00..... $1.50

Coutil, girdle top, medium length, in pink only. Usually $3.00..... 98c

Elastic Slip-on

White.....$1.95 | Flesh $2.50

New Up-to-Date Brassieres

Cambric, embroidery and lace trimmed. Usually 50c to $1.00..... 38c & 50c

More elaborately trimmed. Usually $1.25 and $1.50..... 75c & 98c

Italian Silk for evening wear, satin ribbon strap shoulder, in white and pink. Usually $3.00..... $1.95

Same Model of Tricot. Usually $1.25. 75c

Silk Petticoats

Spring models, regular and extra sizes, of superior quality silk with pleated and circular flounces.

Colored Messaline with French accordion pleated flounce. Usually $4.00... $2.50

Attractive Messaline model, circular flounce, with three small pleated ruffles. Usually $5.00..... $2.95

Messaline in several very desirable models, small pleated ruffles and deep pleated flounce. Usually $6.00... $3.95

Black and white striped messaline, pleated flounce, trimmed effectively with narrow black pleating. Usually $7.00 $3.95

Messaline with 14 inch deep accordion pleated flounce, hemmed ruche at bottom (suitable for the new flare dress skirt). Usually $7.50..... $4.95

Circular messaline petticoats with three hemmed ruffles giving flare at bottom. Usually $7.50..... $4.95

Silk Jersey Top, with deep fancy pleated flounce of messaline. Usually $4.50. $2.95

Circular Messaline flounce trimmed with small pleatings on a silk Jersey top. Usually $6.00..... $3.95

Two very attractive Silk Jersey Top Petticoats with fine French pleated flounce. Usually $8.00..... $4.95

All Silk Jersey Petticoats with soft pleated flounce. Usually $7.00... $3.95

Extra Size Petticoats

Splendid Messaline model with a deep fine French pleated flounce. Usually $8.00..... $4.95

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats with pleated sectional flounce. Usually $8.00. $4.95

Annual Sale of Linens

Ample stocks and the most careful preparations combine to make this the most advantageous Linen Sale we have ever held. Linen conditions never presented so serious an aspect—the best authorities predict a great scarcity and an advance of 50% in prices in the near future. This being the First Annual Linen Sale to be held in the New Store we have determined to eclipse all previous records by quoting prices which mean

The Greatest Values Possible to Offer

$50,000 Worth of Damask Table Cloths & Napkins

At Reductions of 1/3 to 1/2

Table Cloths

$1.25 to $11.25—Usually $1.00 to $8.50

Napkins

$2.45 to $11.75 doz.—Usually $3.75 to $23.50

Towels

$2.50 to $7.50 doz.—Usually $3.00 to $10.50

Linen Sheets

$5.00 & $6.50 pair—Usually $6.50 & $8.50

Linen Pillow Cases

$1.00 & $1.25 pair—Usually $1.35 & $1.75

Colored Damask Scalloped Table Cloths and Napkins at Half Price

$7.12 to $13.25 set (1 cloth & 12 napkins) Usually $14.25 to $26.50

$10,000 Worth of H. S. & Scalloped Table Linen

At 1/3 Less Than Usual Prices

Including Luncheon Sets, Dinner Sets, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Napkins.

Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Linen Pieces

At Half Usual Prices

	Usual Prices	Sale Prices
Centre Pieces	$3.00 to $4.50	$1.50 to $2.25
Tea Cloths	$4.50 to $7.50	$2.25 to $3.75
Lunch Cloths	$10.50 to $15.00	$5.25 to $7.50
Scarfs	$6.75 to $8.25	$3.38 to $4.13

1,000 Pieces Fine Hand Embroidered Madeira Linen at 1/3 to 1/2 Usual Prices

(Odd lots and broken lines)

Annual Sale of Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads

Blankets.....$2.35 to $10.50

Usually $3.00 to $23.00 pair

Comfortables

Cotton filled.....$1.75 & $2.95

Usually $2.25 & $4.50

Wool filled.....$2.85 & $3.95

Usually $3.50 & $5.00

250 Fine Silk and Satin Comfortables

In wool and down filled

At a Reduction of 1/3

Bed Spreads

Crochet.....$1.25—Usually $1.85

Satin finish.....$2.50—Usually $3.50

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets		Pillow Cases	
63 x 90	68c	21 x 36½	17c
72 x 90	73c	45 x 36½	18c
81 x 90	81c	50 x 36½	22c
90 x 90	92c	30 x 36½	22c
90 x 108	$1.02	34 x 36½	25c

Women's Blouses

Showing all the newest and up-to-date Spring models and materials at extremely low prices.

Lace Blouses

Sand Color Embroidered Net combined with flesh color chiffon cloth, military collar. Usually $4.00..... $2.95

Sand or Cream Lace combined with chiffon cloth, high standing or military collar. Usually $6.00..... $3.95

Cream Shadow Lace Tailored Blouse, high corded choker collar finished with black flat bows, underbodice of satin. Usually $7.50..... $5.00

Fine Cream Lace over flesh color chiffon cloth with black or cream satin introduced or all sand color. Usually $8.00..... $5.95

Cream Spanish Lace combined with chiffon cloth, Bolero model. Usually $9.00..... $5.95

Cream Lace, high military collar with ripple revers front, bodice of sand, black or cream satin. Usually $8.75... $5.95

Fine Cream Lace combined with chiffon cloth, pearl button trimmed (cream color only). Usually $13.00..... $8.75

Putty color Lace, gilt braid and lace buttons finishing front, neck and sleeves; deep satin girdle of black, brown or navy satin. Usually $18.75..... $10.75

Fancy Ecru Lace, with deep white satin bodice, black Brussels net introduced. Usually $18.75..... $12.75

Crepe-de-Chine Blouses

Crepe-de-Chine, finely tucked bands down front and new flaring collar. Usually $4.50..... $2.95

Combination of Crepe-de-Chine and lace lined with chiffon cloth, sand and cream color only. Usually $6.00.. $3.95

Crepe-de-Chine military model, high collar and cuffs with rows of silver braid, front of blouse with double rows of silver buttons. Usually $7.00..... $5.00

Smart high neck Crepe-de-Chine Blouse, battleship and French gray $5.00

Satin Striped Crepe-de-Chine, fancy pearl buttons down front and finishing high choker collar..... $5.00

Embroidered Crepe-de-Chine, high turn-over hemstitched collar and black tie..... $5.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses

Military model of Georgette Crepe, hemstitched. Usually $4.50..... $3.95

Georgette Crepe, tucked yoke, high standing collar and cuffs with white satin turn-over bands of black velvet ribbon and velvet buttons. Usually $7.50.... $5.95

Chiffon Cloth Blouses

Chiffon Cloth with overbodice of fine lace combined with bands of chiffon cloth, satin military collar veiled with lace. Sand, black and flesh color. Usually $6.00..... $3.95

Chiffon Cloth combined with self color lace and satin over chiffon cloth lining; black, white and sand. Usually $8.00..... $6.95

Silk Blouses

Radium silk blouse with pussy willow taffeta or pique high turn-over collar, front fastened with ivory buttons; white and sand. Usually $6.00..... $3.95

The sport shirt of Tussah silk, strictly tailored, with large pearl buttons; sand, white and putty. Usually $5.00..... $3.95

Pussy Willow round corded yoke model, pearl and self covered button trimmed. Usually $7.50..... $5.00

Washable Silk Blouses

Heavy Habutai Silk (white only), hemstitched band and fancy buttons with silk loops finishing front. Usually $3.00..... $1.95

Roman Striped Wash Silk, high pointed turn-over collar and cuffs with pearl buttons. Usually $5.00.... $3.95

White Habutai Silk with colored stripes, new reversible collar (either high choker or flaring) with fancy pearl buttons. Usually $4.50..... $2.95

Lingerie Blouses

Two models of Voile, attractively embroidered and trimmed with Venise medallions..... $1.95

Voile model elaborately embroidered and trimmed with insertion and medallions of Venise and filet lace.... $2.95

Sand color Voile, finely tucked, hemstitched in blue, fancy blue buttons, fine embroidered batiste collar..... $1.95

High neck model of Voile, finely tucked and hemstitched, in sand and French gray..... $1.95

Voile, effectively embroidered, new notched collar, vest of fine tucked organdy..... $2.95

Attractive model of Voile, elaborately embroidered and trimmed with Venise lace..... $2.95

Fine Voile, embroidered, new high collar, velvet ribbon tie, fancy button trimmed..... $3.95

Fine Voile (reproduction of an imported model), high collar and cuffs hand embroidered, finished with band of taffeta ribbon..... $3.95

Fine Voile, daintily tucked collar, vest of embroidered organdy..... $3.95

Over Two Million a Week — *The Circulation of The New York Times exceeds 300,000 copies every day and every Sunday, making a total of more than 2,000,000 copies per week*

TEXANS MAKE PLEA FOR LEO M. FRANK

Ask Governor of Georgia to Commute His Sentence in Interests of Fair Play.

DECLARE GUILT NOT PROVED

Trial Held Under Conditions That Did Not Justify the Verdict—Petitioners Free from Prejudice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed you will find a copy of a petition formulated and circulated by a number of our leading Gentile citizens, and thereafter signed by about 300 good people who believe that Leo M. Frank has been given the most unfair trial in Atlanta ever recorded under conditions that did not justify such penalty. We do not believe his guilt was established by the evidence produced. We do not say that he is not guilty, but as his guilt was not established, we believe that he should not be executed, for it is possible that he is innocent.

We therefore ask the Governor of Georgia to commute his sentence, as by so doing opportunity will be given for further investigation, and if Frank is innocent, he can be pardoned.

We feel that duty to our fellow man demands that we act in his behalf hence; we would appreciate action of the same or a similar nature by good people in your community.

The date of execution is set for Jan. 22, 1915, hence immediate action is necessary. When your good people have acted, please send the petition direct to the Governor of Georgia.

H. P. BROOKS, J. D. WILLIAMSON,
H. HOTAN, J. F. ROWE,
W. H. JENKINS, E. R. NASH,
For the Committee.

Waco, Texas, Dec. 25, 1914.

The Petition.

Waco, Texas, Dec. 22, 1914.

To the Hon. John M. Slaton,
Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: We as American citizens living a thousand miles or more from the scene of the heinous mutilation and murder of little Mary Phagan, in common with the right-thinking people of our country, have desired that the inhuman perpetrator of that crime should be apprehended and made to pay the price of his infamy.

We have noticed with great interest the efforts upon the part of the authorities of Georgia, in their endeavor to ascertain the perpetrator of the crime, and desire to commend their untiring efforts in that regard. We watched with particular interest the trial of Leo M. Frank, attempted to carefully weigh the evidence upon which he was convicted; viewed it, we think, from a sufficient distance to free us from all local influences, and we believe that the verdict of the jury, of the death penalty, based upon the evidence was not justified for the following reasons:

First—The populace of Atlanta (or at least a large majority thereof) prejudged the case and convicted Frank in public opinion before he was tried.

Second—Because of that prejudgment a majority of those in attendance upon the trial made an environment in the courtroom which must have had a strong influence with the jury prejudicial to the defendant in his trial.

Third—Many threatening letters were sent the Judge, foretelling results that would follow an acquittal. The very atmosphere of the courtroom was such as to convey an opinion of guilt in the minds and hearts of those present, and the attitude of the spectators was such as to prevent the exercise of a calm, judicial temperament on the part of the trial Judge and to prevent an unbiased verdict from the jury.

Fourth—Giving all testimony adduced in the trial its greatest probative effect, in our opinion, it was insufficient to exclude the probability of innocence and wholly failed to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Fifth—Every man being tried for his life is entitled to the benefit of reasonable doubt, and we believe that in the case of Leo M. Frank, the evidence produced upon the trial created a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors, and that the verdict rendered upon the conclusion of the trial was not justified by the evidence that was presented to them.

Sixth—The trial Judge, who is more accustomed than others to weighing evidence, and who, therefore, is better able to judge of its weight, stated in effect that he was not satisfied as to the guilt of Frank.

Under the above state of facts and conditions we feel that it would be a blot on the escutcheon of the State of Georgia to allow Leo M. Frank to be executed when convicted under such circumstances. We have not allowed our sympathy to get beyond our judgment, but are actuated by a desire to see justice fully satisfied. We believe a commutation of the sentence to grant that further investigation may be made so that time may tell who was the perpetrator of this infamous crime.

As a matter of fact, it understood that we are moved to appeal in his behalf not on account of any influence whatsoever that has been brought to bear upon us by the Jewish race and that we do not solicit at their invitation, but as Gentiles upon our own initiative in the interest of what we believe is fairness in behalf of a fellowman. We expect, however, to have this our petition, signed by reputable citizens of our community, both Jew and Gentile, who believe as we do about this matter.

SEA SAFETY PLAN FAILS.

War Upsets Plans for Ratifying International Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The safety-at-sea convention, drafted at an international conference in London after the Titanic disaster, virtually failed today because the European war had upset plans for formal exchanges of ratification in London by representatives of the nations participating in the conference. This was the last day allowed for ratification, and so far as is known here none of the great maritime powers made the exchanges.

The United States Government made no effort to present its ratification, in view of the conditions in London, and because the action of the Senate in attaching a reservation to its resolution of ratification probably would have resulted in difficulties even if the plans of other nations had not fallen through. It is regarded as probable in diplomatic circles here that after the war is over the convention will be revived and made effective through a system of protocols agreed upon by the nations interested.

MEATS AT LOWER LEVEL.

Government Finds an Average Decline Despite the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Although the European war has increased enormously the volume of food products exported by the United States in the last few months, the level of prices of meat animals in this country has declined as compared with prices a year ago.

An official tabulation of prices issued today by the Department of Agriculture shows that on Nov. 15 the average price of meat animals, including hogs, cattle, and sheep, was $6.80 per 100 pounds, a decrease of just 14 cents per 100 from the prices which prevailed Nov. 15 last year.

The list shows that from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, 1914, the prices paid to producers for meat animals decreased 4.9 per cent., against an average decline for the same period for the past four years of 4 per cent.

Died While Asleep in Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 31.—Albert Hullings, 39 years old, told his son while driving home from market today to take the reins and he would have a nap in the bottom of the wagon. When they arrived at their home in Cumberland the boy tried to awaken his father, who had wrapped a heavy blanket about him, but was unable to do so. He called his mother, who found her husband's body cold. Dr. H. G. Miller has not determined the cause of death.

Annual Sale at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

commencing tomorrow

Until within the last few weeks we felt that we could not possibly hold an Annual January Sale this year. It seemed as though the war would make this impossible. Happily we have been able to overcome all the difficulties and

this Annual Sale now promises to be quite as important as any we have ever held.

First, we have been able to secure, in addition to full lines of our regular goods, two very important lots of Irish Table Linens of the very highest standard of quality at such price concessions as enable us to offer these at *an average discount of*

25% Discount

In these lots there is a very wide collection of patterns in Cloths of all sizes with Napkins to match. In addition we have also made important price reductions on several other attractive lines made up of patterns and lots to be discontinued, etc., and as a further attraction we offer a

10% Reduction

on everything else in our regular Housekeeping Linen, Lingerie, Hosiery, Knitted Underwear and Children's Wear Departments.

Opening Display

Dress Linens, Cottons & Wash Fabrics

We have secured for the coming season and now place on sale a most unusual and comprehensive collection of the newest foreign and American made fabrics.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

The One Safe Place

for valuable papers, accessible to you alone, is a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof Vault. The vaults of the

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.

42d Street, opp. Grand Central Terminal

are readily accessible from any point in Greater New York.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in separate fireproof rooms. Guaranteed against fire, theft, moth and other damage by especial arrangement. Send for estimate. Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Initial presentation Saturday of our

January Sale of Domestic & Paris-made Undermuslins

in which the prices are as persuasive as economy can make them

We cannot very well go into details. It would require about two pages of this newspaper to give an adequate description of the merchandise involved. But we can tell you that the choicest native and foreign conceits in under-apparel are embraced in the selections. There is every kind of material, every variety of trimming, and every model that creative ability could evolve or discrimination select. There is, besides, a margin of saving in the price of every garment which is without precedent or peer. And the latitude of choice ranges through scores of price gradations.

As a special feature of this event, we submit the following

Remarkable Series of Special Values

as an added attraction for the opening day, tomorrow

$1.00 Garments at 79c
Nightgowns, petticoats, combinations, chemises, corset covers, lace or embroidery trimmed.

$2.00 Nightgowns at $1.50
Nainsook styles, lace-trimmed, with low neck, and short sleeves, ribbon trimmed.

$2.00 Petticoats at $1.00
White petticoats, made of nainsook, or cambric, with flounce of embroidery or lace.

50c Garments at 39c
Corset covers and drawers, in a variety of lace, or embroidery trimmed styles.

$1.50 Nightgowns at $1.00
Nainsook nightgowns, with fine embroidery edging, or medallions, and lace insertion.

$1.50 Bodices at $1.00
Bodices of sheer lawn, with trimming of embroidery motifs, and lace insertion.

$1.50 Paris-made Petticoats at $1.00
Hand-embroidered nainsook petticoats, embroid'd in large scallop, with polka dot designs.

$1.50 Paris-made Drawers at $1.00
Made of soft cambric, and prettily designed with hand embroidered ruffles.

$2.00 Paris-made Nightgowns at $1.50
Low neck model, with scalloped edge, ribbon eyelets, and embroidered design.

$1.50 Paris-made Chemises at $1.00
Prettily hand-scalloped, with ribbon eyelets and embroidered floral designs.

Specials in Lace-trimmed Crepe de Chine Underwear

$5.00 Nightgowns ..... at $3.50 | $4.00 Combinations ..... at $2.95
$4.00 Petticoats ..... at $2.95 | $3.00 Bodices ..... at $1.95

Maker's Sample Line of Undermuslins
Values $1.00 to $6.00 ..... **at 65c to $3.50**
These are mostly nightgowns and white petticoats, made in a variety of good quality materials, and shown in prettily trimmed styles.

Specials in Infants' & Children's Dresses

85c Dresses at 50c
White Dresses of fine nainsook, with trimming of embroidery around square neck and bottom of skirt. 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

$1.75 Dresses at $1
White Dresses, with round yoke of fine embroidery, or with panel of embroidery, and lace insertion. Sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

$1.75 White Dresses at $1
Made of fine quality materials, with ribbon beading and lace insertion. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

$3 White Dresses at $2
Fine quality French Dresses, with ribbon sash, and lace trimmed. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Specials in Negligee Wear

Five remarkable values expressly for Saturday.

$7.50 Negligees at $4.95
Crepe de Chine, and brocaded taffeta silk negligees, in accordeon pleated models, with collar and cuffs of white chiffon.

$4.00 Negligees at $2.95
Albatross negligees, with accordeon pleated skirt, hand-embroidered waist, and hemstitched organdie collar and cuffs.

$5.00 Negligees at $3.95
Two-piece negligees of brocaded crepe, with accordeon pleated skirt, lace top and ribbon straps, and coatee with self frills. All colors.

$3.00 Negligees at $1.95
Accordeon pleated negligees of brocaded crepe, with net frills on waist, and elastic at belt. All the wanted colors.

$2.00 Negligees at $1.45
Of cotton crepe, with hand-embroidered waist, elastic at belt, and white pique collar and cuffs. In solid colors.

Special Sale of Silk Petticoats

at most liberal savings Saturday

$3.00 Petticoats at $1.95
Seamless all silk Jersey petticoats, heavy quality, in all the wanted street shades.

$5.00 Petticoats at $3.95
Four smart models, made of heavy silk messaline, or of silk Jersey, with ruffled flounce.

$4.00 Petticoats at $2.95
Silk messaline, with full pleated ruffles, or of heavy silk Jersey, with double pleated ruffles.

$6.00 Petticoats at $4.95
All silk Jersey petticoats, with hand-painted flounce. In street shades only.

Extraordinary Sale of Women's

Fur-trimmed Coats & Wraps | $23.50

Regularly $42.50 to $60.00—Special Saturday, at..

The very latest ideas in wraps for evening and coats for afternoon and street wear are featured in this exceptional event, including several examples of the new short waisted model, in either seven-eighths or three-quarter length, with high collar of fur. The materials comprise chiffon broadcloths in high colors, and high-grade plushes. Trimmed in luxuriant fashion with skunk opossum, skunk raccoon, and white mouflon. Fourth floor

These COATS FROM STOCK radically reduced for clearance

$15.00 to $18.50* Coats**.....reduced to ***$7.50
$27.50 to $35.00* Coats**.....reduced to ***$15.00
$49.50 to $55.00* Coats**.....reduced to ***$26.50
$55.50 to $75.00* Coats**.....reduced to ***$33.00

Special sale Saturday of Women's

$18.50 Serge Dresses at $13.50

A new Spring model, with Empire waistline, surplice waist, and flesh color satin vestee and collar, the skirt a 3¼-yard circular effect, with embroidered yoke of soutache braid. Made of fine quality French serge, in navy, brown, black and green. Sizes 34 to 44. 4th floor

110 DRESSES reduced for clearance tomorrow

35 Dresses of silk and satin.....reduced from $20 & $25...to $10.00
15 White & Cream Charmeuse Dresses...reduced from $25 & $29.50...to $12.50
27 Velveteen & Satin Dresses.....reduced from $25 & $29.50...to $14.50
12 Fur Trimmed Velveteen & Broadcloth Dresses..reduced from $35.00 to $18.50
21 Afternoon Dresses of satin, of chiffon velvet, and net combinations, reduced from $50 & $55 to $35.00

Important Clearance Saturday

Misses' & Girls' Coats

Misses' Coats. These include seven-eighth and full length belted flare models, made of imported fur plush, broadtail cloth, boucle, zibeline, broadcloth, and chinchilla, in black and colors. Most of them full lined. 14 to 18 years.

$18.00 Misses' Coats.....*reduced to* **$10.00**
$25.00 Misses' Coats.....*reduced to* **$15.00**
$30.00 Misses' Coats.....*reduced to* **$19.50**

Girls' Coats. A liberal selection of full length dressy models, tailored in desirable fabrics, including chinchilla, zibeline, velveteen and corduroy, in the modish colorings. All garments full lined. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Second floor

$8.00 Girls' Coats.....*reduced to* **$3.00**
$12.00 Girls' Coats.....*reduced to* **$6.00**
$18.00 Girls' Coats.....*reduced to* **$9.00**

Misses' $35.00 Broadcloth Suits at $17.00

New dressy models, in medium length coat styles, box pleated, belted, and semi-belted; with new tailored or flare skirt. Trimmed with skunk opossum fur or self color velvet. Seal brown, Russian green, navy, and black. 14 to 18 years.

Clearance of Women's Tailored Suits

On entire regular stock at half prices or better—Saturday

Embracing new short coat suits, with flare, Empire or ripple back; new pleated and belted models; with the choice of circular, flare or straight line skirts; and most of them are trimmed styles. Tailored in broadcloths, velour de laines, wool failles, gabardines, English coverts, velveteens and chiffon velvets. Fourth floor.

76 Suits.....sold up to $25.00.....reduced to **$12.50**
84 Suits.....sold up to $29.50.....reduced to **$15.00**
116 Suits.....sold up to $39.50.....reduced to **$17.50**
65 Suits.....sold up to $45.00.....reduced to **$20.00**
87 Suits.....sold up to $50.00.....reduced to **$25.00**
92 Suits.....sold up to $65.00.....reduced to **$31.50**
22 Suits.....sold up to $95.00.....reduced to **$42.50**

Sale of Fur Muffs & Neckpieces

in which the reductions range up to 50%

To facilitate the selecting of furs in this clearance we have grouped these muffs and neckpieces into separate lots and marked them at uniform prices. They offer the choice of many splendid values, in a most liberal variety of the wanted furs.

Muffs & Neckpieces sold up to $15.00 each **at $7.50**
Black Siberian Wolf, Caracul, French Seal, Black Belgian Lynx, Natural Raccoon, Natural Beaver, Silver Kitt Coney, Fitch Opossum

Muffs & Neckpieces sold up to $24.00 each **at $12.50**
Pointed Siberian Wolf, French Seal & Skunk, Black Hudson Bay Wolf, Civet Cat, Natural Raccoon, Natural Beaver, Pointed Siberian Wolf, Black Fox

Muffs & Neckpieces sold up to $35.00 each **at $19.50**
Pointed Fox, Jap. Mink, Black Opossum, Natural Jap. Fox, Ermine, Natural Skunk, Black Hudson Bay Lynx, Silver Lynx

Very Special for Saturday

100 Caracul Large Pillow Muffs, lined with all silk, and genuine down beds. *Regularly $12.50* } **$6.50**

Clearance of Boys' Suits

at big reductions Saturday

120 Suits *Were up to $14.75* } **$8.75**
Some with extra knickers.
A wide range of choice, in popular Norfolk models, and scores of fine fabrics and colors.

195 Suits *Were up to $8.50* } **$5.00**
With two pairs knickers.
Norfolk models, of fancy mixtures and corduroys, in gray, and brown. 8 to 18 years.

Boys' $13.50 Mackinaw Coats at $7.65

Very high grade merchandise, bought on special terms. Beautifully tailored garments, made of handsome mackinaw plaid cloths that will give all the necessary warmth and wear. Most extraordinary value. All sizes from 8 to 17 years. Second floor

A Sale of C. B. & Regaliste Corsets

At positively phenomenal savings Saturday

$5.00 to $20.00 Regalistes.....at $3.85
$5.00 to $10.00 C. B. Corsets.....at $2.45
$3.00 and $4.00 C. B. Corsets.....at $1.65
$2.00 C. B. Corsets.....at $1.00

Also Very Special for Saturday

50c to $3.00 Brassieres, at 39c to $1.00

The more than 300,000 regular purchasers of The New York Times represent the greatest purchasing power in the world.

"A Happy New Year" To Everybody!

These Notable New Year Sales For Tomorrow (Saturday)

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

In addition to New York's biggest values:—
We give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps. TWO S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON, ONE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

MAIN BUILDING

Introducing a New Spring Model

Crepe de Chine Blouse With Convertible Collar

$3.95

Unusually Lovely Tomorrow at

$3.95

This beautiful new Blouse (illustrated) is sure to win the instant approval of fashionable women. It is made of sand color, flesh or white crepe de chine, and is elegantly embroidered. Two distinct styles of wear are permitted by this novel and handsome blouse. When worn with collar standing, a black velvet tab with pearl buttons adds a distinctive touch. The small sketch shows how the blouse looks when worn open.

Crepe de Chine Blouse; special, $2.98

Several pretty models, among them one with a pin tucked vest, collar and front trimmed with venise lace, the seams daintily hemstitched; sand, flesh or white.

Crepe de Chine Blouses at $2.50

Charming styles in white, flesh or sand, among them one with the new high collar, with cream lace motifs set in with embroidering.

Many styles in shadow lace, crepe de chine or a combination of the two at $1.25 to $6.50.

MAIN BUILDING

New Year's First Big Sale of Men's

Winter Overcoats and Suits at $10 and $17.50

Former Selling Prices, $12 to $30

Last clearance before stock taking. Your best opportunity to pick fine suit or overcoat at a very low price.

The Suits at $10

Hundreds of handsome and excellent suits in best materials and styles. All sizes for men and youths. Usual selling prices $12 to $17.50.

The Overcoats at $10

Every kind of an overcoat popular this Winter included. All styles.

The Overcoats and Suits in this Sale at $17.50
Former prices to $30

The suits from such famous makers as Rosenberg Bros. & Co., Rochester; A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, and Snellenburg Clothing Co., Philadelphia.

$20 and $30 Overcoats at $17.50

Every style and every size. Chinchillas and handsomest rough materials in all the best colors. Many are silk-lined. Others ½ and ¼ silk-lined. All sizes.

$3.50 to $7 'Kingly' Trousers reduced in this sale to $2.50 and $3.50

MAIN BUILDING

"Bigstoroll" 88-Note Music Rolls, at 38c

Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers.	Town Where I Was Born	Ta Tao
At the Mississippi Cabaret.	Land of Let's Pretend	Tip-Top Tipperary Mary
Ave Maria	In Siam	We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson
Amourese	Long Way to Tipperary	They Start the Victrola When the Angelus Is Ringing
Back to the Carolina You Love	I Want to Go Back to Michigan.	When It's Night-Time Down in Burgundy
Ballin' the Jack	Love's Old Sweet Song	When You Play in the Game of Love
Cavalleria Rusticana	Love's Greeting	When You're Away (The Only Girl)
Do the Funny Fox Trot	Love Moon (Chin Chin)	You Great Big Dancing Doll
Fatherland, Motherland	Lu Lu Fado	You Great Big Bashful Doll
Fascinating Night (Suzi)	Lucia Sextette	
He's a Rag Picker	Mother Machree	
Humoresque	'Neath the Shadow of the Pyramids	
I'm Glad My Wife's in Europe	Oh, My Love	
If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time	Please	
	Rosary	
	Same Sort of Girl	
	Star Spangled Banner	

MAIN BUILDING

From a Purchase of 1,000 Fur-Trimmed Coats
We Will Place on Sale Tomorrow 250

Women's & Misses' $7.95

$14.75 Fur-Trimmed Coats, at

Two weeks ago we took over the entire stock of a maker of fine fur trimmed coats who was retiring from the coat business to take up another line of manufacturing. We bought not only his remaining made-up stock of coats, but his entire stock of materials that would make in all 1,000 coats of our own style selection, to sell at ridiculously little prices; 250 of these, made of the handsomest black astrakhan cloths, are ready for sale tomorrow.

The selling price does not cover the cost of the fur collar and the lining, let alone actual materials and labor.

In many respects this is one of the most remarkable sales we ever held, though the number of garments (250) is limited, and we must ask our friends to come early to get the best choice.

The style is sketched—the collars are either Fitch, Coney, Kit Coney, Vicuna, Tiger Cat or Black Coney.

The astrakhan cloth is the silky tightly curled sort that gives the best possible service; the coats are lined throughout with guaranteed satin, in black, gold, orange, French blue, emerald green or prune color, and interlined for extra warmth.

On account of the limited number, the sale will be for tomorrow only—and none may be sent C. O. D. or on approval. No mail or phone orders filled.

MAIN BUILDING

Women's $3.50 Satin Evening Slippers at $2.95

Colors: Pink, blue, white and black. OUR OWN "FOOT MOULD" MAKE fine quality slippers; hand-turned soles; Cuban Louis heels. All sizes and widths.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.98

A special purchase of 2,000 pairs from one of the best makers. Every pair perfect. The leathers are gunmetal calf; Blucher lace style; Goodyear welted soles; all sizes, 6 to 11, D and E widths.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Incandescent Light Combinations

Combination No. 1 ..... 45c

Regularly 59c, Tomorrow

Solid brass inverted burner; good quality mantle; inner crystal cylinder; complete with fancy etched globe.

Combination No. 2 ..... 60c

Regularly 85c, Tomorrow

Solid brass inverted burner, extra good quality mantle; inner glass cylinder, with rich iridescent shade.

Combination No. 3 ..... 69c

Regularly 85c, Tomorrow

Solid brass inverted burner; good quality mantle; inner glass cylinder and rich prism shower, consisting of 28 prisms, each 5 inches long.

MAIN BUILDING

Saturday's Money Savings on Groceries

Best quality strictly fresh STAPLE GROCERIES, NEW CANNED FOODS, HAMS AND SUGAR at Greenhut's Big Store Savings.

If you cannot come to the store in person, send your order by mail, or Phone Chelsea 4000.

New Spinach

GLENMORE QUALITY SPINACH—case, 2 doz., $3.35; doz., $ .69; 3 large cans 43c
BOOTH'S BEST SPINACH—case, 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.15; reg. 12c can 10c
CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Royal Red brand; small, tender spears; doz., $1.69; tall can 15c

Sweet Peas

Fountain Quality New Pack.
SIFTED SWEET PEAS—case $3.75; doz., $1.89; 3 cans 48c
TELEPHONE MELTING SUGAR PEAS—case, $3.15; doz., $1.60; 3 cans 40c
FANCY MARROWFAT PEAS—case $2.75; doz., $1.40; cans 35c
MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—Fountain quality; doz., $2.45; can 29c

Solid Packed Tomatoes

MARYLAND RED RIPE TOMATOES—case, $1.95; doz., $1; 3 cans 25c
GLENMORE QUALITY TOMATOES—case, $2.65; doz., $1.3; 3 large cans 34c
JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—Fountain quality; case, $3.45; doz., $1.75; 3 large cans 44c
WEBSTER BRAND TOM TOES—doz., 69c; No. 2 family size can 6c
NEW SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—3½ lbs., $1; lb 29c

New Sugar Corn

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Fountain quality; case $2.95; doz., $1.50; 6 cans 38c
MILFORD SUGAR CORN—case, 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.14; 3 cans 29c
ATLANTIC BRAND CORN—case, $1.8[illegible]; doz. 94c; can 8c

Fresh Meats

SIRLOIN STEAKS—cut from choice native cattle; lb 20c
SAUSAGE—fresh made, country style pork; lb 16c
MUTTON—short fore quarters of Western stock; lb 10c
GEESE—choice quality Western; lb 18c
CHICKENS—fresh killed, dry-picked; lb 19c
HAMS—selected, lean, fresh Jersey; lb 18c
PORK—whole loins of fresh Jersey pork; lb 17c
LAMB—legs of city-dressed; lb 19c
LAMB—full fore quarters of city-dressed; lb 16c
MUTTON—legs of Western stock; lb 14c
ROAST BEEF—choice cuts of native ribs; lb 14c

New Peaches

YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Troubadour brand; case, 2 doz., $5.45; doz., $2.74; can 23c
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Regina brand; case, $3.45; doz., $1.75; reg. 20c can 15c
SLICED PEACHES—Gold Medal brand; doz., $1.10; 3 picnic size cans 28c
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Fountain extra quality; heavy syrup; case $7.35; doz., $3.70; large No. 3 size can 31c
CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS — Fountain quality; large, tender spears; doz., $2.69; large can 23c
NEW SUGAR BEETS—Lazarre brand; doz., $1.69; large can 15c
NEW STRINGLESS BEANS—Milford brand; doz., $1.69; 3 cans 43c
CALIFORNIA SWEET PRUNES—5 lbs 45c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—4½ lbs., $1; lb 23c

Hams

MILD SUGAR CURED HAMS—lb 18½c
DOLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE HAMS—lb 21c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS—lb 20½c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb 18c

Coffee

Freshly roaste daily.
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb 22c
WESTERN BLEND COFFEE—6 lbs., $1; lb 17c
GENUINE MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—mixed or separate; 10 lbs., $3.75; lb 38c
HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.05; 3½ lbs., $1; lb 31c
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb 35c
GREEN LIMA SUCCOTASH—Fountain quality; doz., $1.75; can 15c
JELKE'S GOOD LUCK MARGARINE—5-lb. package, $1.24; 2-lb. print 50c
We deliver Margarine.
TOMATO SOUP—Richardson & Robbins' or Snider's; reg. 10c can 8c
FANCY TABLE PEARS—Richardson & Robbins' Doverdel brand; doz., $2.10; large can 18c

Bacon

ARMOUR'S STAR BACON—usually 32c; special, lb 28c
MILD CURED BACON—lb 24c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb 27c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM BACON—lb 27c

Ox Tongues

Freshly smoked, mild-cured young ox tongues; lb 19c
SPICED MIXED PICKLES—Sherwood brand; 6 bottles, 55c; bis 15-oz. bottle 10c

Sugar

Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.32
Sold at this special price only with grocery orders.
MACARONI or spaghetti; 10-lb. box 46c

Grated Pineapple

Fountain quality, Hawaiian extra grated pineapples, for serving with breakfast, dessert, &c.; doz., $2.10; regular 23c large can 18c

Milk

BORDEN'S PEERLESS BRAND EVAPORATED MILK—doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c large cans 25c
CONDENSED MILK—Milkmaid brand imported from Holland; doz., $1.05; can 9c
NEW EVAPORATED PEACHES—2 lbs 25c

Home Made Cakes

Made in our own "Daylight" Bakery about every 30 minutes.
MOLASSES CAKES—each 15c
MOLASSES FRUIT CAKES—each, $1; 2 lbs 32c
FRUIT STOLLEN—made German style; each, 25c; and 15c
COFFEE RINGS—each 12c
DELICIOUS CUP CAKES—currant, nut or vanilla; baked in paper cups; doz., 20c; 3 for 5c
FRESH POUND CAKES—2 lbs 36c
THREE-LAYER CAKES—each, 45c and 40c
FLORENCE CAKES—walnut, fig or nut; each 15c

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

B. Altman & Co.

Exceptional Values for to-morrow (Saturday) in the First Sales of the New Year

The Important Annual Sale of Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

to be commenced to-morrow (Saturday) and continued throughout the month, will present an unusual opportunity for securing reliable goods at remarkable price concessions. Included in this Sale will be:

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . $1.90, 2.65, 3.35, 4.50 & 5.50

Linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . . $2.75, 3.25 & 5.25

Linen Sheets, hemstitched,
per pair . $3.75, 4.25, 5.50 & 6.50

Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched,
per pair . $1.00, 1.20, 1.60 & 2.25

Linen Huckaback Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . $2.25, 2.75, 3.50 & 4.75

Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,
per dozen . . . $3.00, 4.50 & 6.00

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . $2.40, 3.00, 4.80 & 5.40

(Also large assortments of Decorative Linens, comprising Luncheon Sets, Centerpieces, Tea Cloths, Reception Cloths and Scarfs).

White Blankets
per pair . $4.50, 6.50, 7.50 & 9.00

Also a limited quantity of plain White Blankets, cut and separately bound with colored ribbon . . . per pair $8.50

Comfortables
Wool-filled . . . . each $5.00
Cotton-filled . . each $1.65 & 2.50

Bedspreads
Satin-finish, hemmed . . each $3.25
Satin-finish, scalloped . . each 3.60
Crochet Bedspreads . each $1.15 & 1.50

Muslin Sheets
Plain . . . . each 48c. to 98c.
Hemstitched . . each $1.05 & 1.20

Muslin Pillow Cases
Plain . . . . each 12c. to 25c.
Hemstitched . each 25c., 28c. & 32c.

The January Sale of White Cotton Materials

will be commenced tomorrow (Saturday). The prices quoted for the following are very much lower than is usually asked for fabrics of these qualities.

40-inch Yamada Nainsook
10 yards, in box . . . for $1.95

38-inch Sea Island Nainsook
12 yards, in box . . . for $2.10

41-inch Chimosa Nainsook
10 yards, in box . . . for $2.30

36-inch Cinderella Longcloth
10 yards, in box . . . for $1.45

42-inch Longcloth
10 yards, in box . . . for $1.75

Also Silk-dotted Cotton Mull, 26 inches wide, per yard . . . . . 19c.

And Silk-and-Cotton Mull, 36 inches wide, per yard . . . . . 29c.

A Special Sale of Broadcloth
At $1.45 per yard

will be an event of exceptional interest, offering an especially desirable material for smart street gowns and suits, in black and the leading colors, at a price much below its real worth.

A Sale of Women's Boots and Slippers

(sizes incomplete) will include all styles not being duplicated, originally priced at $5.00 to $10.00, but now marked as quoted:

Slippers . . . . per pair $2.75
Boots . per pair $3.25, 4.75 & 5.85

(This Sale will take place in a special section on the Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue side.)

Commencing tomorrow (Saturday)

Ten Thousand Yards of All-silk Crepe de Chine

36 inches wide, in thirty of the newest shades for afternoon and evening, as well as in ivory and white, will be placed on sale at 78c. per yard

Also 6,000 Yards of Soft-finish High-lustre Black Satin

40 inches wide, at . . per yard 95c.

Extraordinary Price Reductions have been effected in Misses' Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats, Wraps, etc.; also in Girls' School Dresses, Coats and Separate Skirts.

The new assortments of

Muslin Embroideries

for the Spring and Summer seasons, 1915, will be opened tomorrow (Saturday).

Details will be announced on Sunday, January 3rd, of

The Great January Sale of Oriental Rugs

comprising over 15,000 Rugs, separately selected in the Rug marts of the Orient by B. Altman & Co.'s New York buyers, and now to be offered at tremendous concessions from the usual prices.

Important Sales of Women's Coats, and American-made Underwear

to be commenced on Monday, January 4th, will offer unprecedented values.

Thirty-fourth Street **Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York** Thirty-fifth Street

WELCOME AT HOTELS THE BIGGEST EVER

Record Celebration in New York Restaurants of Birth of the New Year.

A CARNIVAL OF DANCING

Many Surprises Provided for Patrons—Costly Souvenirs at Scores of Places.

If the counting of heads made by managers of hotels and restaurants was correct—and it was done before the New Year's celebration was in full swing, and nobody had an excuse to see more than there were—the welcome of the New Year in New York was the biggest and the most lavish of any in anybody's experience. At least, that was the way with the indoor part of it.

In spite of all the talk about hard times, in spite of the reports that wine was scarce and going up, people spent money freely. Some said they were trying to forget the old year, and that they had been saving up for the purpose. And never did the hotel and restaurant men make preparations for the celebration on the scale they did last night.

There was so much gayety almost everywhere that unless you had planned your evening in advance, it was difficult to tell where to make a start to see it. If you had emerged from Central Park, you would have found the Plaza "lit up," with a carnival going on all over the ground floor and below. Down in the grill room they put the orchestra in the fireplace, and hung church warden pipes in front of them, and turned the room into a snow scene, but there was no "frost." Basil Durant and Miss Hawkesworth danced there, and the public danced, and on the floor above Franke's Orchestra and the Seventy-first Regiment Band furnished the music. The souvenirs were silk-covered boxes of bonbons decorated with artificial flowers, and the favors were elaborate, the management having got them from Europe before the war.

Among those supping at the Plaza were many Canadians who have come down to get away from the gloom caused at home by the departure of so many young society men for the front. It was said that in all 2,000 persons celebrated at the Plaza.

At the St. Regis there was public dancing for the first time, in the Palm Garden. The men were provided with paper hats and masks, and the women received as souvenirs Dresden china bonbon boxes. About 200 persons took part.

The grill room was closed at the Ritz-Carlton, but the big dinner room was thrown open, and supper was served in each of the restaurants and the Palm Room, while general dancing took place in the ballroom. The souvenirs were silver pin trays. Eight hundred persons were served.

Supper was to be had in all the restaurants at the Biltmore, but the general dancing did not begin until 1 A. M., when the ballroom on the nineteenth floor and the foyer were thrown open. There were two bands, which played alternately, and the souvenirs for the women were large dolls, while the men received packages of cigars. The gathering here was estimated at 1,000.

At the Belmont and the Manhattan the occasion was not attended with dancing, but there was a large attendance of people who wished to sup and sip quietly.

About 1,000 persons observed the New Year's arrival in the Della Robb a room and the Garden restaurant at the Vanderbilt. The arrival of 1915 was announced by the ringing of a big bell which could be heard not only in the hotel, but a good distance outside. The favors were headdresses and all sorts of devices for making noise.

The Park Avenue had its central court especially illuminated. Supper was served on the north balcony, and there was dancing in the big dining room, all sorts of favors being distributed to add to the gayety.

The Waldorf turned each of its restaurants and public rooms on the ground floor into a dance room, so that one might dance in seven different places in the same building, and to a different band. In the grill room were many large parties, one of twenty-six persons. Up to noon yesterday more than 3,000 suppers had been ordered.

Special Game Supper.

At the Wolcott there was a special game supper, followed by dancing. The New Year was heralded by a flash of green lights. The souvenirs were fifes and drums and flags of the warring nations.

The celebration at the Holland House was quiet, but at the Prince George all the furniture was moved out of the great lounge, and patrons danced after supper. The Piccadilly Restaurant of the Albemarle-Hoffman was gay with music and dancing, and handsome souvenirs were presented. At the Breslin there was dancing in both the main restaurant and the Dixie room. At the Imperial there was dancing in the restaurants and in the red room, and a big gathering took part.

At the Martinique there was a variety of celebrations. In the main restaurant was a concert, a leading feature of the programme being a quartet of singers from the Metropolitan Opera House. The palm room and the ball room suite were devoted exclusively to dancing. In the women's café a vaudeville programme was given. In the Dutch room was a vaudeville programme of twenty numbers, with dancing after each. Handsome souvenirs were presened to the women.

At the McAlpin three big orchestras furnished the music for the dancing in the Louis XVI. Restaurant, the grill room, and the Winter Garden, while a band of Scottish bagpipers visited each room in turn. There was singing and dancing by professionals, and general dancing in each room. The souvenirs were bridge whist sets, placquer and writing pads for the women, and silver key chains for the men.

The English Room at the Gregorian was the hub around which the gayety of the building revolved. Exhibition dances preceded general dancing. To the women were given gold vanity cass, while the men got silver cigar lighters. All received paper hats and parasols. The grill room at the Marlborough was the scene of a gay celebration of the New Year's coming.

1,500 at the Knickerbocker.

It was estimated that 1,500 men and women thronged the grill, the main restaurant, the café, and the Flower Room of the Knickerbocker. No horns or whistles were permitted, but hoops of silver-toned bells were furnished those who wished to make a noise. A boudoir clock of beautifully tinted marble was presented to each woman. One feature of the celebration was a battle of flowers. Clifton Webb and Miss Edna Fenton and M. Duque and Mlle. Gaby danced, and there was general dancing in all the supper rooms, except the café.

At the Wallick the menu card bore a figure of a winged baby on horseback carrying a standard on which was inscribed "Peace 1915." In both the Poppy Room and the Broadway Room there was a vocal and instrumental programme, and there was dancing in the former all the evening and in the Broadway Room after 1 o'clock. The souvenir for the women was a jewel box. At midnight the entire lighting effect of the rooms was changed. At the Greylock many danced the new year in.

Marcus Kellerman, baritone, who stands 6 feet 2, started the celebration at the Claridge by singing "Tipperary" in the costume of "Tommy Atkins." An electric gong announced midnight, and after the lights were turned up two Chinese dancers, Signorina Parepa, a toe dancer, appeared in turn, and then Kellerman, disguised as a French soldier, sang "Tipperary" in French. A dancing contest followed, handsome prizes being distributed by Miss Grace Feig, President of the Dance Club.

The Grand Ballroom at the Astor looked martial, not only because of its decorations, but also from the uniforms of the West Point cadets, who, along with many army officers, celebrated the New Year there. In the centre of the ballroom exhibition dancing was given, interspersed with general dancing.

In Upper Broadway.

Going further up Broadway one could drop into almost any hotel and find dancing going on. In the Cumberland there was dancing and a cabaret performance in the dining room. At the Ansonia, where there was a big reservation for supper, there was much dancing and merrymaking, and crossing over to the Majestic you found a midnight supper in full swing, with professional dancers furnishing entertainment, and later general dancing in the ballroom. The souvenirs there were bottles of perfumery in leather cases.

At the Carlton Terrace the biggest reservation in the history of the place was reported, the crowd being estimated at 750.

Down in the neighborhood of Washington Square, the Brevoort and the Lafayette attracted throngs of patriotic Frenchmen and sympathetic folk, who wanted to celebrate a real French New Year's

At the Marie Antoinette there were many who were supping and dancing, and all the indications of a hearty celebration were apparent at the Endicott, the Laureton, the Algonquin, and Belleclaire and Bretten Hall.

At Sherry's the carnival was much after the fashion of former years, patrons making a big family party, and dancing began at midnight. Delmonico's was crowded on both the lower and the first floors.

As for the other well-known restaurants, there wasn't one that was not a scene of great festivity. Rector's reported an attendance of 1,400, the biggest in its history. Bonnie Glass and the Marvellous Millers danced upstairs and down, and not only in the ballroom, but in the main restaurant, there was general dancing. The souvenirs were corsages of violets and vanity boxes.

Shanley's regular cabaret show was augmented, and the restaurant was filled. Souvenirs and noise-makers were in abundance.

At Churchill's all noise-making devices were barred, but there was general dancing in the ballroom and plenty of favors.

Murray's had a programme of elaborate dancing on the fountain, and there was general dancing on both floors, elaborate souvenirs being given. Mae Murray's San Souci had its formal and informal opening last night, and drew a big crowd.

At the Castles in the Air Pierre and Louis welcomed a large section of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. The souvenirs were perfume bottles. Ziegfeld's Danse de Folies drew a big crowd for supper and for the merrymaking that succeeded. Joan Sawyer's and Chez Maurice, which are in the same building, had a large crowd, which grew as the morning wore on.

At Bustanoby's, in Thirty-ninth Street, a peace pantomime provided a thrill of novelty, and besides there was a programme of entertainers and general dancing. At Bustanoby's Sixteenth Street restaurant the new Domino Room was opened by Luis Bayo and Mlle. Paulette Duval, and there was general dancing there and in the main restaurant. At the Café des Beaux Arts there was an elaborate programme of entertainment. Favors were lavish, and there were handsome souvenirs. Maxim's provided an Oriental carnival with souvenirs. The Hofbrauhaus provided a typically German menu card with drawings of gnomes and a New Year's greeting on the cover. Four trumpeters announced the New Year. Beautiful imported baskets and figures were given to the women.

At Reisenweber's there was dancing on five floors. In the grand ballroom prize contests with souvenirs took place. In the Four Hundred Club the New Year was announced by fifty pages in gaudy costumes. As buglers sounded the arrival of midnight the numerals "1915" flashed out in electric lights on the pages' caps.

At Healy's the main floor dining room, the log hut, the cabin, and the balconades were filled early with merrymakers, and there was general dancing. Elaborate souvenirs were given.

Souvenirs in great variety were distributed at the Fifth Avenue restaurant, where dancing took place in the café for the first time. Silver vanity cases, cigar cutters, memorandum pads, and pencils and many other things in silver were given away.

At Lorber's, where there was a record crowd, the souvenirs were "Mama" dolls and gold bags, and there was professional dancing. The Café Parisien drew a big crowd with its big dancing floor and presented handsome souvenirs.

Many who wished a celebration without dancing went to the Kaiserkeller. Up at Faust's there was an elaborate cabaret. Celebrations were in progress at midnight at the Forty-second Street Restaurant and Grill, the Kaiserhof, the Princess, Chiro's, the Wurzburger Hofbrau, Hoffman's, the Laloy, and every restaurant that caters to a supper trade. Lichow's assembled a great throng, which toasted both the new year and success to the Fatherland, and over at Little Hungary, at Kaill's, and at Haan's, in Park Row, the celebration proceeded with just as much fervor as up in the districts which are better known at midnight.

And, of course, there is always Jack's, which will dispense many orders of eggs and bacon before this is read.

RECORD REVELS USHER IN 1915

Continued from Page 1.

was soon singing with the others. Two minutes before midnight all lights in the park were turned out and taps were sounded. Then as the light on top of the Metropolitan Tower flashed the advent of 1915 all lights were again turned on and the crowd burst into song.

One of the most brilliant sights in lower Manhattan was the lighting of the Woolworth Tower, floor by floor. This began at 11 o'clock and a new floor was flooded with light every two minutes. The first stroke of 12 from the Trinity chimes was the signal for flooding the remaining floors together with the 350,000 candle-power lantern at the top. In all it took over 12,000,000 candle-power to light the whole building. The Singer Tower was also ablaze from street to roof.

In the upper sections of the city there were the same outpourings and noise festivals that Broadway's white-light district enjoyed, only on a somewhat smaller scale. In 125th Street was the centre of Harlem's merrymaking, and the throng in that thoroughfare was enough to convince any one that all New York had not hit the trail for the Great White Way. Another ever-swelling crowd gathered in Columbus Circle, where another great city Christmas tree flooded the entrance of the Park with light.

It was the biggest New Year's Eve and morning after that Broadway has ever known. All night licenses to the unheard-of number of 302 had been granted by Mayor Mitchel, and that helped. It helped a lot, because in former years nowhere near this number had ever been issued. Every resort in anything like good standing seemed to have been favored, and when a wanderer couldn't get into a place after 2 o'clock it was only because there wasn't room inside.

BEGS BUSINESS MEN TO HELP PROSPERITY

Drop Your Grouches, Urges Secretary Redfield, and Grasp at Waiting Fortune.

SAYS "CHEER UP AND WORK"

Exhorts Those Anxious for Good Times to Do Their Share, and "Do It Now."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Heartened by months of close study of the business outlook of the nation, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce wrote today a New Year's greeting to the merchants and manufacturers of the country, bidding them to reach out for the prosperity which he sees within their grasp. There is no warrant, Mr. Redfield asserts, for gloom or despair. The ill effects of the European war on American enterprise are passing and new vistas for commercial ventures are opening with each new day. His message follows:

"If you want prosperity do your own share to bring it, and do it now. Get that addition on your shop going; it will cost you less today than six months hence. Is trade a bit dull in the works? Get those improvements begun. Prices are low and likely to rise. You've been thinking of that contract work; better start it yourself before things get the start of you.

"This country slows down a bit now and then, but it never stops growing, and it always moves up and not down. We don't know what it means in most of the United States to have real general distress. Think of Belgium and Poland, O man with a grouch, and slink into your hole and pull it in after you. There think of your sins and your blessings, and come out with your courage in working order.

"There are lots of good American examples of pluck. Do you remember San Francisco and Galveston and Chicago—Boston, Charleston, Baltimore, and Dayton, and many others like them? Remember Thomas A. Edison and lots of others of your fellow-citizens who showed pluck when things were hard.

"Nothing's the matter with the man with a grouch except an absentee heart and missing nerve. Cheer up, go to work, do your level best, quit talking misery. The war's over yonder—not here. Men are slaughtered yonder—they are living here. It's all clouds there—clear day here.

"Get out and sell some goods. Plant some more acres; do more work than you planned. Talk cheerful talk and you'll find this country of ours a pretty good place after all."

R. C. LAWRENCE INJURED.

Carriage of Fifth Avenue Importer Struck by Auto at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 31.—R. C. Lawrence, an importer of 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, was injured about the head and side this evening when his carriage was struck near the railroad station by an express automobile truck. His brother, A. Hicks Lawrence, who was with him, escaped serious injury, but the driver, John Benton, was thrown out on the brick pavement and sustained contussions about the head.

The vehicle was wrecked and the horse was caught after dashing through town. Driver Brookes of the automobile truck says the brakes did not work properly

HANDLEY LEFT $1,579,702.

Entire Estate Goes to Mary L. Handley—Six Mexican Investments

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The appraisal of the estate of Richard H. Handley, who died as a result of a fall from a polo pony last July, was filed here today. The tax assessed upon the estate amounts to $40,688.16. The gross estate totals to $1,684,902.64. The net amounts to $1,579,702.48.

The entire estate goes to Mary L. Handley. Mr. Handley was heavily interested in Mexican oil fields.

$104,454 FOR YALE.

Year's Alumni Gifts Turned Over to the University.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 31.—More than 4,000 Yale graduates made contributions totalling $104,454.19 to the Alumni Fund Association in the last fiscal year, according to a preliminary report made public today. Of this amount, nearly $65,000 has been turned over to the university for current expenses, the remaining sum was added to the principal of the fund as a permanent university endowment.

The number of contributors this year is the largest since 1890, when the association was founded. During the twenty-four years $1,808,667.65 has been contributed.

SHIP SIRENS GREET THE YEAR

Only the Vaterland, of All the Big Boats in the Harbor, Silent.

Thousands of steam whistles greeted the new year on the waters about New York. From Fort Hamilton and Communipaw up the North River the whistles began simultaneously at five minutes before midnight. On the Brooklyn shore seventy-five steam craft took part in the salute. Vessels along the Staten Island shore and the Jersey coast helped

Alone of all the big ships, the Vaterland of the Hamburg-American Line, the biggest ship in the world, was silent. She has been tied up since the war began and had not steam enough to pipe a note.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Saturday, January 2d, 1915

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Misses' and Girls' Coats

Misses' Fur Collar Coats
Of wool velour in brown, green, black or navy; also mannish tweeds, with collars of natural raccoon or skunk opossum.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $24.50 **15.00**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Of broadcloth or wool velour, in brown, green, taupe, navy or black; collar or trimming of skunk opossum; silk lined; warmly interlined.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $29.50 **19.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Street or evening Coats of plush, velvet, broadcloth, chinchilla, wool plush or silk velour; collar of mouflon, civet, skunk opossum or natural raccoon.
14 to 20 years. Heretofore $39.50 **29.50**

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats
Of imported zibeline, in green, brown or navy; Russian model; skunk opossum fur trimmed; wide velvet belt.
8 to 14 years. Heretofore $14.50 **9.50**

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats
Of imported broadcloth; Russian model; velvet belt, collar and cuffs trimmed with skunk opossum fur; silk lined and warmly interlined.
6 to 14 years Heretofore $19.75 **14.50**

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats
Of imported broadcloth, in green, brown or navy; Russian model, with wide, set-in belt, trimmed with skunk opossum fur; silk lined; interlined.
8 to 16 years. Heretofore $29.50 **18.50**

WILL CLOSE OUT SATURDAY

82 Misses' Velvet and Curduroy Suits

Of chiffon velvet, velveteen or English corduroy; majority trimmed with rich furs. 14 to 20 years.
Heretofore $39.50 *to* $59.50 **25.00**

AN IMPORTANT SALE SATURDAY

New Models of Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Made From the Balance of Materials From Our Custom Tailoring Workrooms

Exclusive models, showing new features in Coats and Skirts, of Broadcloth, Velour de Laine or Gabardine, trimmed with various furs; silk lined and warmly interlined; also one model of Broadcloth with Empire Coat and Flare Skirt not fur trimmed.

20.00

Actual Values $29.50 to $39.50

New Models at Special Prices

Misses' Afternoon Gowns
New Models and Materials
Of soft taffeta, crepe meteor, or crepe de Chine, in dark or light shades; also Evening Gowns of various silks, showing the new Empire lines.
14 to 20 years.
18.50 Value $24.50

Misses' Evening Gowns
Showing the New Empire Lines
Of soft taffeta, satin sublime or crepe meteor, in white, pink, coral, blue, maize or peach, combined with lace or maline.
14 to 20 years.
29.50 Value $39.50

Girls' Party Dresses

Of crepe meteor silk, crepe de Chine, chiffon, lace or nets.
8 to 15 years. *Heretofore* $18.50 **9.75**

Boys' Clothing—Reduced Prices Saturday

Boys' Winter Norfolk Suits
Extra Knickerbockers, 7 to 18 years.
Of all wool tweeds, cheviots or corduroy.
5.75 *Heretofore* $8.75 *and* $10.00

Large Boys' Overcoats
Of Imported Tweeds, 10 to 18 years.
Convertible collar, patch pockets.
8.50 *Heretofore* $12.75

Misses' and Girls' Shoes

Girls' Winter Shoes
Button or laced, tan or black Russia calf, on "Franklin" orthopedic lasts.
11 to 12½. Spring heels.
13 to 2. Low heels. Value $3.75 **2.95**

Misses' College Shoes
Made of selected tan or black Russia calf; buttoned or laced; hand welted soles, low heels.
Sizes 2½ to 7½. Value $4.75 **3.75**

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will close out, Saturday, in their

Semi-Annual Clearance

35 Cloth and Silk Dresses—$15
Styles that originally sold at $45 to $75
Odds and ends from many lines (no alterations)

75 Street and Afternoon Dresses
Regularly $65 to $100—$25
Serges—silks—satins—chiffons—a few of a kind, the last of high class lines, priced for immediate disposal.

100 Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Regularly $75 to $135—$35
Bridge frocks—calling gowns—dance frocks—evening gowns—a radical clearance of broken sizes.

$15 to $25 Hats at $5

Continuing Clearance of Wraps—Gowns—Suits Coats—Blouses and Furs at Prices averaging HALF AND LESS.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

ANNOUNCE BEGINNING TOMORROW A SALE OF

Spring Suits—In the New Modes

ADAPTED MODEL, ORIGINAL BY DRECOLL.

ALL SIZES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

WITH FUR COLLARS SEWED OVER SELF COLLARS, WHICH CAN BE REMOVED AT THE BEGINNING OF SPRING.

The stress of devastating war has failed to dim the genius of the famous Paris Couturiers. The new styles for Spring, of which a glimpse may be had here, portray an originality, a deftness of ideas, and a rare artistic charm, superior to their best former efforts.

The Original Model Suits Pictured Here Cost $145 Each to Import.

Exact reproductions in materials similar to the originals will be offered tomorrow, Saturday

at **18.50**

Materials are Imported Gabardine, Satin Cloth and Broadcloth, in all the new Spring colors, including new shades of Sand and Putty, Battleship Gray, Navy and Black. Fur collars are of Skunk Opossum, Fitch, and Skunk Raccoon. Coats are lined with soft peau de cygne and interlined.

ADAPTED MODEL, ORIGINAL BY PREMET.

Stewart & Co.

Direct Attention to Their

January Clearance Sale

Beginning Tomorrow, Saturday, the Stewart Shop Will Be A Store of Decided and Unusual Bargains.

Read Each Item Carefully. It Will Pay You Well.

Suit Department

100 Dressy Suits of various desirable fabrics, in all this season's newest styles; coats are peau de cygne lined and interlined; many velvet and fur trimmed.
Formerly to $35.00 Reduced to **12.50**

120 Suits fur or velvet trimmed, of imported chiffon broadcloth and other fine materials in all the new styles; coats are peau de cygne lined and interlined.
Formerly to $39.50 Reduced to **15.00**

370 Suits Velvet Corduroy, Broadcloth, Covert, Gabardines; many fur trimmed, others embroidered or plain tailored; Empire and belted jackets, flare skirts.
Formerly to $45.00 Reduced to **18.50**

150 Suits, Broadcloth, Gabardine and Velour de Laine, trimmed with Fitch, Hudson Seal, Mole and Beaver furs and velvet.
Formerly to $49.50 Reduced to **20.00**

115 Broadcloth and Covert Suits, some handsomely fur trimmed; garments of the very highest class.
Formerly to $79.50 Reduced to **25.00**

100 Chiffon Velvet, Duvetyne and Gabardine Suits, trimmed with costly furs; exclusive styles.
Formerly to $95.00 Reduced to **29.50**

1 Black Chiffon Velvet Suit, hand embroidered in gold; Chinchilla squirrel collar.
Formerly $98.00 Reduced to **39.50**

5 Moire Velour Suits, embroidered and bead trimmed; collars of ermine or Alaska sable.
Formerly to $167.50 Reduced to **45.00**

2 Imported Suits, a Dukas model and one from Mardel Robert.
Formerly to $139.50 Reduced to **20.00**

4 Imported Paris Suits, from Jenny, Dukas, (2,) Cammorata.
Formerly to $159.50 Reduced to **25.00**

1 Imported Suit from Rondeau le Grand.
Formerly $169.50 Reduced to **29.50**

1 Imported Suit from Mardel Robert.
Formerly $110.00 Reduced to **37.50**

Neckwear Department

60 Collar and Cuff Sets, new standing Collars and Vestees, in nets and organdies, some hand-embroidered.
Formerly to $1.00 Reduced to **85c**

Coat Department

75 Fur and Velvet Trimmed Coats of Broadcloth and imported mixtures; satin lined and interlined.
Formerly to $29.50 Reduced to **10.00**

40 Plush and Corduroy and Flowered Silk Plush Coats, with or without fur collars; new Empire and belted models; peau de cygne lined and interlined.
Formerly to $39.50 Reduced to **15.00**

28 Evening Wraps of Chiffon Velvet, Velvet Velour, Plush, and High Lustre Corduroy; new flare models in newest light shades; deep collars of Chinchilla Squirrel or white Mouffion; peau de cygne lined and interlined.
Formerly to $45.00 Reduced to **18.50**

6 Velour Coats, silk lined, and interlined.
Formerly $47.50 Reduced to **18.50**

12 Silk Plush Coats with Fitch and Beaver Collars; brocaded silk or peau de cygne lining.
Formerly $45.00 Reduced to **18.50**

12 Silk Velour Coats, with deep collars of fine Beaver fur.
Formerly $78.50 Reduced to **39.50**

16 Chiffon Velvet Wraps, exact reproductions of a new Paris model; in pastel shades, white or black; lined with peau de cygne, and interlined.
Formerly to $49.50 Reduced to **24.50**

2 Evening Wraps of Brocaded Velvet or Duchesse Satin, white fox and Kolinski fur trimmed.
Formerly to $98.50 Reduced to **29.50**

Negligees and Underwear

110 Negligees of Albatross, satin-trimmed, in all the new shades.
Formerly $4.50 Reduced to **2.79**

48 Negligees and Dressing Sacques of Crepe de Chine and Flowered Challie.
Formerly to $6.50 Reduced to **3.79**

214 Night Gowns and Combinations, lace-trimmed and embroidered Ami French make.
Formerly to $4.00 Reduced to **1.79**

Petticoats

340 Silk Jersey Top, all Messaline and all Jersey Petticoats, newest colors.
Formerly to $5.00 Reduced to **2.50**

Dress Department

70 Afternoon Dresses of Charmeuse, Meteor, Velvet and Crepe de Chine. Included are a number of exclusive models that cannot be found elsewhere.
Formerly to $39.50 Reduced to **10.00**

61 Street Dresses. Several beautiful models of serge, in combination with satin or velvet; also a few Hand Tailored Serge Dresses.
Formerly to $29.50 Reduced to **9.50**

80 Danse Frocks of Satin, Chiffon, and combinations of various desirable fabrics, in the new light shades.
Formerly to $39.50 Reduced to **16.50**

112 Evening and Dinner Gowns, of soft Satin d'Amour, in light evening colors and pastel shades; new Empire and flare models of exquisite design.
Formerly to $39.50 Reduced to **18.50**

74 Evening Gowns, reproductions of new Paris models, in Radium Silk, Faille Silk, Chiffon, and Satin d'Amour.
Formerly to $55.00 Reduced to **25.00**

42 Evening Gowns of Satin d'Amour and in combinations of Chiffon Velvet with Chiffon; many are daintily hand-embroidered and fur-trimmed.
Formerly to $79.50 Reduced to **39.50**

1 Lavender and Gold Brocaded Evening Gown, imported Paquin model.
Formerly $169.50 Reduced to **49.50**

3 Imported Gowns, Drecoll, Gibbs, and Premet.
Formerly to $325.00 Reduced to **59.50**

1 Imported Paquin Evening Gown, White Chiffon Velvet, silver lace trimmed and beaded.
Formerly to $179.50 Reduced to **75.00**

Waist Department

122 Blouses of Crepe de Chine, Velvet, Linen and Voile; new models.
Formerly to $3.50 Reduced to **1.79**

86 Blouses of Crepe de Chine, Lace, Satin, and Chiffon; some are fur-trimmed and embroidered.
Formerly $5.00 Reduced to **2.95**

180 Blouses of Satin, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Velvet, and Lace, including a number of extremely dressy models.
Formerly to $22.50 Reduced to **5.90**

5%

Of all forms of investment those based on real estate are the safest. They are protected by actual property which cannot get away.

The GUARANTEED 5% CERTIFICATES issued by this Company are secured by First Mortgages on improved New York City Real Estate and are further protected by Capital and Surplus of $2,500,000.

These Certificates are exempt from personal tax and draw 5% interest per annum. Issued in denominations of $100 and upward.

Write at once for booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
Capital and Surplus, $2,300,000

135 Broadway New York — 203 Montague St Brooklyn

Gidding
5TH AVE. 46TH & 47TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK

For The Southern Tourist

Entrée of Delightful new modes—*Charming Frocks* of fillet, crepe, organdie and linen — Stunning *Suits* and *Coats* in white and Pastel shades —New styles in silk or tailleur *Dresses* for morning and afternoon.

Mid-season Millinery
Indicating the Paris Fashion trend for Spring—

Effective styles; of Leghorn, Georgette satin, Suede or Felt-and-straw combinations, in the fashionable shades of cherry red, Dubarry rose, French blue, shell pink, mastic and oyster white.

BLOOMINGDALES.

Miss Mabel Hill at the Winter Garden.

INTRODUCING MISS 1915

The New Year and Resolutions are twin thoughts—like flowers and Spring.
Bloomingdales' New Year resolution is to serve you *ever better*—with tact, courtesy, rugged honesty and *sterling values*—
Such sterling values as will mark our great January White Sale.
There will be, every day in January, a thousand bargains in lingerie, in linens, in cotton goods and kindred lines.
You should certainly see them!

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright and Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.

USED PIANOS

CHRISTMAN BABY GRAND	$525
CHRISTMAN SMALL GRAND	450
STEINWAY BABY GRAND	425
BEHNING GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	190
CHRISTMAN UPRIGHT	275
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250
TWO DISCONTINUED STYLES, FORMERLY $350; NOW	175
MYLIUS UPRIGHT	50

CHRISTMAN SONS,
35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

CARNEGIE GREETING FOR THE NEW YEAR

"War Abolished—Peace Enthroned," Is the Title of His Message.

THIS SHOULD BE LAST WAR

Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes at The Hague Is Within Reach, He Says.

Andrew Carnegie sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night his New Year's Greetings, a plea for universal peace, under the title of "War Abolished—Peace Enthroned." The spelling is orthodox. Here is the text which Mr. Carnegie had had prepared in an attractive little folder:

Is this, the most terrible, most destructive and most uncalled for of wars to be the last between civilized nations? It certainly should be and can easily be made so, and the world thus cleared of its greatest crime. Arbitration tribunals have already pronounced righteous judgment in no less than six hundred and twenty-seven cases, and not one has been challenged. Four of the nations now engaged in war have resorted to arbitration before The Hague Tribunal for settlement of their disputes: France six times, Britain five, Germany three, Russia two, and the United States three times. One of these disputes involved no less than twelve, another six nations, and the verdicts of the tribunal were accepted without demur! When such peaceful settlement of international disputes is already within reach, why should not the nations named, inviting others to co-operate, agree that future differences shall be settled peacefully as these were? They could go a step further, if necessary, and resolve that nations refusing to accept such peaceful settlement shall resort to war at their peril, since Arbitration has become the guardian angel of World Peace!

The five nations named—Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States, or substitutes for any of the five which may decline to act—have only to agree that disputes arising between any of the nations shall be thus arbitrated, and, behold, blessed peace ascends the throne; men cease to act like savage beasts, killing each other, and we have before us—War abolished, Peace enthroned.

We have a World Supreme Court in The Hague Tribunal, which has been in successful operation for fifteen years. It was summoned by the present Russian Czar, to whom the world owes an unpayable debt. He desired the Powers "to devise, if possible, a means to put an end to the incessant armaments, and to seek a means of warding off the calamities threatening the whole world."

Twenty-six nations responded to this first call: to his second call no less than forty-four attended. May it be his privilege, soon to call the third Congress and thus, perhaps, perform the greatest service ever permitted to man.

Surely, after an armistice is established between the nations now unfortunately at war, the majority of enlightened people in all civilized lands will realize that permanent world peace would be earth's greatest blessing and is entirely practicable through a union of a very few powerful nations pledged to maintain it, and inviting all other civilized lands to become members thereof, each nation contributing to the cost of such union in proportion to its population and wealth. As nations accepted peaceful arbitration, armies and navies would rapidly fade away because no longer necessary, and the prophecy would soon be fulfilled that "men shall learn war no more." The Brotherhood of Man would then have arrived, and life on this earth flash forth glimpses of Heaven.

Meanwhile let us pity and forgive those who urge increased armaments, for "they know not what they do." "Preparation for war" by one nation invariably leads to "preparation against war" by the nations alarmed or endangered, and armies and navies find no limit to their expansion—as has been amply proven. "For what can war but endless war still breed?" asked Milton, poet and prophet, three centuries ago, and to this no answer has ever been or can be given! Let our motto, therefore, be "Preparation for World Peace," strong in the faith that under this holy banner there can be no such word as fail.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

RADIUM FOR CANCER HERE.

First Operation of Its Kind in Bellevue Was Satisfactory.

Most of the Bellevue students and medical staff watched yesterday what was said to be the first radium operation for cancer performed at the hospital. Dr. Joseph B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, one of the visiting surgeons, officiated. He put $12,000 worth of radium on the eyelid of James Grogan of 386 Third Avenue to kill a cancerous growth.

The operation was said to have been satisfactory.

Fire on Steamer Perugia.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Fayal, Azores, states that the steamer Perugia, bound from Leghorn to New York, was on fire yesterday, but is now proceeding on her voyage after the crew had reached the seat of the flames.

The Perugia is a vessel of 2,566 tons, and according to the records belongs to the Anchor Line. She plies between Genoa, Leghorn, Palermo, and New York.

DYING WOMAN TELLS OF LOVE FOR ROGERS

Continued from Page 1.

thing wrong with my sister. I didn't know whether her concern was on account of money or on account of another woman. I must say that I suspected the latter. Finally I observed that she was more deeply affected by this trouble. It was plain that she was losing weight.

"I asked her to come to see me in this very room. This was around Thanksgiving, I closed the door and began by telling her that I could see plainly that she was unhappy, that she was ill. I asked her what was the trouble.

"She gave me just one look and I knew immediately something was wrong. I also knew she was not going to talk."

Prof. Giddings then explained that he personally had arranged for his sister and her husband to sublet their Riverside Drive apartment, advising them that they could save money, and further that a change to the country would vastly benefit Mrs. Rogers. He obtained a cottage for them at Mountain View, N. J., and saw them comfortably established there.

Rogers's First Wife Here.

Prof. Giddings said he believed the first wife of Rogers was now in the city. He knew that Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers was interested in the 10-year-old son, born of the first marriage, and now believed to be a wireless operator on a coastwise steamship, because she had frequently received this son as a visitor in her apartment.

When Prof. Giddings was asked how his sister had met Lorlys Elton Rogers, he carried his questioners back to the days when his brother Charles was a fellow-student of Rogers in New York University. At that time Charles Giddings and his sister, Miss Caroline Giddings, had the same home and the friendship of Giddings, and young Rogers brought about an acquaintance between Rogers and Miss Giddings.

Miss Giddings afterward met the first Mrs. Rogers, but this always was in company. Finally, when the first Mrs. Rogers obtained a divorce, and Miss Caroline Giddings was about to become the wife of Rogers, Prof. Giddings explained that no objection was made by the family. In fact, Rogers and Miss Giddings revealed their engagement to their relatives three weeks before they were married in Chicago. Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers was born in 1862, and her husband, according to his biographies, was born in 1870.

Prof. Giddings was unable to say whether his sister knew of the existence of the other woman, but he said he felt certain that they did not exchange visits, as some of the newspapers had reported.

Giddings Goes to Hospital.

In the morning Prof. Giddings Communicated with Rogers at the Lebanon Hospital over the telephone. He made an appointment with the latter and shortly thereafter met him outside the door of the room where Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers lay dying. The brother-in-law was on the verge of collapse. He had paced before the doors of the death chambers of his companion and their children night and day since they were removed to the hospital. Rogers was collarless and his whole frame shook with emotion.

"I have come to you for an explanation of the whole matter," said Prof. Giddings.

"I am very nervous and I can't think," said Rogers feebly. "I'll make any explanation to Mrs. Rogers when I am myself. Please don't press me."

"That may be all right," urged Prof. Giddings, "but have you any explanation to make now to right both myself and sister before the public?"

"I will make an explanation that I assure you will be satisfactory to all," said Rogers in an almost pleading tone.

First Wife Sees Dying Woman.

It was learned at the hospital that Rogers and the dying woman had received another visitor in the morning, and that visitor was the first wife of the lawyer, Mrs. Annie R. Roquemore. She also visited the hospital on Wednesday, and is expected to return there today.

Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers does not know that one of her babies is dead, as to reveal the true situation to her would kill her at once, it is believed. Consequently the dying mother is encouraged to think her little ones are still alive.

To District Attorney Martin was exhibited a large text book written by Dr. Hague himself and entitled "Eugenic Mother and Baby." On the blank pages in the back of the large text book Mrs. Rogers had prepared charts showing the weight of the infant Lorida at birth and her weight each week up to Dec. 27, when the little girl qualified as a perfectly normal baby by tipping the scales at 17 pounds and 7 ounces. Blank charts of the weight had been prepared by the fond mother as far ahead as 1926.

Kept a Record of Baby's Life.

Here are some of the entries made by Mrs. Rogers in her record of the little girl's life:

June 14, 1914—Lorida had her first bath in the large bathtub. Aged 10 weeks.

July 24—Lorida sat up in her carriage; age 5 months and 18 days.

July 30—Lorida held up her head and shoulders alone.

Aug. 20—"City" (Lorida) laughed out loud. Age 4 months and 14 days.

Sept. 10—Put Lorida on bottle, age 5 months and 4 days.

Oct. 26—Lorida began sleeping in a room alone.

Nov. 18—Lorida rolled out of bed.

Nov. 29—Lorida went to Bronx Park.

The detectives of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau procured no evidence yesterday to disprove the assertion made to District Attorney Martin on Wednesday night by Rogers that the county authorities would waste time trying to work up a case of bigamy against him. It was learned that Lorlys Elton Rogers and Ida Sniffen Rogers had moved to 1,431 University Avenue, the Bronx, only a short distance from the place where the tragedy occurred, in October, 1912. According to John H. Halden, the Superintendent of that building, their baggage, following them a day later, consisted of an old trunk and a box. These were addressed to Mrs. Ida Rogers and came from Nyack.

The Rogers's appeared to be in very straitened circumstances but they were happy. However, the superintendent of the building in which they lived, observed that Rogers came home punctually about 5 o'clock every afternoon, and left home between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. He usually went across some vacant lots in the rear of the house to get to the subway.

When Rogers and the woman now in Lebanon Hospital moved to their last home in West 167th Street, the Bronx, their neighbors say Rogers came home and did not go away during the night. It was on Oct. 1 that Lorlys Elton Rogers and Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers gave up their expensive Riverside Drive apartment.

District Attorney Martin said last night that the condition of Mrs. Rogers was still so hopeless that he had not thought it worth while to have the charge of attempted suicide against her changed to one of homicide on account of the death of the baby.

Cattle Quarantine in Force Still.

Dr. J. D. Dunkel of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry said yesterday that dispatches from Washington telling of a new quarantine being placed on cattle in New York City simply meant that it had been decided to postpone raising the quarantine which was ordered by the Department of Agriculture several weeks ago and has continued in force ever since.

Plan to Tax French Stay-at-Homes.

HAVRE, Dec. 31, (via Paris.)—The Municipal Council of Havre today adopted a resolution urging that all Frenchmen who have not joined the colors be specially taxed. It is suggested that the proceeds be used for the benefit of the wounded and also for the widows and orphans of the victims of the war.

ANNUAL SALE

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

FURS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces

Also

Men's Fur and Fur-lined Coats, Chauffeurs' Coats, Caps, Gloves and Robes

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Tomorrow, Saturday, **Clearance Sale** Large Price Reductions

NO GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL NOR EXCHANGED

Misses' and Girls' Suits, Coats, Frocks

115	Misses' Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 29.50*	12.50
60	Misses' Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 35.00*	18.50
72	Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits	*Formerly up to 49.50*	23.50
45	Misses' Velvet & Corduroy Suits	*Formerly up to 59.50*	35.00
29	Misses' Costume Suits	*Formerly up to 69.50*	39.50
58	Misses' Serge Frocks	*Formerly up to 29.50*	10.00
36	Misses' Afternoon Frocks	*Formerly up to 39.75*	18.50
72	Misses' College Coats	*Formerly up to 25.00*	10.00
48	Misses' Dressy Coats	*Formerly up to 45.00*	16.50
60	Girls' Coats	*Formerly up to 19.75*	7.50
25	Girls' Tailleur & Dressy Coats	*Formerly up to 39.75*	15.00
38	Girls' Afternoon & Party Frocks	*Formerly up to 29.75*	17.50

Women's Suits, Coats and Gowns

165	Women's Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 39.50*	15.00
86	Women's Tailleur Suits	*Formerly up to 45.00*	20.00
72	Women's Fur Trimmed Suits	*Formerly up to 55.00*	25.00
65	Women's Velvet Suits	*Formerly up to 55.00*	25.00
30	Women's Costume Suits	*Formerly up to 98.50*	50.00
55	Women's Daytime Coats	*Formerly up to 35.00*	16.00
42	Women's Seal Plush Coats	*Formerly up to 59.50*	29.50
25	Women's Silk Plush Coats	*Formerly up to 55.00*	35.00
38	Women's Fur Trimmed Coats	*Formerly up to 55.00*	29.50
20	Women's Evening Coats	*Formerly up to 85.00*	45.00
24	Women's Evening Coats	*Formerly up to 135.00*	75.00
75	Women's Serge & Silk Gowns	*Formerly up to 29.50*	15.00
42	Women's Afternoon Gowns	*Formerly up to 39.50*	18.50
58	Women's Afternoon and Danse Gowns	*Formerly up to 49.50*	24.50
29	Women's Afternoon and Danse Gowns	*Formerly up to 55.00*	29.50

Important Sale—at Greatly Reduced Prices

Furs & Fur Coats of Quality & Fashion

Neckpieces		Muffs
6.50	Natural Raccoon	10.00
10.00	Beaver	19.50
8.50	Skunk	25.00
12.50	Black Fox	15.00
17.50	Kit Fox	22.50
24.50	Pointed Fox	29.50
14.50	Black Lynx	24.50
12.50	Hudson Seal	16.50

Caracul Coats
Selected Flat Pelts
38.00
Formerly 55.00
40 inches long, full flare model.

Hudson Seal Coats
Belted Cossack Flare Model
75.00
Formerly 110.00
42 inches long, dyed muskrat pelts.

Trimmed Caracul Coats
Natural skunk collars; full flare model.
Formerly 65.00 — 45.00

Trim'd Moire Caracul Coats
Natural skunk collars; 45 inches long, flare model.
Formerly 85.00 — 68.00

French Seal Coats
Chappelle dyed pelts; full flare model.
Formerly 69.50 — 55.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
Natural skunk collar; 45-inch flare model.
Formerly 145.00 — 95.00

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January Clearance Sale

The Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Street Dresses, Fur Coats and Furs, Waists, Petticoats, Skirts, Millinery, Girls' Coats and Dresses.

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

Women's Tailored Suits

325 Suits of various fashionable materials, this season's most desirable plain tailored and fur trimmed models.

Reduced from 30.00 and 35.00. **15.00**

Women's Suits	Reduced from 40.00	20.00
Women's Suits	Reduced from 50.00	25.00
Women's Suits	Reduced from 65.00	35.00

Women's Smart Coats

215 Attractive Coats, suitable for general wear; an extensive variety of plain and fur trimmed models, full lined.

Reduced from 25.00 and 29.75. **15.00**

Women's Coats	Reduced from 35.00	18.50
Women's Coats	Reduced from 40.00	25.00
Women's Coats	Reduced from 50.00	29.75

Fashionable Evening Gowns
For Women and Misses
Reduced from 45.00 to 75.00
20.00 — 35.00 — 45.00

Afternoon and Street Dresses
For Women and Misses
Reduced from 25.00 to 45.00
13.75 — 20.00 — 29.75

Women's Fur Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs

Caracul Fur Coats	55.00 values	42.00	Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	185.00 values	115.00
French Seal Coats	85.00 values	50.00	Persian Lamb Coats	250.00 values	175.00
Hudson Seal Coats	110.00 values	65.00	Persian Lamb Coats	300.00 values	225.00

Entire Stock of Fur Sets, Scarfs and Muffs at about one-half Regular Prices.

Will Also Offer Several Hundred Pairs of

Women's Shoes and Slippers—To Be Closed Out

Various Styles—Incomplete Sizes

Gun Metal Button Boots, with Gray Cloth Tops, also Patent Calfskin, with Black Cloth Tops. Reduced from 5.00 and 6.00 — 3.75

Lace and Button Boots, with Fawn and Gray Dreadnaught Cloth and Buckskin Tops; Patent Calfskin and Gun Metal Vamps. Reduced from 7.00 and 8.00 — 5.50

Women's Leather and Satin Slippers Reduced from 5.00 and 6.00 — 3.75

Exceptional Values Offered (on Third Floor)

195 Misses' Tailored Suits

Misses' Tailored Suits, various models of Wide Wale Cheviot, Gabardine and other desirable fabrics. Regular values to 25.00 — 10.00

Misses' New Model Suits, of Imported Broadcloth, featuring Empire and Belted Coats, some fur trimmed. Values to 35.00 — 18.00

205 Misses' Fashionable Coats

Misses' Coats of Broadcloth, Mixtures and Pebble Cheviots, some satin lined throughout. Regular values to 25.00 — 12.00

Misses' Coats of various fabrics, including fur trimmed models, full lined and interlined. 25.00 and 35.00 values — 15.00

Entire Stock Girls' Winter Coats—To Be Closed Out

125 Girls' Coats	7.50 to 8.90 values	3.95 and 5.00	205 Girls' Coats	13.75 to 16.75 values	8.90 and 11.75
165 Girls' Coats	9.75 to 12.75 values	6.90 and 7.50	190 Girls' Coats	19.75 to 40.00 values	12.75 and 20.00

NEW YORK YANKEES SOLD TO RUPPERT AND HUSTON---NEW YORK A. C. REPORT

RUPPERT AND HUSTON BUY THE YANKEES

Farrell Sells New York Baseball Club for $500,000—Donovan Manager.

The New York baseball club of the American League was sold yesterday by Frank J. Farrell and associates to Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Capt. T. L. Huston of Havana. The price is said to have been $500,000, which is a record figure for a franchise which does not include a baseball park and a manager. It is reported that Ruppert and Huston gave $412,000 and the American League made up the difference in the purchase price. Bill Donovan, the former Detroit pitcher, and for the past two seasons manager of the Providence club of the International League, was appointed manager.

The deal has been pending for the past four weeks and several details which have been holding up the negotiations were smoothed out yesterday at a conference at the Hotel Wolcott. President B. B. Johnson of the American League played the rôle of diplomat extraordinary and ironed out all the wrinkles in the deal.

Jacob Ruppert will be the President of the club and Capt. Huston will be secretary and treasurer. In a few days the new owners will appoint a business manager, who will probably be some experienced baseball man. Several candidates are already in the field, but the new owners announced last night that they had not yet picked the man for the place.

President Farrell had already made arrangements to have his club train in Florida and it is very likely that the new owners will accept Farrell's plan. The new management will take over the Yankees' offices in the Forty-second Street Building tomorrow when a conference will be held with "Wild Bill" Donovan, the new manager.

At the meeting yesterday were President Johnson, John E. Bruce, Secretary of the National Baseball Commission; Col. Ruppert, Capt. Huston, and Frank J. Farrell. Mr. Bruce, who is also a stockholder in the St. Louis Browns, is legal adviser to the league and he played a prominent part in the negotiations.

It is understood that the new owners have been promised several players by the other club owners in the American League. The object of President Johnson is to put a strong club in New York with the co-operation of the other clubs. More than a dozen players have been mentioned to the new owners and they will take their pick of the lot. Five players who are sure to join the club are Hugh High, the Detroit baseball fielder; Walter Rehg, the Red Sox utility outfielder; Pipp, who played first base for the Rochester Club last season; Miller of St. Louis, and Joe Berger of the Chicago White Sox, who was a star infielder in the Pacific Coast League for several seasons.

Mr. Farrell did not sell the club without a pang of regret. He has had the club since the league invaded New York in 1903, and twice came within an ace of winning a pennant. In 1904 he really had a pennant, but a wild pitch in the last game of the series by the great Jack Chesbro spoiled the Yankees' chances and gave the pennant to Boston. Farrell has tried hard to turn out a winner, but encountered the hardest kind of luck at every turn. There has been constant trouble with managers and internal dissension in the players' ranks. President Johnson paid Farrell a strong compliment yesterday and stated that he regretted to see him go out of the American League organization. "Farrell has always been a good sportsman and a good loser," Johnson stated, "and he leaves the league with the best wishes of his former associates."

Col. Ruppert and Capt. Huston are not entering baseball blindly. They know that they have a difficult task before them in building up a pennant club, but Capt. Huston stated last night that too much is not to be expected in the first season or two. In three years, however, the new owners believe that Donovan will be able to turn out a first division club. The Yankees will play at the Polo Grounds next season, as the Giants are anxious for the Yankees to have a park of their own before 1916.

Col. Ruppert and Capt. Huston are now considering three sites for the new park. Farrell's grounds at 225th Street and Broadway are under consideration and two sites on property owned by Col. Ruppert. One of these is at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, which is too small, and the other is in the Bronx. President Johnson stated yesterday that work on the new park would be commenced very soon.

Bill Donovan, the new manager, has had a notable career in baseball. He pitched great ball for Detroit in several of the World's Series games. He was born in Lawrence, Mass., but now makes his home in Philadelphia. He played professional ball in Sunbury, Penn.; Pawtucket, Mass., and Waterbury, Conn. Later he went to Hartford, and from there drifted to Washington, later playing with Brooklyn. Donovan's best years were 1908 and 1909 in Detroit.

In 1899, when the Washington Club was dropped from the National League, Donovan went to Brooklyn, where he played for four years. At the close of the baseball war in 1902 Donovan signed a Detroit contract, and played there until two seasons ago, when he was appointed manager of the Providence Club. He was succeeded by Frank J. Navin of Detroit. Donovan is a giant in stature, and had wonderful speed in his palmy days. He was always known as a heady pitcher and had wonderful control. Donovan has been a typical athlete, and even last season pitched in several games in Providence.

McGRAW TRAILING LOBERT.

Negotiations Progressing for Sale or Trade of Phillies' Third Baseman.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants went to Philadelphia yesterday and had a long conference with Vice President Fred Chandler of the Phillies in relation to the purchase of Hans Lobert, the third baseman of the Philadelphia club. It is understood that McGraw is willing to buy Lobert outright or give some of his extra players in trade for the veteran infielder.

President W. F. Baker of the Philadelphia club is ill at his home in Brooklyn and was not able to take part in the conference. Manager McGraw returned to this city last night and Lobert came over with him. The Giant manager stated that there was nothing to announce about the proposed deal at the present, but he stated that something definite might be accomplished within a few days.

The deal whereby Sherwood Magee of the Phillies goes to Boston is still undecided, as the Philadelphia club is waiting for the outcome of the Lobert case. Lobert wants more money than the Philadelphia club will pay, and McGraw is very anxious to get him to strengthen the left wing of the Giant infield. It is stated that Boston is willing to give Lefty Tyler and Whitted or Cathers for Magee. President Baker is suffering from a severe cold and has been confined to his rooms for the past few days. In the meantime Vice President Chandler is carrying on the negotiations for the club.

Gleason's Baseball Career Ends.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—"I'm through with baseball," said William ("Kid") Gleason today when asked if he had anything in view for the 1915 season. Gleason received his unconditional release from the Chicago White Sox Tuesday.

"Never again will I put on a baseball uniform," continued the gray-haired veteran. "I have put in a good many licks in my day and now I will step to one side and let the younger fellows have their innings. This release was expected by me. You know under this arrangement whereby the clubs can only keep twenty-two men on the payroll there will be lots of ballplayers who are going to be out of jobs next summer."

Manager Carrigan Married.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 31.—The marriage of William F. Carrigan, manager of the Boston American baseball team, and Miss Beulah M. Harrison of this city was announced tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Carrigan left for Boston by a...

BALL CLUB OWNER FAILS.

Charles W. Somers of Cleveland Places Liabilities at $1,750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The financial affairs of Charles W. Somers, owner of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club and who holds a controlling interest in the New Orleans, Waterbury, Conn., Portland, Ore., and Cleveland American Association baseball clubs, were placed in the hands of a committee of Cleveland, Buffalo and Elyria bankers today in an effort to tide him over a crisis.

It is believed that the baseball holdings, with the exception of the Somers interest in the Cleveland Americans, will have to be sacrificed. To present business depression, unfortunate real estate investments in Cleveland and Milwaukee and the closing of a number of mines in which the baseball magnate was interested, are given as the cause of the bankers' action today.

Somers's liabilities are given as $1,750,000. Creditors will be asked to accept one-year 6 per cent. collateral trust notes, secured by all the private assets of the baseball club owner for their claims. This will consolidate the claims and give the necessary time to liquidate the debts without undue sacrificing of the assets.

"The plan of the creditors taking over the collateral notes is simply a case of extending me a little more time in which to meet my obligations," said Somers today. "And I will continue to act as President of the Naps. The club will discharge its liabilities as they arise, and will make a strong effort to give Cleveland fans a real team, one which will be in the race for the pennant from the start. Joe Birmingham will manage the team and nothing will be done other than has been planned before."

Somers will pledge $2,937,350 par value of securities, representing his interest in twenty coal, baseball, and realty enterprises, $220,127 of secured notes, and $23,000 of unsecured notes, as security for a total issue of one-year notes, amounting to $1,850,000. This provides $100,000 for unforeseen contingencies over and above the schedule of present debts.

C. W. Somers will continue in active charge of his various enterprises, but the Note Holders' Committee has full power to determine the prices, terms, and considerations on which the pledged collateral may be sold and released or a sale made of the constituent properties.

AMATEUR PROBLEM IN GOLF.

Defining Status of "Simon Pures" Puzzling Task, Says Calkins.

Leighton Calkins, who for fifteen years has been identified with golf matters, takes exception to the proposed definition of an amateur as contained in the recent interpretation credited to Charles B. Macdonald. That part of the proposed amendment which would bar an amateur from accepting money or its equivalent for laying out or constructing, supervising, or giving advice respecting the laying out, construction, or upkeep of links, is especially distasteful to the veteran golfer.

In the opinion of Mr. Calkins there is practically only one professional in the United States capable of laying out a golf course properly. They all, in his opinion, when attempting work along these lines, proceed in a narrow rut, and he points to the fact that a majority of the leading courses today have been designed by amateurs. When asked if he had interested himself in the present agitation over the definition of an amateur, Mr. Calkins spoke last night as follows:

"Some time ago I received a letter from Frank L. Woodward of Denver, the nominee for President of the United States Golf Association, in which he asked my help in drafting a new rule. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, a former President, has also written me concerning Section 7 of the by-laws. It was in 1909 that I had considered to do with the revision of the old constitution and at that time the amateur question was carefully considered.

"In my opinion it is nonsense to think of legislating in a manner to prevent an amateur from writing articles about the game. It is in the amateur ranks that we find the real thinkers and it is because they study and make suggestions that the game continually derives benefit. The average professional can't write much anyway, and those that do produce books have to fall back upon some amateur for the real work. There is no reason why an amateur, if he likes, should not make his living by writing and editing.

"This problem of defining an amateur is a difficult one, and I have advised against too hasty action. It would be a mistake to have the delegates at the coming annual meeting vote upon the definition. There would not be sufficient time that evening to go into the thing properly. My advice would be to first refer everything to the Executive Committee, and at the same time give the President power to appoint a commission. This commission might be composed of fifteen, or even more, students and thinkers of the game. They could delve into the subject historically, compare the amateur definition with those in other branches of sport, and after careful consideration report their findings back to the Executive Committee. Plenty of time could be taken for all this, not attempting to substitute a new interpretation until the 1916 meeting."

TWO VICTORIES FOR TRAVIS.

Long Island Golfer Reaches Semi-Finals at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 31.—Brilliant matches characterized to-day's play in the eleventh annual holiday golf tournament, two match rounds reducing the field to the semi-final play. To-morrow morning R. Wainright Thorington of Springhaven will play Walter J. Travis, of Garden City, L. I., and D. L. Armstrong, of Racebrook, Conn., plays Robert Hunter of We Burn, Conn., the winners of these matches deciding the possession of the President's trophy in the afternoon.

The feature of the day's play was a record-breaking seventy-three by Travis, who went out in thirty-seven strokes, two over par, and came back in thirty-six, which equals the best score.

Travis's afternoon victory was a six and five Waterloo over J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Links. Thorington and Armstrong both won on the home green in their matches, with R. C. Shannon, 2d, of Oak Hill, and C. L. Necker, of Woodland, and Hunter was two up and one to play, over W. A. Barber, Jr., of Princeton.

In the second flight, C. B. Hudson, of North Fork, won a nineteen-hole match, and in the fourth, C. F. Hansel, of Cranford took a twenty hole victory.

Clay Bird Championship.

The seventh annual clay bird championship of Long Island Sound will be held under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Jan. 9. The event will be open to the members of all recognized clubs on Long Island and Long Island Sound, and the match will consist of 100 targets at 16 yards. A trophy will be presented to the club with the highest team score, the first five men of any club to constitute a team, and special trophies will be awarded to the three high guns. Entries will close with the Trap Committee of the club at Port Washington at noon on the day preceding the shoot.

Yachts Change Ownerships.

The forty-six-foot water-line sloop Altair, formerly owned by Edward W. Manahan of Milton, Mass., has been sold to Allen C. Jones of the Boston Yacht Club, who will change it to a motor yacht for use as a tender to his Class P champion sloop Nugmeg III. The Hollis Burgess Yacht Agency has also sold the forty-two-foot motor boat Marina, owned by A. M. Summers of Brookline, Mass., to J. C. Plummer of Portland, Me. The thirty-eight-foot motor boat Clarowin, owned by A. S. Thomas of New York, has been bought by A. W. Henry of Chelsea, Mass. Ernest R. Johnson of Providence, R. I., has secured the thirty-six-foot water line auxiliary yawl Companion from E. C. Lang of Wakefield, Mass.

Dayton Club's Manager Retires.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Johnny Nee, for two years manager of the local Central League baseball club, resigned his position here today and will retire from baseball to go into other business. Last year Nee's team won the pennant, never being out of first place.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB'S BANNER YEAR

Membership Increased from 4,426 to 5,031 and Profits Are $32,775.

Notwithstanding the depressed financial conditions the past year, the New York Athletic Club, according to its forty-sixth annual report issued to the members yesterday, enjoyed the most prosperous year of its existence during 1914. The statement of the Board of Governors concludes with the gist of the entire report in the matter-of-fact statement that "all the departments are in the best possible condition." In athletics as well as in financial matters, the year ending Nov. 30 was a banner one for the Mercury Foot Club. The track and field representatives of the West Fifty-ninth Street organization won their usual quota of American championships, while a small band of their best athletes, including Homer Baker, Wesley Oler, Jr., W. F. Potter, and John Harbison, went to England last Summer, and in the British championships at Stamfordbridge Grounds, annexed two first places, two seconds, and one third position.

The Treasurer's report shows that during the past year a profit of $32,775 was obtained by the club in its various departments. Athletics, in all its branches, represented a net loss of more than $26,000, but this is only a small amount above the sum the New York club annually expects to expend for its sports. The deficit, too, is somewhat smaller than last year.

One of the outstanding features of Treasurer Martin S. Paine's statement is the retiring of the debenture bonds of the club, amounting to $125,000, which were not due to be taken up until December, 1915.

This was accomplished by the use of the sinking fund accumulated in pursuance of the policy by which the resident and life membership initiation fees were temporarily reduced. The membership enrollment increased 605 during the twelve months, bringing up the total membership to 5,031, against last year's figures of 4,426.

The membership of the club's exclusive athletic athletes, is made up of the following divisions: Honorary, 6; life, 512; resident, 3,488; non-resident, 606; army and navy, 77; associate, 21; sons of members, 22; junior, 111. During 1914 118 resident members were transferred to life membership.

It was disclosed by the Governors' report that Mike Donovan, who was retired as boxing instructor after thirty years of active service, received more than $4,500 from the testimonial tendered him a short time ago. This money was placed in trust.

As usual the restaurants at the city clubhouse and at Travers Island showed losses, but these were small as compared with many previous years. The net deficit for the Fifty-ninth Street house was $3,161.25, and for Travers Island $40.22. In contrast to the restaurant report was that of the bar and wine cellar at both houses. The city bar cleared $33,800.93 and Travers Island $18,275.46.

In sports, boxing and wrestling only proved profitable pastimes. Exhibitions in these branches put $1,649.20 in the club treasury after the State share had been deducted. The Mercury Foot games at Madison Square Garden early in the year cleared $1,050.14, but track and field athlics cost the club $4,737.65. Rowing and trapshooting were other sports which could not hold their end financially, the former dropping $3,963.71, and the latter $1,436.75.

The report made by Acting Capt. George J. Corbett and approved by the Athletic Committee, Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman; Edwin L. Benson, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Paul Pilgrim, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and Powhattan Robinson, showed that the total number of points scored by the club during the year was 2,590, against 2,070 last year. Homer Baker, who established several new European records, addicted to winning a number of foreign championships, headed the list with the immense total of 200. He registered thirty-one firsts, thirteen seconds, and six thirds, while Donald McDougall, the cyclist, who led the list last year, was second wth 112 points.

"Every department has had a very successful year," read the Captain's report, "this being especially true of the track and field, owing to the great success of some of our leading athletes in Europe last Summer. Another noteworthy performance is the credit the club was the winning of the national amateur clay bird trap shooting championship by Ralph L. Spotts.

"Martin J. Austin has proved a worthy successor to Eugene Glannini as rowing coach, as under his instructions the crews were very successful. With Bernard J. Wefers in charge of the track team; Gus Sunstrom, swimming instructor; Joseph Murray, assistant in boxing room; Will Bingham, assistant in wrestling, and Prof. James Murray and Charles Koch as fencing instructors, the club can boast of a corps of instructors unequalled by any club or college in the world."

In swimming, fencing, cycling, lawn tennis, baseball, golf, yachting, and gymnastics, as well as rowing and track, the club had a splendid year in competition.

Records were made on track and field by:

Homer Baker—English championship, 880 yards, 1:54 2-5. July 4.

H. Baker—Danish, 880-yard run, 1:58, July 8.

H. Baker—Danish, 440-yard run, 0:52, July 10.

H. Baker—German, 880-yard run, 1:55 1-10, July 12.

H. Baker—German, 440-yard run, 0:50 1-10, July 12.

H. Baker—Swedish, 880-yard run, 1:56 1-10, July 26.

H. Baker—Scottish, 880-yard run, 1:55 4-5, Aug. 8.

H. Baker—Scottish, 1,000-yard run, 2:15 4-5, Aug. 10.

H. Baker—American, 660-yard run, 1:20 2-5, Sept. 26.

1,200 Yards Relay Team—F. D. McNally, D. A. Kuhn, V. M. Wilkie, T. F. Lennon, at Travers Island, Sept. 26.

H. E. Vollmer—1,000 yards open, still salt water, 12 turns, 14:19 2-5, at Coney Island, Sept. 1.

Joseph C. Wheatley—300 meters, Bath 25 yards, 21 turns, 7:00 4-5, at N. Y. A. C. Bath, April 25.

Donald McDougall—World's cycling records in quarter, third, and half mile.

The club champions for the year are: Bowling, Samuel B. Roberts; Fencing, Foils, Sherman A. Hall; dueling swords, Hubert van Blyjenburgh; sabres, Hubert von Blyjenburgh; golf, Chisholm Beach; championship veteran's golf, C. A. Spofford; trap shooting, Ralph L. Spotts; tennis, Frederick J. Echeverria; wrestling, heavyweight, Dr. James N. West; 158-pound, Richard M. Page; 145-pound, Dr. Fordyce B. St. John; 135-pound, Merton G. Gordon.

In the various sporting competitions the following were the New York Athletic Club's leading representatives:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
*H. Baker, track	31	13	6	200
oD. McDougall, cyclist	10	18	8	112
*R. L. Spotts, traps	18	4	3	165
*D. F. McMahon, traps	12	12	7	163
*A. O. Lake, cyclist	11	11	13	101
*P. Adams, track	8	5	1	56
*J. F. O'Connor, track	7	5	5	55
*A. E. Downes, swimmer	8	1	4	47
*F. P. McNally, track	6	5	2	47
G. J. Corbett, traps	7	4	0	47
*D. A. Kuhn, track	7	1	5	43
V. J. Casey, track	4	6	3	41
O. De Gruchy, track	3	6	3	39
*W. F. Potter, track	6	1	3	36
*W. Oler, Jr., track	6	2	0	36
G. L. Lyon, traps	6	1	2	35
C. H. Martin, traps	6	0	3	31
*H. S. Babcock, oarsman	5	2	0	31
D. L. Culver, traps	4	3	0	29
C. Walther, track	4	2	2	28
*J. R. O'Neill, track	1	7	1	27
*H. A. Zimmach, swimmer	4	4	1	27
*J. H. Reilly, swimmer	4	1	3	26
*L. B. Goodwin, swimmer	4	1	3	26
*J. C. Wheatley, swimmer	2	4	4	26
*H. Von Blyjenburgh, fencing	5	0	1	26
A. W. Church, traps	5	0	1	26
*P. W. Allison, fencing	4	1	2	25
*R. E. Dalsley, track	4	1	2	25
C. G. Dahl, track	3	3	1	25
*H. E. Vollmer, swimmer	3	6	1	24
*A. P. Lane, revolver	2	3	4	23
*J. Cattus, oarsman	4	1	0	23
*C. Cattus, oarsman	4	1	0	23
*W. J. Horton, track	3	2	0	21
*V. M. Wilkie, track	4	0	1	21
*J. B. Parker, fencing	3	2	0	21
J. Hendrickson, trans	4	0	1	21
*J. A. McLaughlin, fencing	4	0	0	20
W. P. Curtis, fencing	4	0	0	20

*Scored points in championships.

HAVANA CENTRE OF BOXING.

Billy Gibson Gets Cuba's Sanction to Hold Big Bouts There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 31.—Billy Gibson, the New York sportsman, arranged today whereby he obtains permission of the Government to conduct boxing here. Only championships will be staged, and these will be to a finish. Gibson has secured Almendares Park, a larger area than the Polo Grounds, where Cuban championship baseball games are played. The seating capacity is to be increased to 25,000. The first fight takes place Sunday, Feb. 21, probably between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard, as it is here considered that this bout is improbable in Mexico. Other bouts discussed were Clabby and Gibbons, Welsh and McFarland and Welsh and Shugrue.

VILLA SANCTIONS BOXING.

Johnson-Willard Bout at Juarez to be Protected by Mexican Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 31.—Before leaving for Chicago and New York, Jack Curley was offered a certified check for $5,000, which was on deposit in the First National Bank, to guarantee the expenses of the Johnson-Willard fight in Juarez. Curley immediately announced that the bout would certainly be held across the river at the Juarez race track and that he would arrange for the bout, which would take place on March 6.

Curley expressed himself with being well satisfied with the arrangements for the bout, and says that Juarez is the ideal place for the match. He has arranged for Willard's training on this side of the line and has engaged Jim Jeffries and Jim Flynn to train the "White Hope." Johnson will reach Juarez the last of January to begin his preliminary training at the race track.

The fight will be held under the official sanction of the Villa Government. Advertisements to this effect are to be placed throughout northern Mexico.

Curley says that it will be the first time on record that troops have been stationed about a fighting arena for the protection of the fighters and spectators.

HOLIDAY BOXING BOUTS.

Exhibitions Scheduled at Seven Manhattan and Brooklyn Clubs.

Followers of boxing will be offered many matinée shows in this city today, seven clubs having arranged special programmes. One of the matches which will draw a big following is that scheduled for the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where "Tommy" McCarty, who hails from the West, will clash with Sailor Fred Fritts. McCarty got a severe trouncing at the hands of Gunboat Smith recently, but that has not discouraged him, and the battle should be a good one. Both have the reputation of being aggressive, hard hitters.

At the Olympic Club of Harlem the feature event will be that between Harry Gattle, the Port Chester lightweight, and "Paddy" O'Hearn. Gattle recently knocked out Paddy Sullivan in one round and "Barney" Fowler in four. O'Hearn, however, promises to make things interesting, and he comes here from Kansas City with a victory over "Tommy" Dixon to his credit. There will be one other ten-round bout at this club, in which "Jim" Elliott, who has scored two knockouts since his arrival here, will box "Jack" Williams of Pittsburgh.

The Federal Athletic Club will stage three ten-round events, the main one bringing together "Jimmy" Murray and Walter Nelson. "Jack" Sheppard and "Tommy" Houck have been matched for the semi-final, and the other ten-round bout places "Joe" Palmer against George Fox.

"Charley" Sieger and "Cy" Smith will clash in the feature bout at Brown's Gymnasium, and there will be seen three boys, as both come from New Jersey. There will also be another ten-round event and several for a shorter distance.

One of the clubs, the Irving Athletic Club, will start today under a new management, George Waters having purchased the club, and has arranged for the opening attraction a bout between "Jewey" Smith and "Zulu" Kid. The second ten-round affair will bring together Young Glover and Tommy Rowan.

There are sixty rounds of boxing scheduled at the Queensboro Athletic Club. Three of the bouts will be for ten rounds, and the principals will be "Young" Fulton against "Young" Madden; "Al" Thomas will box "Dick" Burge, and "Willie" West will clash with "Al" Brown.

At the Vanderbilt Athletic Club Harry Pierce and "Mel" Coogan will battle in the main bout, and "Mike" Farrell will meet "Chick" Nelson in the semi-final.

Four Classes in Boxing at N. Y. A. C.

Entries will close on next Monday for the monthly amateur boxing tournament, to be held by the New York Athletic Club, in their gymnasium, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, on Jan. 7, and 9, 1915. The weights to be contested are 110, 130, and 140 pound classes, with an allowance of weighting one pound more. The prizes will be the best offered this season. Solid gold watch and New York A. C. die medal will be offered the winner, gold watch to the second and silver New York A. C. die medal to the losers in the semi-finals in each class. Entries can be made to the Metropolitan Association, 23 Warren Street, or to K. P. Halpin, Chairman Athletic Commission, New York Athletic Club.

White-Welsh Bout Postponed.

The ten-round bout scheduled to take place in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 13 between Freddie Welsh and Charlie White of Chicago has been postponed at the request of Welsh's manager, who said yesterday that the champion will need more time to get into condition. The bout will be staged on Jan. 26 instead. But the fight fans will not be disappointed on the 13th, as the management of the Garden has been able to sign up Young Shugrue, who will box either Ad Wolgast or Leach Cross on that night.

Campi Boxes "Young" Marine.

Two bantam weights will appear in the main bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night, when "Eddie" Campi of Los Angeles will box "Young" Marine of this city. The semi-final "Jimmy" Brennan will clash with "Jimmy" Flynn of Long Island City.

Scots and Irish in Soccer Today.

One of the most important events on the schedule of the association football season will be played today at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, when Ireland plays Scotland for the international championship. Both teams will be strongly representative of their respective countries, the Irish eleven especially being considered the most formidable aggregation of football players that has ever been chosen to represent the land of the shamrock in an international match. The team which was approved by the Football Protective Association, under whose auspices the game will be played, is composed as follows: Gavin, Waters, Downs, McNeill, O'Hare, Butler, Campion, Duffy, Dixon, McGreevy, O'Halloran, and King. The Scottish team will include Porter, Stewart, Gibb, Bruce, McCann, Isaac, Connolly, J. Stewart, Ferguson, Mackay, and Bell. Kick-off will be at 2:30.

Phelan to Play Second for Cubs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Artie Phelan, who was a utility player for the Chicago Nationals last season, will play second base next season, it was announced today by President Thomas and Manager Bresnahan. Thomas displayed a letter from Phelan in which the erstwhile bench-warmer announced that the last twinges of rheumatism, which bothered him last year, had disappeared, and said that the search for a second baseman for the Cubs was over.

Two Days of Golf at Lakewood.

The Country Club of Lakewood will start the new year with a two-day tournament. A qualifying round is carded for this morning, the idea being to have the contestants qualify in eights. Provision has been made for four such flights with the first match round this afternoon. The semi-finals and final round will be run off tomorrow. Among those who have entered are F. W. Kendall, the long driver from Deal, who was runner-up in the two last Lakewood tourneys, and H. H. Stelger, the Inwood champion.

FOUR NEW RECORDS IN 71ST ARMORY

Regimental Athletic Contests Produce Close Competitions—Firemen Win.

Four new Armory records were established last night at the annual games of the Seventy-First Regiment, N. Y. N. G. The new figures came in the 600-yard run, when Robert Wright covered the distance in 1:22; the one-mile bicycle relay which was won by A. O. Lake in 2:26 4-5; the one-mile run, which was captured by W. Anderson in 4:25, and the shot put with the twelve-pound ball, which T. L. Matsukes won, his distance being 44 feet 7½ inches.

While the competition in most of the races was good there was general disappointment in the failure of Able Kiviat to run in the 1,000-yard event, his absence being caused by illness in his family, and Homer Baker did not compete in any race except the intercompany relay, though he was entered in two other events. This in a measure detracted from the high class of the games, but the keen rivalry in some of the races almost made up for it.

Most of the games were closed to the regiment athletes, but the open features attracted large entries.

The Police and the Fire Departments matched their rivalry in a relay race, which was a feature of the games, and the police came off second best, and this even despite the presence of Jack Eller, the hurdle champion, on the police team. The firemen did not gain a great deal in the first relay, though there was a slight advantage, but in the subsequent relay they romped away, and even Eller's presence could not close the gap that had been opened. The final relay gave the firemen a big advantage, and the team was a winner by many yards.

Probably the best performance as far as time was concerned was that by W. Anderson, who won the mile event in 4:25. Giancopulos, with a handicap of twenty yards, was second, but fully twenty yards behind his rival. On the last lap the two men had shaken off all of their rivals and it was a tussel between them. Anderson did not realize that the Greek was so close to him, but once he caught a glimpse of him he raced rapidly away and won without being forced to make a close finish.

Louis and William Gordon competed in the 1,000-yard race and the two-mile event, respectively, and their performances were disappointing. The first was looked upon as a possible winner in the absence of Kiviat, but he dropped out several laps from the finish. His brother duplicated the performance in the two-mile race. He and M. A. Devanney worked their way through a large field and were well up with the leaders when the latter increased his speed a bit and the Gordon boy withdrew from the event without making an effort to catch him. Devanney went through and won handily.

The 1,000-yard race went to J. Hopkins of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, who had a handicap of fifty-eight yards. It was a close finish, but the time was not over good.

In the 600-yard run Miles McHugh was the winner, and if Baker had started there might have been an even more interesting event than was the case. McHugh was practically on scratch. He worked his way gradually to the front and challenged for the lead on the last quarter of the final lap, holding the position from E. J. Sweeney. The latter forced it to a close finish at the tape. The summary:

220-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by J. Wertle, Band, (10 yards;) W. J. Ahrenholz, Company B, (7 yards,) second; G. H. Morrisey, Company B, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:25.

1,000-Yard Run, Open, Handicap.—Won by J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew A. C., (58 yards;) H. Langhlin, Knickerbocker A. C., Anthony, (60 yards,) second; J. Re, Ozanam A. A., (60 yards,) third. Time—2:19 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Closed.—Won by A. O. Lake, Company C, (scratch;) W. Wardner, Company B, (30 yards,) second; W. Van den Dries, Company B, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:26 4-5.

440-Yard Handicap, Closed.—Won by W. Gough, Company A, (4 yards;) E. Ball, Company B, (10 yards,) second; J. Binder, Band, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:52 4-5.

70-Yard Handicap, Closed.—Won by C. A. Hoyt, Company K, (scratch;) H. J. Flood, Company E, (3 feet,) second; J. A. Fitzpatrick, Company E, (40 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Handicap, A. A. U.—Won by William L. La Rose, Knights of St. Anthony, (3 feet;) H. Hill, unattached, (2 feet,) second; A. Hayden, Mercury A. C., (9 feet,) third. Time—0:08.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by M. McHugh, Company E, (12 yards;) E. J. Sweeney, Company E, (35 yards,) second; E. Ball, Company K, (43 yards,) third. Time—1:58 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Robert Wright, Hospital Corps; E. J. McDonald, Company E, second; E. Johnson, Company M, third.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap, Closed.—Won by T. L. Matsukes, Company K, (Scratch,) with a put of 44 feet 7½ inches; R. B. Dorland, Company E, (3 feet,) second, with a put of 40 feet 4 inches; W. Anderson, Company E, (5 feet,) third, with a put of 36 feet 7¼ inches.

300-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by E. B. Sanger, unattached, (13 yards;) J. Lennox, Hollywood Inn, (13 yards,) second; H. A. Hocking, New York A. C., (7 yards,) third. Time—0:33 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by W. Anderson, Company E, (scratch;) N. Giancopulos, Company K, (20 yards,) second; M. Geis, Company I, (scratch,) third. Time—4:25.

One-Mile Relay, (Scratch,) Between Fire and Police Department Teams.—Won by Fire Department, with McCue, Shea, Koecher, and Egan; Police Department, second, with Muldering, Murphy, Eller, and Merz. Time 3:40.

Two-Mile Run, (Handicap,) Open.—Won by M. A. Devanney, unattached, (scratch;) C. De Stefano, Ozanam A. A., (120 yards,) second; C. A. Scheffler, Long Island A. C., (90 yards,) third. Time—9:32.

Robertson for Fourteenth Regiment.

Lawson Robertson will be the next trainer of the athletes of the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn, succeeding "4:22" Jim Sullivan, who resigned recently. Robertson, it is expected, will start work next week. He had an agreement to coach the Twenty-second Regiment track team for a year, but when the regiment was ordered disbanded by Gov. Glynn the agreement was nullified. Mel Sheppard, one of Robertson's former stars, is still a member of the Fourteenth, and perhaps its best known athlete. "Shep" applied recently for a transfer to the Seventy-first Regiment, secured the sanction of the commanding officers of both regiments, and was then not permitted to come to the Manhattan organization.

CORNELL CHESS LEADER.

Ithacans Two Points Ahead of Penn in Triangular League.

Winning four straight games in the second round of the sixteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, Cornell assumed the lead with a two-point advantage over Pennsylvania, holder of the tri-collegiate championship. The fact that both of the games played at the tables where Cornell and Pennsylvania players opposed each other were won by the Ithacans adds materially to the strength of the latter's position in the race. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, added two points at the expense of Brown, the men from Providence being left with a zero score. There being two more rounds, with eight additional games for each team, Pennsylvania's followers are confident in the ability of their team to overtake their chief rivals. At the close of the day's play, the colleges ranked as follows: Cornell, 7; Pennsylvania, 5; Brown, 0. The summary of the day's play:

WHITE.		BLACK.
Boards.		
1—Perkins, (C)	1	Lucas, (B) 0
2—Grafman, (C)	1	Winkelman, (C) 0
3—Palmer, (B)	0	Kline, (P) 1
4—Grossman, (C)	1	Levine, (B) 0
5—Jokel, (C)	1	Bart, (P) 0
6—Cohen, (B)	0	Davis, (P) 1

The openings: 1, forfeited; 2, Giuoco piano; 3, Queen's pawn; 4, Giuoco piano; 5, Caro-Kann defense; 6, Queen's gambit declined.

The individual scores to date are as follows:

Cornell—Perkins, Grafman, and Jokel, each 2 to 0; Grossman, 1 to 1.

Pennsylvania—Davis, 2 to 0; Kline, Winkelman, and Bart, each 1 to 1.

Brown—Palmer, Lucas, Cohen, and Levine, each 0 to 2.

The pairing for the third round today will be the following:

Palmer vs. Perkins, Kline vs. Grafman, Lucas vs. Winkelman, Cohen vs. Grossman, Davis vs. Jokel, Levine vs. Bart.

Y. M. C. A. IN MOTOR SHOW.

Boat School of West Side Branch to be Feature at Garden.

An educational as well as an entertaining programme has just been completed for the Motor Boat Show to be held in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, inclusive. These features of the show are under the direction of the Motor Boat School of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association.

Among the educational exhibits of special interest to motor boat men will be those of the Y. M. C. A. Motor Boat School, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, the Power Squadron, New York Naval Militia, and the Waterways League. These exhibits will all be comprehensive and instructive. They will occupy the entire concert hall.

By way of entertainment there will be moving pictures, consisting of four films each, afternoon and evening and changed daily. The pictures will consist of sporting films such as motor boat races, life saving scenes, life at sea, fishing scenes, and many others.

Besides the moving pictures there will be lectures afternoon and evening. Some of them will be of a semi-technical nature, but the majority will be entertaining as well as instructive, such as the stories of exciting motor boat cruises and the reproduction of a number of thrilling races.

SIX-DAY RACE AT BUFFALO.

Ten Teams to Start Monday and Ride Eight Hours Each Day.

The scene of cycling activity switches to Buffalo, where a six-day race will be staged commencing next Monday afternoon. The race will be an eight-hour-a-day affair, and there will be

1905—TEN YEARS IN TIMES SQUARE SECTION—1915

TIMES SQUARE GROWTH ADDS MILLIONS TO REALTY VALUES

Office Buildings and Retail Stores Establishing New Commercial Centre—Palatial Hotels and Twenty-six Theatres Erected.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES acquired the triangular block bounded by Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and erected thereon a monumental building which architecturally was the last word in skyscraper construction, the Board of Aldermen recognized its enterprise by adopting on April 5, 1904, a resolution renaming the open space formed by the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, extending from Forty-third north to Forty-seventh Street, Times Square.

This resolution was signed by Mayor McClellan on April 8, and on that day Times Square became an official part of the city map.

The Subway, which was nearly finished at that time, and through whose agency the uptown commercial expansion has been so greatly accelerated, was opened to traffic on Oct. 27. The New York Times Building, one of the pioneers in this northward movement, was then under construction. On Jan. 1, 1905, it was completed and on that day THE NEW YORK TIMES moved into its new home from Printing House Square.

In the ten years which have elapsed Times Square has witnessed a growth unparalleled in the history of any other centre which has attained prominence in the career of the city. There have been many contributing causes, but of prime importance are the exceptional transit facilities, affording easy communication to all parts of the city.

The Subway, of course, gave the greatest impetus to its future development. From the very first year of the opening of the underground railroad the Times Square Station became the most important in respect to passenger service of any local station. The figures of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company ten years ago showed that over 5,000,000 passengers purchased tickets at the Times Square station. The figures for the fiscal year of 1914, ending with June 30 last, gave a total of 13,664,628 passengers using the station, both on the uptown and downtown tracks, a daily average of 40,190, and a total in over the preceding year of 452,671. In the ten years this represents an increase of over 160 per cent. Assuming that an equal number of passengers got off the trains, the result would show that over 27,000,000 persons used the Times Square Station in 1914.

Other transit facilities that have contributed a large share in the upbuilding of Times Square are the various surface lines, the elevated roads with stations at Sixth and Ninth Avenues, the New York Central Terminal with its new station and great track improvements just to the east, and the big Pennsylvania Station a few blocks to the south.

Ten years ago Times Square did not enjoy that distinction in either of those respects. The theatrical movement had, it is true, given evidence of breaking away from the old amusement district around Thirty-fourth Street and in the Broadway blocks south to Twenty-third Street. In 1905 there were seventeen theatres in the Times Square region, beginning with the Knickerbocker, at Thirty-eighth Street, to the New York Theatre—the furthest north, at Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and including the Hippodrome, on Sixth Avenue.

Today, within an area of a little over half a mile on Broadway, from Thirty-eighth Street to the Winter Garden, at Fiftieth Street, and from Sixth Avenue to the east and Eighth Avenue to the west, there are forty-three high-class amusement houses. This means that twenty-six theatres, involving an investment of many millions of dollars, have been erected within these few blocks since Jan. 1, 1905. It is a growth which is unprecedented in any other city of the world.

Of equal significance has been the hotel and restaurant growth. The ten years have witnessed the erection of the Knickerbocker and the Claridge, formerly Rector's; the enlargement of the Hotel Astor, opened just before THE TIMES moved uptown, and which two years later was obliged to double its capacity by erecting an addition directly in the rear of the main structure; the enlargement of the old Cadillac, recently renamed the Hotel Wallick; the rebuilding and improvement of the old Vendome, at Forty-first Street, now the Continental; an addition to the Woodstock, doubling its former capacity, in addition to many smaller hostelries and apartment hotels on the side streets adjacent to Broadway.

Five of these hotels have an assessed valuation of $1,000,000 or over. The Astor, with its block frontage of over 200 feet and a depth of nearly 300 feet on both Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, is assessed for 1915 at $5,265,000; the Knickerbocker, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, is assessed at $4,050,000; the Claridge, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, at $2,270,000; the Wallick, adjoining, on the Forty-third Street corner, at $1,325,000, and the Woodstock, on the north side of Forty-third Street, just east of Broadway, at $1,000,000.

Closely following all of these changes came the commercial growth, as exemplified in the tall office buildings and the large retail stores to the east, beginning with Stern's on Sixth Avenue and extending in a palatial array up and down Fifth Avenue. This business development has been of the most substantial character and is clearly destined in the coming years to make the Times Square vicinity not only an important retail district, but, in view of its hotel and transit facilities, one of the most desirable sites for large commercial interests.

The blocks immediately south of Times Square have already become a vital part of the new centre for the printing and publishing trades, which, as a result of the Pennsylvania Station and the location of the new uptown Post Office opposite that station, have been moving rapidly uptown from the old downtown sections.

Mention should also be made of the removal within this period of the Union Dime Savings Bank from Thirty-second Street and Broadway to its new building on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street. One year after the completion of the Times Building the American Savings Bank erected its building in Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and in the same block is the Bryant Park Bank.

The Commercial Trust Company, occupying the site of the old New Amsterdam Bank Building, erected since 1905, is on the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street.

All of these changes, which have completely transformed the Times Square of ten years ago, with its many archaic structures reminiscent of the days when Broadway north of Forty-second Street was still associated with the rural atmosphere of the old Bloomingdale Road, have enhanced the value of property to a remarkable degree. According to the location, and influenced to some extent by the nature of the improvements, the assessed valuation of real estate around Times Square has increased all the way from 50 to 250 per cent. The following table of a few of the more important plots with their buildings, showing the assessed valuation for 1905 and the figures for 1915 as recently fixed by the Tax Department, furnishes some interesting facts regarding the Times Square realty changes within ten years:

Building.	1905.	1915.
Broadway, e. s., 40-41st.	$1,975,000	$2,345,000
Broadway Theatre	1,250,000	1,460,000
Old Saranac Hotel site..	700,000	1,350,000
*Heidelberg Building	590,000	1,275,000
*Knickerbocker Hotel	2,350,000	4,050,000
Times Building	1,600,000	1,800,000
New Amsterdam Theatre	700,000	805,000
Liberty Theatre	250,000	355,000
Republic Theatre	225,000	375,000
Victoria Theatre	650,000	1,175,000
Dowling's, s. w. corner B'way and 43d St.	130,000	310,000
204 West 43d St.	30,000	105,000
*Putnam Building	1,216,000	2,360,000
Hotel Astor (orig. bldg.)	3,200,000	3,840,000
Hotel Wallick	850,000	1,525,000
*Claridge Hotel	510,000	2,270,000
New York Theatre block.	1,700,000	2,225,000
*Longacre, n. e. corner B'way and 42d St.	945,000	2,380,000
*Fitzgerald, s. e. corner B'way and 43d St.	475,000	2,085,000
Broadway, w. s., 46-47th	895,000	1,328,000
*Strand (old Brewster factory)	875,000	2,325,000
S. w. cor. B'way & 48th	300,000	500,000

*Buildings erected since 1905. The Hotel Astor figures include the original hotel, 200.10 feet on Broadway and about 162 feet deep. The enlarged hotel, as it stands today, bears a total assessment of $5,265,000.

The figures as given above are the assessment valuations for both land and improvements. As an object lesson of the startling rise in realty values it may be more accurate to give a few examples showing the increase in taxable ratings for land only. One of the most striking contrasts is furnished in the plot on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street occupied by the twelve-story Fitzgerald Building and the Cohan Theatre. In 1905 this was assessed at $475,000, the old wooden shacks standing there having no tax value. The land assessment to-day is $1,675,000, an actual realty increase of 253 per cent. The adjoining corner, now owned by Vincent Astor, improved in 1912 by the twelve-story Longacre Building, was assessed in 1905 at $925,000, while the land value today stands at $2,000,000, an increase of 116 per cent. Both of these parcels are bringing in a net income to their respective owners of over $100,000 a year for the leasehold.

The land value of the block front on the west side of Broadway between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets has increased since 1905 from $1,520,000 to $3,020,000, about 100 per cent. The Hotel Claridge corner, which ten years ago had buildings of little value, was assessed at $475,000 on the land. It is now $1,355,000, an increase of 192 per cent. The land occupied by the Putnam building is assessed at nearly 100 per cent. more than the 1905 figures. The block covered by the Times building was taxed at a value of $800,000 on Jan. 1, 1905. It is now rated at $1,250,000, an advance of 56 per cent. The old Brewster factory plot covering the greater part of the Broadway frontage between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets and lately improved by the Strand Theatre, opened less than a year ago, has risen in value from $800,000 to $1,900,000, representing an advance of over 137 per cent. on land alone.

Two of the smallest and most interesting parcels on Times Square, as representing an almost fabulous increase in a short space of time, are at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street. The immediate corner is occupied by Dowling's café, for years one of the popular places in Times Square. It has a frontage on Broadway of only 20.5 feet, by 80 feet on the street, but the rear street portion runs back to a depth of 60 feet, giving an area of about 2,440 square feet. In November, 1911, Michael Dowling purchased the property from the Greenwood family, who had owned it for many years, for $375,000, an average of $154 a square foot, and this still stands as the square foot record ever paid for Times Square property. On land alone the 1915 assessment is $300,000. In 1905 it was rated at $115,000, showing an increase in value of 161 per cent.

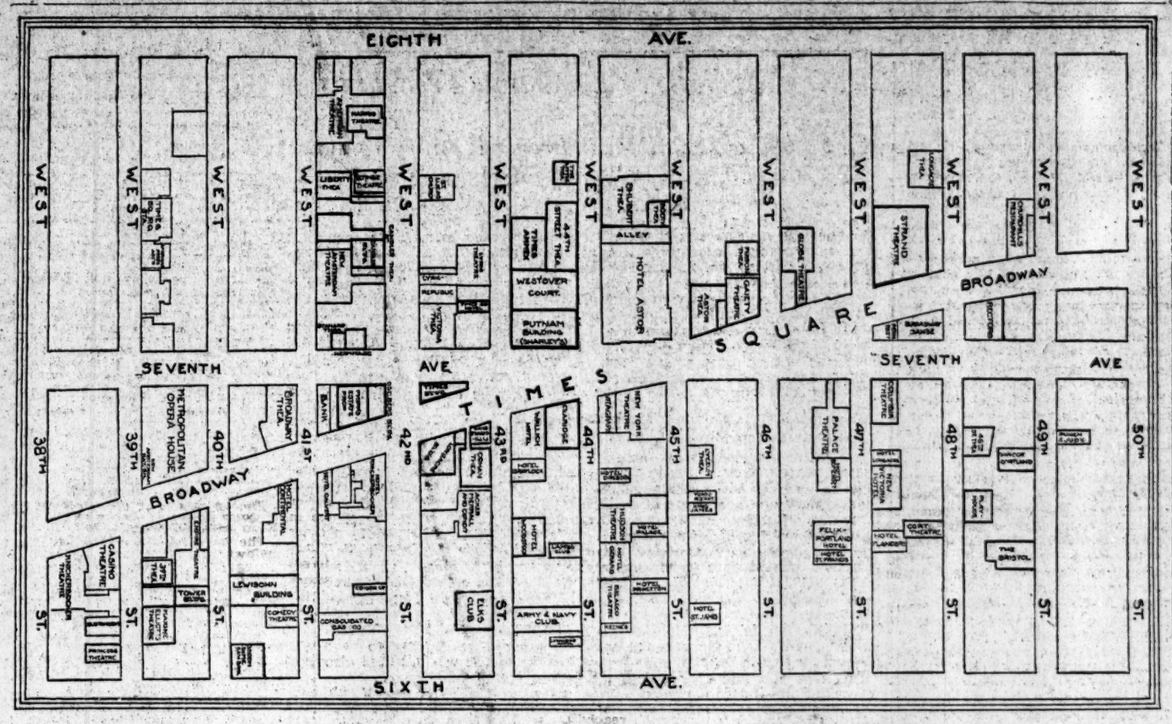
Of equal significance is the history of the adjoining 20 by 60 foot parcel at 204 West Forty-third Street. It was bought by the late Daniel S. McElroy, a Tax Commissioner, in 1880 for $21,500. Just before his death he sold it, in August, 1913, to Anthony Doll for $150,000, an average of $125 a square foot. In 1905 the land value assessment was only $28,000. It is now $100,000, showing the enormous increase of 257 per cent. in ten years.

One of the interesting as well as most valuable blocks in Times Square, as its real estate history can be traced back for more than sixty years, is that occupied by the Longacre and Fitzgerald Buildings. In 1852 the entire block, running through to Sixth Avenue, was sold at auction. The immediate Broadway and Forty-second Street corner brought $5,075, and the adjoining Forty-second Street lot, 25 by 100, brought $2,200, and $2,175 for the next one. The inside Broadway lots brought an average of $2,500. In 1878 the entire corner now occupied by the Longacre Building was bought at auction by the late O. E. Potter for $45,000, and several years later he sold it to the late Col. John Jacob Astor for $640,000. The land assessment, as previously mentioned, is now $2,000,000.

In 1875 St. Luke's Lutheran Church bought its eighty-foot plot on the north side for $45,000. It is now one of the few unimproved plots in that block and is being held at $500,000. When Asa G. Candler, in 1912, purchased the old Central Baptist Church plot on the south side for his big building, he paid for the seventy-foot frontage $425,000.

In 1910 one of the largest sales in the Times Square vicinity since 1905 was made when Frederick G. Bourne bought the old West Presbyterian Church, opposite Bryant Park and the New York Public Library, which was opened in 1911. Mr. Bourne paid $1,100,000. The plot runs through to Forty-third Street, and in 1912 the sixteen-story Aeolian Building was completed.

In February, 1912, the Pentalpha Realty Company, which was accumulating property for Stern's new store, paid about $700,000 for the old Spalding Building at 29 to 33 West Forty-second Street. The plot contains about 9,300 square feet, making the purchase price average $121 per square foot, which is still the record for inside Forty-second Street lots in that block.



MAP OF THIS GROWING CENTRE, SHOWING THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDINGS

TIMES SQUARE THE THEATRICAL CENTRE

Forty-three Playhouses and Music Halls Now Grouped About Times Square.

NEW ONES BEING PLANNED

In Ten Years the Number Has Increased from Seventeen—Millions of Dollars Invested.

In the ten years following the erection of the Times Building the Times Square district has become the theatrical centre of the world. There are more theatres in this section of New York than in any other city in the world, and during a busy theatrical season more people attend the theatres every night in the Times Square district than attend all of the theatres in London and Paris combined.

And following the theatres into the Times Square district have come, on the crosstown streets, the innumerable small specialty stores which cater largely to the women buyers who are attracted to the district on the afternoons when matinées are given in the playhouses. On Broadway and on Seventh Avenue there are naturally many of these smaller shops, but on the side streets, where rents are cheaper, the number is almost limitless.

In the block just west of the Times Building are nine large theatres—the Victoria, Republic, Lyric, New Amsterdam, Liberty, Eltinge, Harris, Candler, and American, and most of these were built following the announcement that THE TIMES would erect the great building at Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street.

Directly east of the Times Building is the George M. Cohan Theatre, built since THE TIMES moved uptown, while to the north are no less than seventeen first-class playhouses which came into the Times Square district with or after the Times Building.

The new theatres to the north are the Forty-fourth Street, Little, Shubert, Booth, Fulton, Globe, Astor, Gaiety, Strand, Playhouse, Cort, Forty-eighth Street, Longacre, Punch and Judy, Palace, Columbia, and Winter Garden. Then there is the Strand, the largest moving picture theatre in the world, and the older theatres in the district to the north are the Belasco, Hudson, Lyceum, New York, and Vitagraph.

South of the Times Building the new theatres are, naturally, not so numerous, but there are several first-class show houses which have been built within the ten years. These are the Maxine Elliott, Comedy, Thirty-ninth Street, and Princess. The older theatres to the south are the Empire, Knickerbocker, Broadway, and Casino.

Further to the east is the Hippodrome, one of the largest playhouses in the world, and, skirting the edge of the Times Square district, is the Park, at Columbus Circle.

In addition, plans have already been filed for two new theatres within the shadow of the Times Building, and efforts are being made to promote another moving-picture theatre even larger than the Strand.

The seating capacity of the theatres in the Times Square district is almost an even 60,000, and added to this are several moving-picture theatres which daily entertain several thousand persons.

But not only is the Times Square district the greatest of all theatre centres; it is also the centre of all things theatrical. In the Times Building and the other great office buildings in the district are the offices of practically every theatrical producer in America. Klaw & Erlanger, the Shuberts, Charles Frohman, the Selwyns, A. H. Woods, John Cort, William A. Brady, William Harris, Charles Dillingham, Cohan & Harris, Joe Weber, Lew Fields, Oliver Morosco, and other producers have established their offices here. From Klaw & Erlanger's headquarters in the New Amsterdam Theatre or from the Shubert offices in the Shubert Theatre—both built since THE TIMES moved uptown—the destinies of every theatre in the country playing regular attractions are absolutely controlled. From one or the other of these two buildings the theatres in New York or in San Francisco, in San Antonio or Seattle, and in every city and town in between are supplied with plays.

In two other offices in the Times Square district the enormous vaudeville interests of the country are controlled. At the Palace Theatre the United Booking Office of America directs the acts which play day in and day out at the hundreds of so-called "big time" variety theatres of the United States and Canada, while in the Putnam Building Marcus Loew and his associates supply almost an equal number of "small time" vaudeville houses in the same broad field.

The affairs of the burlesque theatres are also controlled from this district, the chief headquarters of this form of amusement being in the Columbia Theatre Building.

Oscar Hammerstein, builder of four theatres around Times Square and one of the pioneer theatrical managers in the district, says that over one hundred million dollars are invested in theatres and theatrical enterprises within a stone's throw of the Times Building. "The Times Square district is the greatest theatrical district in the world," said Mr. Hammerstein. "Where else will there ever be such a block for theatres as that on Forty-second Street between Broadway and Eighth Avenue? There are eight 'first-class' theatres in that one block and one large popular-priced show house.

"Every night there are enough electric lights burning in the signs in front of these nine playhouses to light many a small town, and in an average year fifteen thousand people attend these nine theatres every night. Fifteen thousand persons are a great many to bring into one block every night, and about 8 o'clock at night and again at 11 Times Square is the busiest spot on earth. Most of these people pay $2 apiece for their seats, and it is safe to say that $200,000 is spent every week for theatre tickets for shows in theatres between Broadway and Eighth Avenue."

At the offices of Klaw & Erlanger it was said simply that if Mr. Erlanger didn't believe that Times Square was the greatest theatrical district in the world he and his firm's enterprises would not have their headquarters there.

Of business concerns closely allied with the theatrical interests there are no end in Times Square and the Times Square district theatrical printers, scene painters, and business builders, trunk manufacturers, transportation companies, the railroads, costumers, wig makers, and other concerns, no matter where their factories or headquarters may be, all have offices and places of business near the Times Building, and the theatrical publications, the weekly newspapers of the profession, are directed from offices nearby.

Many have been the complaints that this season has been a disastrous one in the New York theatres, but while there have been an unusually large number of poor plays which have failed, the playhouses in the Times Square district are nightly attracting more people than ever before in the history of the theatre.

BIG HOTEL GROWTH IN TIMES SQUARE

With Its Restaurants Catering to Theatre Crowds, Is Night Life Centre of New York.

EVOLUTION OF A DECADE

Interesting Incidents of Early Hostelries Recalled—Newcomers Have Changed Conditions.

If the surface of Manhattan Island yielded under the weight of humanity the biggest depression after nightfall would be in the Times Square region. Here, beginning about dusk at this time of the year, gathers the biggest assemblage of human beings that come together in any similar area in the world, not even excepting London. It is the centre of the night life of New York, the hub of its threatres, the axis of its restaurant life, the location of more than two score large hotels.

If you had gone up Broadway on an evening ten years ago the chances are you would have stopped at Forty-second Street. Above there was little to attract the eye, and there was hardly any of that brilliance that now draws the sightseer at night. True, up at Forty-fourth Street, on the right side, was the group of threatre buildings that Oscar Hammerstein had put up some years before. Before you got there the illuminated sign that meant Rector's caught your gaze, and if you felt like a real devilish person, out on a lark, you might drop in there and sup in the foregathering place of what constituted the very gay in New York life, and speculate, over your broiled live lobster, as to the identity of the celebrities about you, or else pay the head waiter to point them out.

Diagonally opposite and between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, the Astor, or at least the front portion of it, was then a brand new hotel. It had been open four months, and while successful from the start, local residents had not found the way thither in such large numbers as they did later. At the corner of Forty-third Street and Broadway was the Cadillac, smaller then than its successor, the Wallick, and its restaurant was not then much patronized by those who sought gayety with their dinner and supper. In Forty-fourth Street there was the Hotel Gerard, which was already an old timer, in a sense, for it was opened as far back as 1893, and in Forty-seventh Street, east of Seventh Avenue, was the Hotel Flanders, regarded by many, when it was opened about fifteen years ago, as an example of hotel splendor that was absolutely unjustified by the location in which it had been built.

Generally speaking, what was then the Times Square district was not a popular place of resort at night. As for the hotels, even including the new Astor, perhaps the limit of their capacity would have been 2,000. Nowadays the hotels of the Times Square neighborhood are estimated to be able to take care of something like five times that number, and this does not take into account the apartment houses in the district.

About the time when THE TIMES came to Times Square the Hotel Somerset was opened, and this was the forerunner of a large number of hostelries that have sprung up on the side streets in the neighborhood, particularly Forty-seventh and Forty-fifth Streets, some of them skyscrapers, and handling a large transient traffic. Forty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Sixth Avenues, is now lined by the Felix-Portland, the New Victoria, the Longacre, and the St. Francis, in addition to the Flanders and the Somerset, and in Forty-fifth Street are the Princeton, the King James, the St. James, and the Palace. Up in Forty-ninth Street have arisen the Van Cortlandt and the Bristol. In Forty-fourth Street the Lynwood has joined the Gerard, and in Forty-third is the Dresden, as well as the addition to the Wallick.

Society people first began in large numbers to find Times Square interesting after dark when the Knickerbocker was opened, about nine years ago. James B Regan had imported some ideas from Europe in addition to those he had. He had discovered one of the reasons for the success of the restaurant of the Carlton Hotel, London, which experts have laid to the three or four steps near the entrance to the restaurant where a beautiful frock is seen to the best advantage. So Mr. Regan had similar steps put at the entrance of his grill room, and however good may have been his cuisine and his service, the little platform where the diner or the supper-out halts after getting inside the rope helped to draw women with pretty frocks and faces to the place. That marked the beginning on a large scale of the appetite of New Yorkers, and the visitors here for supper after the theatre.

So keen was the rivalry of the Knickerbocker, the Astor and the restaurants that gradually opened in the neighborhood, for the dinner and supper trade, that Charles Rector, who had made a fortune on the establishment he had run in Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, decided he would build a hotel and a more ambitious restaurant. The result was the Hotel Rector. Unfortunately for his project, his name in New York had come to stand for gayety.

Between the hotel and the restaurant in these dancing days is a narrow line, for the reason that most of the hotels hereabouts that would be successful have a restaurant as a main feature. The old Rossmore is gone, or rather it was renovated into a restaurant which its promoters hoped would become the centre of gayety in New York. They imported a successful hotel manager from London and put up a picture of the "Fall of Babylon." Unfortunately, the former had ideas as to the apparel proper for dinner and undertook to prescribe evening dress. That was the reason for the short existence of the Café de l'Opéra as such. Then Louis Martin was made manager of the place, and it was called after him. Just then the first throes of the modern dance shook New York and the cabaret became an institution. A few years, however, and Louis Martin had moved uptown, and the place became the Café de Paris. It was closed a year ago.

Thomas Shanley, the restaurateur who had a famous place on Broadway in what used to be the theatrical district, opened a restaurant in Times Square just about the time the Times Building was completed, and it thrived. When the five structures in which it was had to be torn down, he took much of the space in a big but low building that had been put up on the west side of Seventh Avenue, nearly opposite, where he now gets his share of the dinner and supper trade of the region. Another member of the Shanley family opened a restaurant in Forty-second Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. What used to be Mock's restaurant, opposite the Knickerbocker, on Forty-second Street, was enlarged and its name changed into the Kaiserkeller.

One of the pioneers in Times Square was former Police Captain Churchill, who started with a small place in the locality, and then got what was the Café Madrid, now including the Mandarin Restaurant, a drug store, and a Childs' restaurant. So successful was Capt. Churchill as a restaurateur that he built a big restaurant all his own on the upper edge of the Times Square district.

INCREASE IN TIMES SQ. LAND VALUES

	1904.	1915.
Victoria Theatre plot	$625,000	$1,150,000
Hotel Cadillac plot	650,000	1,235,000
N. W. corner 43d St. and 7th Av	110,000	300,000
New York Theatre plot	1,200,000	2,100,000
Fitzgerald Building plot	415,000	1,675,000
Longacre Building plot	765,000	2,000,000
Hotel Knickerbocker plot	1,700,000	2,530,000
Heidelberg Building plot	450,000	1,225,000
Hotel Astor plot	1,300,000	2,270,000
N. Y. Times (B'way and 42d St.) plot	660,000	1,250,000
Total	$7,875,000	$15,635,000

RENTAL VALUES DOUBLED IN TEN YEARS

Rental values in the Times Square section during the last ten years have kept pace with the remarkable advance in realty values. The ground lease paid to the owners of the two valuable corners at Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, occupied respectively by the Longacre and Fitzgerald Buildings, is over $100,000 a year. The leases were made for twenty-one years with several privileges.

For the small stores on Forty-second Street, just off Broadway, in the Longacre Building the rental is from $7,000 to $8,000 a year, the stores averaging from 10 to 12 feet front by about 30 deep. For the Broadway stores the prices run from $12,000 to $17,000.

Since 1905 rentals in the Forty-second Street block between Broadway and Sixth Avenue have doubled. An interesting example is shown in the four-story building at 128 West Forty-second Street, a few doors beyond the Hotel Knickerbocker. It covers a twenty-five foot frontage and was leased twenty-one years ago on a sliding scale which averaged $7,000 gross for the entire building. The owner paid one-half the taxes, and as they have been over $3,000 for the last few years, the net return to the owner has been but a little over $4,000. This lease expires this year, and a new lease for twenty-one years has just been made by George A. Bowman on terms far more advantageous to the owner, the rate being $11,250 for the first ten years and $12,500 per year for the eleven succeeding years. These are net, so that the income to the owner will be almost three times as much as the returns for the last four or five years.

Adjoining this is the large vacant structure, 130 to 134 West Forty-second Street, fifty feet front, running through to Forty-first Street with a 75-foot extension, formerly occupied by Lewis & Conger. Although assessed next year at $20,000, the property sold by Lewis & Conger about twelve years ago for $445,000, and they took back a ten-year lease at $2,250. Two years ago, when the firm moved to its new Sixth Avenue Building, the property was leased on a long term for $30,000 a year and it is now being held at $45,000. The building has had no permanent tenant during these two years and it is the only large vacant store and building in the neighborhood.

In 1905 the average lease for a 20-foot store in this block was $4,800, and $6,000 for a 25-foot store. Last year the 25-foot store at 141 West Forty-second Street was leased for $14,000 and $12,000 is the holding price for a 20-foot frontage. Compare this with what was the record rental price paid four years ago by French, Shriner & Urner for the building a few doors nearer Sixth Avenue at 131 and we can form a clear idea of the rapid rise in commercial rentals. That building was taken on a 21-year term at a net rental which averages about $9,000 annually. It is a 20-foot plot and was the highest rent paid up to that time for an inside store building in the block. The American Savings Bank paid $6,000 ten years ago for the building it occupies on the south side of the block and today it would find a ready tenant for $12,000.

When the old Brewster factory plot on Broadway and Forty-seventh Street was leased by the Sutphen estate over a year ago to the theatrical syndicate which put up the Strand Theatre, it was said that the twenty-one-year lease represented an annual rental of about $115,000.

A little less than a year ago a rental of more than ordinary interest was made which exceeded by $1,000 the price paid for the property by the owners. This was the three-story building at 1,562 Broadway, 20 by 60 feet, on the east side between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, adjoining the Palace Theatre. It was purchased by the Forrest family nearly a century ago for $6,000 and was leased last January for twenty-one years at $18,000 a year.

TIMES SQUARE THE HEART OF THE SUBWAY SYSTEM

Times Square Subway Traffic

1905	5,396,503
1906	6,876,965
1907	8,608,030
1908	9,638,382
1909	10,776,529
1910	11,354,365
1911	12,135,718
1912	13,142,223
1913	13,256,174

Ten years ago Times Square had only just been recognized in the rapid transit plans of the city. Until Oct. 27, 1904, when the Subway was opened, it enjoyed only such transportation facilities as Madison Square has today. It was crossed by the surface lines, of course; it was served more or less by the Sixth Avenue elevated, a long block away, but it had no means of rapid transportation directly to it.

Today, in spite of the handicap that the possession of only a local station has given to Times Square, it occupies a position practically unique among the transportation centres of the city. Each day more than 40,000 persons start their Subway journeys from it, and each day approximately the same number leave the Interborough there. Each day, therefore, more than 80,000 persons pass through Times Square station, and each year sees that average grow. Moreover, this enormous number has been reached with only a single Subway line in operation, and it is only a small proportion of the numbers which may be expected to be recorded at Times Square as soon as the new dual system has been completed.

The tale of this wonderful advance in the transportation facilities of Times Square is told by the figures of the traffic on the present Interborough line. They show how from the first the station under the Times Building was of supreme importance in the transportation system of the city, and at the same time they explain how it was that when there was a disposition to make Times Square only a local station on the B. R. T. system so great an outcry arose that, in spite of the great engineering difficulty of constructing an express station there, the Public Service Commission reconsidered its plans.

In the two months that the present Subway was open in 1904, from Oct. 27 to Dec. 31, the ticket sales at Times Square were 868,900, or about 12,000 a day. The figures for the next nine calendar years follow:

1905	5,396,503
1906	6,876,965
1907	8,608,030
1908	9,638,382
1909	10,776,529
1910	11,354,365
1911	12,135,718
1912	13,142,223
1913	13,256,174

The figures for the calendar year 1914 are not yet made up, but that they are sure to be greater than those already quoted by a considerable margin is evident from those for the fiscal year ended June 30, compiled by the Interborough. From these it appears that whereas for the year ended June 30, 1913, the average number of passengers buying tickets each day at Times Square was 38,830, the number for the year ended June 30, 1914, was 40,190.

These figures mean that Times Square, as it is today, comes sixth on the list of Subway stations, arranged in the order of the business they bring in to the company. Atlantic Avenue, the Grand Central, Brooklyn Bridge, and Fulton Street, the stations at which the passengers who have come from Long Island, from up-State, from Brooklyn, and from New Jersey take the Subway, exceed it, and Fourteenth Street is also a little ahead of it, but it easily surpasses every other local station on the Interborough line and is three times as busy as Seventy-second Street and more than twice as popular as Ninety-sixth Street, both of which are express stops.

In ten years without any addition to its facilities Times Square Subway Station, therefore, has more than trebled the number of persons it serves. It is now to be seen what it will do when its own accommodations are almost trebled. At present it is a way station on a single line; now it is to become an express stop on two great trunk roads and the terminus of two others. All these are to be connected by a plaza stretching along the southern front of the Times Building, down Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and along Forty-second Street, and it would be a rash man who would prophesy today what developments this will lead to in the next decade.

The two great lines which will come so close together in Times Square that the rails on one will actually have to be laid beneath those of the other are the Interborough Seventh Avenue-Broadway line, which will run to the west of the Times Building, and the B. R. T.'s Broadway-Seventh Avenue line, which will pass the Times Building on the east. The former will begin at the Battery and will run up West Broadway and Seventh Avenue to connect with the existing line in front of the Hotel Astor, and so up Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park. It will, moreover, have an exceedingly important branch running into it at Park Place, which will bring Times Square into direct connection with William Street, Wall Street, Old Slip, Clark Street, Brooklyn; the Eastern Parkway, and Nostrand Avenue.

The B. R. T. line will run down Broadway as far as the old Astor House, and will then turn west under Vesey Street into Church Street and will so connect with the Montague Street tunnel to Brooklyn and the great exchange of Brooklyn travel in Flatbush Avenue. Moreover, it also has a most important spur, which is likely to have a profound effect upon the tide of traffic between the two chief boroughs of the city. At Canal Street it will turn out of Broadway over the Manhattan Bridge, and will thereby give passengers taking the train at Times Square a direct express service to the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) line, which leads to the great residence district of South Brooklyn and to the Brighton Beach line to Coney Island.

Then as the B. R. T.'s Broadway line runs north from Times Square to Seventh Avenue, it will open up another large territory, a territory which is as yet only partially developed. Swinging east into Fifty-ninth Street by the Queensboro Bridge or perhaps by a tunnel under the East River, it will reach the Queensboro Plaza. There its trains will run on elevated lines either to Astoria or to Corona, and, as seems likely now, to Flushing as well.

Queens, moreover, will be approached from Times Square by the Interborough system. The Steinway Tunnel is to be extended so as to have a terminus in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker, and joining on to the sub-grade plan at the south of the Times Building. From the Queens end of the tunnel the trains will go by Ely Avenue to the Queensboro Plaza, where they will use the same elevated lines for Astoria, Corona, and Flushing as the B. R. T.'s cars.

All these are long distance lines, which will carry passengers in almost any direction to the city limits, but from the Times Square Station also will start the shuttle trains, which are to be operated under Forty-second Street, between Times Square and the Grand Central Station.

But they will do more than that. They will cause many passengers to pause in their journeys at Times Square, as it is believed that many persons, who are now shot under Times Square in Subway express trains without giving it and its activities a thought, may find it convenient, since they have to transfer, to break their journey and do their business there.

So with both the B. R. T. and the Interborough express trains stopping at Times Square, and with the Steinway tunnel and the shuttle trains acting as auxiliaries, a man standing at Times Square will have the choice of a train to every part of the city reached by the new dual subway system. Generally without a change, and seldom with more than one or two, he will be able to reach Van Cortlandt Park, Woodlawn, White Plains Road, and 241st Street, Pelham Bay Park, Astoria, Flushing, East New York, Canarsie, Eastern Parkway, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, or Bay Ridge, as he will be able as well to select from three different routes the train which will bring him down to the point in the financial district most convenient to his destination.

But if to the consideration of the actual lines of the dual subway system is added an enumeration of the other roads to which access from Times Square will be easy, the field is immensely extended. By the Interborough's Seventh Avenue line passengers will be taken in a couple of minutes to the doors of the Pennsylvania Station, and by the same company's shuttle service to the Grand Central Terminal. By the B. R. T.'s Broadway line connection may be made at Herald Square with the Hudson & Manhattan tubes to Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark, and by the Interborough's east side line with the New York, Westchester & Boston road to New Rochelle. Then, when conditions improve it is hoped that before long it may be possible to begin construction on another subway to New Jersey, which would have its terminus at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, and would tunnel under the Hudson River near the West Shore line's ferry and so proceed as a trolley line to Paterson and Passaic.

As Broadway conspires with Seventh Avenue to form Times Square, that district has always been particularly fortunate as regards its street-car service. North of Fourteenth Street, where the checker-board lay-out of the city begins, the trolley accommodation has always been hampered by the difficulty of getting across town. Of course, so far as Forty-second Street itself is concerned that difficulty has not existed in Times Square on account of the crosstown cars, but Broadway's long diagonal has also been of immense advantage to it in providing it with the Columbus Avenue and Amsterdam Avenue, as well as the Broadway, cars to take its passengers to any place on the upper west side reachable by surface car.

But now two additional facilities are available from the Times Building. The Third Avenue Railway sends its southbound Broadway cars across the city by Forty-second Street to Third Avenue and down that thoroughfare to Thirty-fourth Street, where they connect with the Long Island ferries, and the same company operates another line across Forty-second Street, up Third Avenue and across the Queensboro Bridge, to connect with the trolley lines through Queens. By the use of transfers it would, of course, be possible from Times Square to reach any place in Manhattan and the Bronx to which the street-cars run, but this is true of any section, but with the exception of a terminus such as the General Post Office, where the trolley systems of the entire island converge, there is no place so well equipped with means of getting east and west, as well as north and south, by street car as Times Square.

It is natural that with such excellent transportation facilities, added to the office buildings, the hotels, the theatres, and the shops to draw people to Times Square, the throng in its midst should be enormous. A few months ago an effort to compute the extent of street traffic was made by A. L. Drum, a Chicago engineer. For about thirty days he set men to work between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon to count the street cars, the autos, and trucks which passed, as well as the pedestrians.

He thus reckoned that in one hour the average number of persons crossing Times Square at Forty-second Street was 28,000 and the average number of vehicles was 2,500, of which 600 were street cars. Then taking not quite this particular corner, but the entire area of the square, he found that there were 56,000 pedestrians and 6,000 vehicles, while the total of the street cars remained constant at 600.

To these statistics of street traffic Mr. Drum added an estimate of the future traffic. He put the numbers for one hour in the rush hours at about 100,000 and allowing from 40,000 to 50,000 for street cars, and from 5,000 to 6,000 in the other vehicles, he reached the total of those passing through Times Square on an average afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock as 200,000. In applying these figures to the conditions which will arise as soon as the new subway system is in operation, it must be remembered that the underground trains will be built piled at least three fold, and that whereas more than half the subway passengers now passing Times Square in expresses and cannot get out if they would, every one of them in the future will have the opportunity to do so, and many who are transferring from the west to the east side of the city will be forced to do so.

So it appears that when the growth in the transportation facilities of Times Square are considered, when the actual statistics are viewed in the light of the immense increase in the subway service to be provided, but one conclusion can be reached. Here and here there is the world are certain places to which it is proverbial every man comes once in seven years. Those who inhabit the East cannot help but visit Fort Said, those who journey to England are sure to pass through Piccadilly Circus, and so he who lives in New York or comes to it on business or on pleasure is sure to drift or be drawn to Times Square.

1914: WORLD EVENTS IN THE YEAR OF THE GREATEST WAR

Development of the Monstrous Struggle from Its Diplomatic Beginnings, to Which Is Added a Diary of the Ante-Bellum Period.

DIPLOMATIC PRELUDE.

The direct cause of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Servia, as explained in the note itself, was the alleged Serb plot against the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which found one expression in the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28. The remote causes are to be found (1), according to Germany and Austria-Hungary, in the schemes of Servia to attract to her the Slavonic subjects of Austria and in the plans of the Pan-Slavonic movement to crush that empire as well as Germany; (2) according to Russian statesmen, in the ambition of Austria-Hungary to extend the Slavonic territory of her empire at the direct expense of the Balkan nations and at the indirect expense of Russian influence there, and (3) according to English, French, and Italian publicists, the expression of such an ambition on the part of Austria-Hungary offered her ally, Germany, the opportunity to force war upon England and France with the idea of enlarging her home empire at the expense of the latter and her colonial empire at the expense of the former.

Russia first till last Germany, in the diplomatic conversations, adhered to the idea that the Austro-Servian dispute was a local matter. England, France, Russia, and Italy believed that it was a subject for European adjustment.

The fact that war exists proves that the idea of the general European character of the Austro-Servian-Russian dispute has prevailed, particularly as Italy, ally of Germany and Austria, considers the crisis "an aggressive war" on the part of her allies.

July 23—Austria-Hungary presents ultimatum to Servia in the form of a note of eleven articles demanding punishment of those persons concerned in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and end of alleged anti-Austrian propaganda. Reply demanded within forty-eight hours.

24—Austrian note is imparted to all European Chancelleries.

Russian Cabinet Council, at which the note is regarded as a challenge to Russia.

Russia orders partial mobilization on Austrian frontier.

25—Servia replies to Austrian note, accepting eight of the articles. One, charging guilt of Servian officials, is accepted, subject to proof; one, demanding Austro-Hungarian participation in police and judicial proceedings, conditionally rejected; and one, demanding explanations of alleged anti-Austrian utterances by Servian officials, conditionally accepted. And finally, on these three articles, arbitration is suggested.

Servian reply is considered unsatisfactory by Austria-Hungary, and her Minister and staff leave Belgrade.

26—Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, suggests that Austro-Servian matter be adjusted by Germany, Italy, France, and England.

France and Italy accept proposition.

27—Germany declares through embassies that the Austro-Servian matter concerns neither Russia nor the rest of Europe.

General mobilization of Servian Army.

Russia mobilizes five army corps.

Partial mobilization by Austria.

28—Austria and Germany reject the Grey suggestion.

Austria declares war on Servia.

29—Russian "covering troops" placed along East Prussian frontier.

Germany and Italy at Petrograd attempt to have the war localized.

Russia mobilizes 1,250,000 men for Austrian frontier.

Germany mobilizes on frontier of Russian Poland.

France withdraws "covering troops" seven miles from German frontier.

Kaiser and Czar exchange telegrams, each calling attention to the other's mobilization.

30—Russian Foreign Secretary Sazonof asks Austria to consider that the Servian question is of European, not local importance, and suggests settlement by the powers.

31—Sazonof suggests second alternative for adjustment on a European and not local basis.

Imperial decree proclaims a state of war in Germany.

Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland mobilize forces.

Alleged message from Kaiser to Czar promising on the word of a soldier" to stop mobilization if Russia would do the same.

Czar orders Minister of War Sukhomlinof to stop movement of troops.

Germany sends anti-mobilization ultimatum to Russia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia, etc.

King George makes personal appeal to Czar to avert war.

2—Germany demands in ultimatums passage of her troops through Luxemburg and Belgium.

Belgium declares that she will defend her neutrality.

3—Sir Edward Grey declares to German Ambassador that England is bound to defend Belgian neutrality and may make no promises if Germany declares she will not invest French North Sea coast or colonies.

State of war acknowledged to exist between Germany and France as Ambassadors are withdrawn and each accuses the other of hostile acts.

4—Germany declares to England that even should Belgium resist passage of troops "Germany will under no pretext annex Belgian territory."

France has declared that she will respect Belgian neutrality.

Great Britain sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that she state her case in regard to Belgian neutrality.

Great Britain declares war on Germany as ultimatum remains unanswered at the end of the time limit.

In the German Reichstag the Imperial Chancellor publicly confesses that in violating the neutrality of Belgium Germany has done an illegal, dishonorable thing, but that Germany had heard that France intended to strike Germany through Belgium, and Germany was, therefore, forced to fight for her existence.

WESTERN WAR AREA.

THE five years of strategic railway building on the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers made no secret of the fact where France would be struck. There are from Germany three military entrances into France—via Belgium and between Givet and Longwy, where only old fortifications would be encountered; between the lines of the barrier forts Verdun-Toul and Epinal-Belfort, and between Belfort and the Swiss frontier, Germany believed that, for sentimental reasons, the French offensive would first take place toward Alsace from the Epinal-Belfort line. She did not foresee that the obstruction placed in her way by Liége and Namur in Belgium would permit France to concentrate at the other end of the line.

By Aug. 23 Germany had six armies operating on the entire line—from the Swiss frontier into Eastern Belgium. She has now eight, made up of about fifty corps. On the German side of the barrier lines of forts little change has taken place—there have been advances and retirements in Alsace; at St. Mehiel the Germans have penetrated, without developing their penetration, and toward Metz, north of Toul, the French have lately taken an active aggressive.

West of the Verdun forts, however, movements have been successive, rapid, and varied, but with the lines of the opposing hosts still unbroken. After the fall of Antwerp Germany extended her line to the sea.

The German objective was, and still is, to reach Paris; first, by a dash to the south of the right wing under Gen. von Kluck, and, when that proved ineffectual, to reach the Valley of the Seine by proceeding along the coast from the Belgian towns of Zeebrugge and Ostend to the French towns of Dunkirk, Calais, and Havre, and then ascend the Seine Valley.

From Aug. 28 to Sept. 5, from Mons, from Charleroi, and from Rheims, the English and French lines fell back very rapidly to positions on the Marne. On Sept. 5, when the Germans had reached their nearest point toward Paris, Gen. Joffre informed the English commander, Sir John French, that the time had come to assume the offensive. He had in Paris over 150,000 veterans which he purposed to use in cutting the German lines of communication. Unfortunately, the French offensive developed too soon. The battle of the Marne came, (Sept. 6-10,) and the Germans were driven back to Soissons, "with a loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns, and enormous masses of transport." Then came the Allies' advance into the Aisne Valley and the great battle there, (Sept. 11-28,) and Germany's complete change of tactics, as illustrated by her developing her line to the North Sea coast.

In both these campaigns the German right wing has pivoted westward at a point north of Verdun, where the French field army has prevented that fortress from falling a victim to the enemy's 42-centimeter howitzers, as have Liége and Namur. The chronicle to these campaigns in the western area has been set forth as follows:

Aug. 1—Germany invades Luxemburg.
2—France, at Cirey, invaded by German troops.
3—At 7 A. M. the German Gen. von Emmich with three army corps began to invade Belgium.
4—Germans begin attack on Liége.
7—Liége refuses armistice of twenty-four hours for the burial of the German dead.
8—French invade Alsace and capture Altkirch.
9—French occupy Mülhausen, Alsace.
10—Germans enter Liége, but forts still hold out.
12-14—Belgian defeat Germans at Haelen, Eghezee, and Geet Betz.
13—French invade German Lorraine.
15-16—British expeditionary force of two army corps and two cavalry divisions land in France. (60,000 men.)
20—Belgians evacuate Brussels.
21—French and Germans dispute possession of Charleroi, Belgium.
22—Germans begin attack on Namur, Belgium, and drive French from Charleroi toward Paris by overwhelming numbers.
23—Germans destroy three Namur forts, enter town, and engage English army at Mons, Belgium. Namur falls.
25—Louvain, Belgium, destroyed by Germans. French and English armies retreat toward a line from Cambrai to Le Cateau, which is held for two days by British. Lunéville occupied by Germans until Sept. 11.
27—British marines occupy Ostend. Allies retire to the Somme.
28—Germans enter France between Givet and Longwy, having reduced latter, an obsolete fortress. Siege of Maubeuge begun.
29—German advance suffers a repulse at Guise.
31—Allies forced back to the line formed by the Seine, Oise, and Upper Meuse.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Creil, thirty miles north of Paris.
3—German centre prepares to cross the Marne at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.
German right wing prepares to invest Antwerp, Belgium.
5—German advance thirty miles north of Paris diverted to the southeast.
7—Germans reach most southern point of advance—Vitry, seventy-five miles southeast of Paris. Maubeuge taken by Germans.
8-19—German line pivoted north of Verdun rapidly retreats north to the line cutting the Meuse, Aisne, and Oise from east to west. In this retreat the invaders lost 210 field guns and 60,000 prisoners.
14—Allies begin to extend their line northward and westward, pivoted on Soissons.
20—Germans bombard Rheims Cathedral.
22—The Allies drive the Germans slowly north where their line crosses the Aisne at two points, and extend their left further east and north.
29-Oct. 4—Fighting continues on the line between the two points on the Aisne—the longest battle in history, being twenty-three days of constant fighting.

Oct. 1-7—Investment of Antwerp by Germans and evacuation by Allies, including a British naval brigade of 2,000 men.
9—Germans under Gen. von Baeseler occupy Antwerp.
10—Further extension of Allies' left wing brings about serious conflict in Arras district.
12—Belgian army of 70,000 retreating south from Antwerp forms a junction with Allies' extended left wing.
14—German line sweeps south of Holland and reaches the North Sea coast with the obvious plan of advancing along the coast towns and then again march on Paris up the Valley of the Seine.
17-31—Allies attempt to press the Germans north from Ypres to the coast, with fierce fighting near the coast towns of Ostend and Nieuport.

Nov. 1—Violent German offensive in the Ypres region and the Argonne region.
2—Violent German offensive on the coast.
11—Germans capture Dixmude.
15-23—Allies halt German offensive at Ypres and the coast, and gain ground on the line between.

Dec. 1—The Allies take the offensive east and north, respectively, from Arras to Lille, from Ypres to a point south of Nieuport on the coast.

EASTERN WAR AREA.

IN reviewing the beginning of the war in this area, in the light of what was taking place in France and Belgium, two points became obvious—the object of Germany was to conduct a defensive campaign with as small a force as possible until reinforced from the west, where it was expected France would be beaten at about the time Russia had completed her mobilization, and then pursue an offensive campaign for the capture of Poland, the object of Russia was to conduct an offensive campaign from three points in the direction of Berlin—through East and West Prussia, through Poland and Posen, and from Galicia.

The rapidity of Russian mobilization and the opposition offered in France caused the German plans to be changed. The Russian remain the same, with the added object of destroying by strategy the German and Austrian armies which have now for the third time invaded Poland.

At the beginning Russia threatened Germany and Austria at vital points—in the north a Russian army penetrated within striking distance of Königsberg; in the centre an invading Austrian army was gradually pressed westward; in the south, in Galicia, a second Austrian army was severely defeated at Lemberg. To remove the impending danger Germany was obliged to reinforce her eastern line at the expense of her offensive campaign in Belgium and France. The result was a retreat in the western area and the driving of the Russians from East Prussia in the eastern area.

After the defeat of the Russians in East Prussia a huge Austro-German army was assembled under the German General von Hindenburg on the Posen-Polish frontier, and a drive was made due west to capture Warsaw in central Poland. Then by a series of brilliant strokes for which his strategy is famous, the Russian Generalissimo, Grand Duke Nicholas, turned the German left and outflanked the right, thereby causing a rapid retreat westward toward Posen. The Russians pursued their advantage, carrying the war to the Silesian frontier and to the very glacis of Cracow, while their cavalry penetrated the Carpathians and raided the Hungarian plains.

Then a brilliant manœuvre on the part of the redoubtable von Hindenburg produced a fresh transformation of the situation. He secretly concentrated several corps behind the German left wing which swung before his centre as he advanced a second time through Poland in the direction of Warsaw. Again he was rolled back after losing masses of men, barely escaping capture through a huge enveloping movement planned by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This movement miscarried because expected reinforcements at a point north of the German rear did not arrive in time.

The third German drive toward Warsaw is now going on and presents the following situation: At the north of Poland—the extreme of the Austro-German left—the Grand Duke is reported to have vast bodies of men ready to advance south when the signal is given from Warsaw that the Germans before that city have been sufficiently reduced. In the north and the south—in East Prussia and in Galicia before Cracow—the Russian offensive is made strong enough to prevent a withdrawal of German or Austrian troops to aid the invading centre.

Aug. 2—Russians cross German frontier at Schwidden, East Prussia.
18—Russians defeat Germans at Eydtkuhnen, march west and invest Soldau.
30—Austrians invade Russian Poland.
31—Germans defeat Russians under Gen. Samsonof at Osterode.
28-Sept. 2—Russians defeat Austrians at Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Austrians losing in prisoners and killed, 130,000 and 200 guns.

Sept. 6—Russians defeat Austrians at Tomaszow.
8—Russians capture Mikolajow, Galicia, from Austrians.
10—Russians capture Tomaszow.
12—Great Russian victory over Gen. von Auffenberg's Austrian army in Galicia.
16—Russians under Gen. Rennenkampf retire from East Prussia after having lost 70,000 prisoners to the Germans at Allenstein—a strategy performed by two fresh army corps from the Western area who returned thither the next day. Russian total loss acknowledged to be 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners, 400 guns and army stores.
24—Russians capture fortified positions near Cracow, Galicia.

Oct. 3—Fifteen German army corps advance into Russia from Silesia.
4—Russians capture Augustowo, Russian Poland.
8—Eighty-eight German and Austrian army corps oppose 100 Russian army corps—about 3,520,000 men to 4,000,000—along the Vistula in Poland.
9-16—Russian front pressed back on Warsaw eastward and southward to line from the Dneister to Przemysl.
17-Nov. 1—Russians drive Germans and Austrians westward to Posen or Prussian Poland.

Nov. 4—Russians force Germans to retire on East Prussian front.
8-12—Russian advance in East Prussia on the north, in Prussian Poland in the centre, toward Cracow in the south.
18-21—Gen. von Hindenburg, in command of a large German and Austrian force, again drives east from Prussian Poland toward Warsaw.
25—Grand Duke Nicholas, in command of the Russians, attempts to envelop Hindenburg's forces on a line between the Vistula and the Warta. The Germans and Austrians swing south near Lodz.
27-28—Russians advance again on Cracow.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.
17—Russians concentrated north of Hindenburg's line to the borders of West Prussia. In the centre they retreat to form a new line north and south of Warsaw. In the south they extend their lines so as to envelop Cracow.

NAVAL EVENTS.

SO far the naval actions have not been commensurate with the prodigious sea strength of the powers engaged. The principal reason has been the mine and torpedo as protective agencies. These agencies have permitted the German fleet to remain almost unmolested at its bases behind Heligoland and at Kiel; the Russian fleet, in the Gulf of Finland; the Austrian fleet, at Pola, Triest, and Cattaro; and the Turkish fleet, in the Dardanelles.

But while naval actions have been comparatively insignificant they have been spirited and singularly fatal to the vanquished; as, for example, the German victories in the North Sea on Sept. 22 and off the Chilean coast on Nov. 1, and the British victories in Heligoland Bight on Aug. 29, off the coast of Holland, Oct. 17, and off the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, Dec. 8.

At the same time, something of the old-time romance of the sea has been added by a few raids on the English coast by destroyers, submarines, and even by battle cruisers; the British excursion to Cuxhaven, and the high-sea campaign carried on by the Karlsruhe and the Emden, which are credited with having destroyed or captured respectively 20 and 42 merchant vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $18,000,000 and $20,000,000.

So far the British naval loss is represented by seventeen warships, including the battleship Bulwark and the superdreadnought Audacious, and the German by thirty, although the British loss in tonnage is considerably in excess of the German. In the chronology which follows everything in the nature of a naval engagement has been recorded except the destruction or capture of merchant vessels. To this is added a record of the exploits of aircraft.

Aug. 4—German armored cruiser Goeben bombards Bona and Philippeville, Algeria.
6—British protected cruiser Amphion sunk by mine in North Sea.
9—German submarine U-15 sunk by British cruiser Birmingham in North Sea.
13—German protected cruiser Breslau and armored cruiser Goeben reported sold to Turkey.
16—Austrian battleship Zrinyi and three ironclads sunk by French fleet in Adriatic.
16—French and English fleet begins bombardment of Cattaro on Dalmatian coast.
24—Bombardment of German fortress of Tsing-tao in Kiao-Chau, China, begun by Japanese fleet; later aided by British warships.
27—German converted commerce destroyer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk by British light cruiser High Flyer off west coast of Africa.
27—German protected cruiser Magdeburg destroyed by Russian warships in Gulf of Finland.
29—German protected cruisers Koeln, Mainz, and Ariadne and two destroyers sunk off Heligoland by British flying squadron under acting Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who "cut out" the enemy and prevented his retreat.

Sept. 3—British gunboat Speedy sunk by mine in North Sea.
5—British protected cruiser Pathfinder sunk by German submarine U-9 in North Sea.
8—British converted commerce destroyer Oceanic wrecked off north coast of Scotland.
12—German converted commerce destroyer Spreewold taken by British protected cruiser Berwick.
14—German converted commerce destroyer Cap Trafalgar sunk by British converted commerce destroyer Carmania off east coast of South America.
15—German protected cruiser Hela sunk by British submarine E-9 in North Sea.
20—British protected cruiser Pegasus destroyed by German protected cruiser Koenigsberg.
22—Japanese armored cruiser Takachiho sunk off Tsing-tao.
22—Madras, Bay of Bengal, bombarded by German protected cruiser Emden.
22—French gunboat Zelle destroyed in harbor of Papeete, Tahiti, by German armored cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst.
22—British armored cruisers Cressy, Hogue, and Aboukir torpedoed by German submarine U-9 in North Sea.

Oct. 2—British cruiser Cumberland captures German gunboat off Kamerun River, West Africa.
4-9—British naval division operated in Belgium for the relief of Antwerp and lost 2,872 men, 1,570 being interned in Holland.
8—British submarine E-9 sinks German destroyer S-126 at mouth of Ems.
11—Russian armored cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarine in the Baltic.
15—British protected cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine U-9 in North Sea.
17—German destroyers Taku, S-90, S-115, and S-117 sunk by British protected cruiser Undaunted and destroyers off Holland.
18—British submarine E-3 sunk by mine in North Sea.
24—German submarine U-15 rammed and sunk by British destroyer Badger off the Dutch coast.
27—British superdreadnought Audacious sunk by mine and internal explosion off north coast of Ireland, but not for acknowledged by Admiralty.
29—Turkish warships, led by German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, bombard Odessa in the Black Sea.
29—Russian cruiser Jenstchug and French torpedo boat Mosquet sunk by German cruiser Emden at Penang, Malacca Straits.
31—British protected cruiser Hermes torpedoed by German submarine off Dover.
20-31—Seven British gunboats bombard Zeebrugge, a reported German submarine base on Belgian coast. The operation is repeated Nov. 18-30, and Dec. 20.

Nov. 1—British armored cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who also had with him the protected cruiser Glasgow and the transport Otranto, which subsequently escaped, and near him the battleship Canopus, were sunk in engagement off Coronel, Chile, with German armored cruisers Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Dresden, and Nuernburg and the protected cruiser Leipsig under the German Admiral Graf von Spee.
3—British and French bombard Dardanelles forts.
8—British submarine D-5 sunk by mine dropped by German cruisers pursuing British gunboat Halcyon off Yarmouth, England.
sunk by mine at the entrance of Jade Bay, North Sea.
8—German protected cruiser Geier interned at Honolulu.
9—German cruiser Emden sunk by Australian armored cruiser Sydney at Cocos Islands, Indian Ocean.
10—German cruiser Koenigsberg, which destroyed the Pegasus on Sept. 20, ashore at Mafia Island, German East Africa, after engagement with British battleship Goliath and the protected cruisers Chatham and Weymouth.
11—Japanese torpedo boat 33 sunk by mine in Kiao-Chau Bay.
11—British torpedo gunboat Niger sunk in German submarine raid off Deal, England.
11.—Russian transport sunk in Black Sea, rather than surrender to the Goeben.
17—German protected cruiser Berlin interned at Trondhjem, Norway.
18—German squadron shells Russian port of Libau on the Baltic Sea. Goeben is severely injured in an encounter with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.
24—German submarine U-18 rammed and sunk by British patrol ship off north coast of Scotland.
26—British battleship Bulwark blown up while loading ammunition from two barges at mouth of the Thames, thirty-five miles from London.
30—German protected cruiser Friedrich Karl sunk by mine in Baltic.

Dec. 8—Vice Admiral Sturdee, with the British squadron consisting of the battleship Canopus, the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible, and the cruisers Kent, Cornwall, Carnarvon, Bristol, and Glasgow, engages Admiral Graf von Spee's squadron at the Falkland Islands, off Argentina in the South Atlantic, and sinks the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Leipsig, and Nuernberg, while the Dresden escapes.
9—German submarines attempt to attack the British naval base at Rosyth, at the Firth of Forth, North Sea.
15—German converted commerce destroyer Cormorant interned at Guam, Philippine Islands.
18—British submarine B-11, under Lieut. Com. Norman D. Holbrook, dives under five rows of mines in the Dardanelles, and torpedoes the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh, which sinks.
14—Turko-German protected cruiser Breslau bombards Sebastopol, Black Sea.
16—Two German battle cruisers and two armored cruisers bombard Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough, slaying 80 and wounding 200 citizens.
25—British light cruisers with hydroaeroplanes, destroyers, and submarines make a raid on German naval base at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. Raid proves the ineffectiveness of Zeppelins against naval craft.
25—French submarines attack Austrian naval base at Pola, Adriatic, and submarine Curie is sunk.

Exploits of Aircraft.

Aug. 16—Zeppelin shot down at night by Belgian artillery at Liége.
15-20—Germans "Taube" aeroplanes appear over Paris.
20—Capt. Finck, French Army, destroys Frascati airship shed near Metz with Zeppelin housed there.
22—French non-rigid dirigible drops bombs on railway station filled with German troops at Luxemburg; another over a cavalry camp. Neither episode officially confirmed.
23—Zeppelin VIII., coming from Strassburg, shot down on French frontier between Schirmeck and Mount Donon. This is the craft which in March last created a world's altitude record by rising 10,000 feet. Its sister ship, VII., shot down in Vosges and sent to Paris.
24-30—French aeroplanes perform valuable voyages of reconnoissance to north and west of Mauberge.
25—Zeppelin over Antwerp kills ten civilians, including four women, and wounds eight, thereby violating Article XXVI. of The Hague Land Bombardments Convention.
29—Zeppelin airship bombards with bombs railway station at Miava, Russian Poland.
30—Crowds view ruined Zeppelin VII. at La Villette, Paris.
31—New Zeppelin launched at Friedrichshafen, Lake Constance.

Sept. 2—Zeppelin drops bombs on Ghent and Antwerp, destroying ten buildings and injuring several civilians at latter place.
23—British Admiralty announces a successful raid by naval aeroplanes on Zeppelin sheds at Duesseldorf.
24—A Zeppelin over Ostend dropped a bomb and killed a dog.

Oct. 10—British and French airmen raid Zeppelin sheds at Duesseldorf, detonate gas reservoirs, and probably destroy inflated dirigible.
11—German "Taubes" drop twenty bombs on Paris.

Nov. 5—British airmen successfully reconnoitre Sinai desert, east of Suez, and find no Turkish troops.
12-15—Air duels between French and German aviators around Ypres.
21—Three British naval aeroplanes operating from Belfort, France, cross the frontier, ascend the Rhine, and drop bombs "where directed" on Zeppelin plant at Friedrichshafen. One is wrecked and Squadron Commander Briggs is captured.
29—British airmen, operating from Suez, report Turks attempting to cross Sinai desert.

Dec. 2—British naval aviators drop bombs on Krupp gun works at Essen.
18—Zeppelin plant at Friedrichshafen again attacked by British naval airmen operating from Belfort.
24—German "Taube" aeroplane drops a bomb in Dover.
25—British hydroaeroplanes drop bombs on shipping at Cuxhaven.
26—Two German "Taubes" fly over mouth of Thames and are pursued by British airmen.

SERVIA'S PART.

THE Turks found it comparatively easy to overrun Servia from the south in the Middle Ages—it was like going down stairs. As these stairs rise from the Danube an invasion from the opposite direction is not so easy. At the opening of the campaign, therefore, Austria, aside from besieging Belgrade, made very little progress in the north, while her main attacks were delivered from the northwest and from the west in Bosnia. The latter was also the objective of the Servian Army, and in the early days of the war the sound of Servian guns could be heard in the courtroom at Sarajevo, where the assassins of the Archduke Ferdinand were being tried.

Then the Servians were driven eastward, and after twice recovering and defeating the invaders, were forced almost to Nish, the new Servian capital. The Austrians in this campaign employed over eight army corps, or nearly 400,000 men, against a scant 300,000 on the part of the Servians.

The development of the Austrian offensive was not only to annihilate Servia but also to gain possession of the railway system which proceeds from Servia through Bulgaria to Constantinople. This coup, it was believed, would cause Bulgaria to side with Germany and Austria, while the possession of the railway system would enable German and Austrian reinforcements to be sent to Turkey for the purpose of stimulating an active campaign against the Caucasus and Egypt.

At a critical moment Austria, probably at the command of Germany, transferred five of her eight army corps to the campaign in Galicia. The effect was instantaneous: The Servians at the end of November assumed an active offensive, and, led by King Peter in person, not only defeated the Austrians but routed them and drove the last of them from the country, capturing a vast number of prisoners, guns, and equipment.

In both Berlin and Vienna the news was received with incredulity; then with anger. In Berlin the Austrians were blamed; in Vienna the Germans, for weakening the Austrian Army; in Budapest there were anti-German demonstrations.

July 28—Austria seizes Servian vessels in the Danube.
30-Dec. 2—Belgrade besieged by Austrians.
Aug. 15—Servian victory over Austrians

Prodigious Costs in Lives and Treasure.

18,750,000 Men Taken From Industry and $23,799,000,000 of Capital Diverted or Lost.

IN no five months of the world's history have so many lives been lost, so much productive capital been annihilated or made less profitable, so many industries demolished or rendered inoperative as in those that close the year 1914. Former wars have concerned hundreds of thousands of men and millions of capital. The costs of this war will be reckoned in millions of men and in billions of capital.

In times of peace the armament bill of Europe has in recent years been 1,500,000 men and $5,000,000,000 taken from productive employment, the former representing a loss in wages of $750,000,000. In regard to the five months just gone the prodigious cost not only to the belligerents but to the entire world can neither be demonstrated nor calculated.

To the number of troops now actually at war, which reaches beyond 18,000,000, must be added those mobilized by Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, each maintained by recently voted extraordinary war credits and all representing a loss in wages and national production reaching billions. And to these totals should be added the prodigious losses to the industry and commerce of belligerents, as well as the neutral nations—for no people have remained untouched by the disaster-bearing effects of this world catastrophe.

Although neither science nor art, mathematics nor the imagination may now present even an illusion of the reality of the losses sustained by the world, attention may be focused upon certain results which have been reached by experts, after careful deductions made from known facts.

It is a fact, for example, that the $1,790,000,000 voted by the French Parliament on Dec. 23, was the greatest sum that had hitherto been pledged by any legislative body in the history of the world. It is also a fact that the war credits so far voted in the war by France, Germany, and the United Kingdom reach to date the total of $7,190,000,000, and that Germany's quota is more than double the empire's national debt. All else is deduction—conjecture.

Eminent authority reports that the war casualties have reached 7,500,000, or 40 per cent. of the troops engaged, and that the warring nations are expending $37,000,000 a day and the entire world the round figure of $50,000,000 on account of the war.

In considering these things, however, it should be remembered that losses thus reckoned are relative and transitory and not necessarily final. For example, Russia has sacrificed $38,298,215 a month by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of vodka, but what will she gain? The destruction of a battleship or work of art is not an economic loss, for the capital they represent is not active—does not produce—while the destruction of factories and merchant vessels is an economic cost, because productivity has been annihilated—yet even here nothing is final, for there remain the insurance and the credit of the suffering owners. Neither Belgium nor Servia can be said to be annihilated so long as a productive soil remain to them with people to work it.

The following tables have been compiled from speeches and articles by such men as M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, and the political economists, MM. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu and Yves Guyot, and from the reports of the British Board of Trade and the American Secretary of the Treasury:

Nation.	Number of Troops.	Number of Casualties.
Germany	4,350,000	1,740,000
Austria-Hungary	3,500,000	1,400,000
France	4,000,000	1,600,000
Russia	5,400,000	2,160,000
England and Belgium	1,500,000	600,000
Totals	18,750,000	7,500,000

War's Expense: Costs and Losses.

GERMANY—		
Credits voted (official)	$2,500,000,000	
Gifts and relief funds, (estimated)	100,000,000	
Loss in wages, (estimated)	2,175,000,000	
Loss in trade, (estimated)	1,500,000,000	
		$6,275,000,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—		
Credits voted, (official and estimated)	$2,000,000,000	
Gifts and relief funds, (estimated)	10,000,000	
Loss in wages, (estimated)	1,750,000,000	
Loss in trade, (estimated)	249,000,000	
		4,009,000,000
FRANCE—		
Credits voted, (official)	$3,040,000,000	
Gifts and relief funds, (estimated)	170,000,000	
Loss in wages, (estimated)	2,000,000,000	
Loss in trade, (estimated)	45,000,000	
		5,255,000,000
RUSSIA—		
Credits voted, (official and estimated)	$3,000,000,000	
Gifts and relief funds, (estimated)	10,000,000	
Loss in wages, (estimated)	2,700,000,000	
Loss in trade, (estimated)	50,000,000	
		5,760,000,000
UNITED KINGDOM—		
Credits voted, (official)	$1,650,000,000	
Gifts and relief funds, (estimated)	250,000,000	
Loss in wages, (estimated)	500,000,000	
Loss in trade, (estimated)	100,000,000	
		2,500,000,000
Grand total of costs and losses		$23,799,000,000

These figures may be accepted as conservative; besides much of the capital denoted has merely been diverted from normal to abnormal uses, and very little has been actually annihilated. Nevertheless, the world has been put to an expense during the last five months of over $23,799,000,000, and the deprivation of 18,750,000 workers.

And all for what? The political, racial, and sociological significance of this question is dealt with elsewhere. The economic answer is purely and simply this: That the vast resources of Russia shall not be denied access to the sea—that Germany shall develop her industries and population by the acquisition of productive territory now held by other nations.

It is this answer that is now being adjusted by the war.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

ALTHOUGH it has been apparent through a perusal of the diplomatic correspondence between the British representative at Constantinople and the Porte that German influence and gold were directly responsible for Turkey joining in the war as an ally of Germany, Turkey's action is at the same time quite logical, even capable of defense.

Turkey's protectors against Russia had been, up to and nearly through the Balkan wars of 1912-13, England, France, and Germany. With Russia now fighting the same cause as England and France, the latter are naturally placed in debt to Russia, and would no longer attempt to sustain the "Sick Man" of Europe at the expense of reasonable Russian ambitions for the free use of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus.

So far, on account of lack of men, the Russian campaign in Asia Minor and the British campaign from Egypt have been chiefly defensive, while the object of Turkey, as devised by German officers, is to operate against the Caucasus and the Russian sphere in Persia, south of the Caucasus, and to invade Egypt from Palestine across the Sinai Desert for the purpose of capturing or destroying the Suez Canal—England's vital waterway between the mother country and India.

Aug. 4.—Ottoman Government begins to mobilize, concentrating a force of 150,000 at Damascus, capital of the Vilayet of Syria. Stores of provisions and horses and mules are collected.
11—The Porte announces "abolition of the Capitulations."
12—German armored cruiser Goeben and protected cruiser Breslau reported sold to Turkish Government.

Sept. 10—German and Austro-Hungarian Consular officials expelled from Egypt.

Oct. 30—Turkish warships led by the Goeben and Breslau, intercept Russian merchantmen in Black Sea and bombard Odessa.

Nov. 5—Turkey at war with Russia, France, and England.
7—Russians bombard two Turkish Black Sea ports.
4-8—British raid in Persian Gulf.
14—Sultan proclaims a "Jihad" or holy war.
17—British defeat Turks at head of Persian Gulf.
18—Russian Black Sea fleet engages Turkish ships, including the Goeben and Breslau, severely injuring the former.
20—Bikanir Camel Corps (Anglo-Egyptian) with 20 men whips 300 Turks on the Sinai coast, 30 miles east of Suez.
21—Basra, at head of Persian Gulf, occupied by Anglo-Indian troops.
22—Russian Army makes progress against Turks in the Caucasus.
28—Turkish Army attempts to cross Sinai Desert to get at the Suez Canal.

Dec. 8—British occupy Bussorah or Basra, 30 miles from Persian Gulf, 270 miles from Bagdad.
18—Egypt is proclaimed a British protectorate.
20—Prince Hussein Kemal, uncle of dethroned Khedive Abbas Hilmi, appointed Moslem head of Protectorate of Egypt with the title of Sultan.
24—German Gen. von der Goltz becomes Adviser General to the Turkish Army.

JAPAN'S ROLE.

IT has been declared that Japan long had a feeling of animosity toward Germany and the Kaiser, the former because she intervened after the Chino-Japanese war and deprived Japan of her fruits of victory, and the latter because he invented the Occidental legend of the "yellow peril." What is obvious in regard to Japan's entry into the war is this:

In 1897 Germany occupied Kiao-Chau in China under a forced titular lease-hold from Peking. Japan became apprehensive and this apprehension, finding sympathy in England, who then had cause to fear Russia in the Middle East, as Japan did Germany and Russia in the Far East, brought about the Anglo-Japanese defensive treaty.

Japan, acting in conjunction with England, at the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900, obviously prevented territorial acquisitions on the part of Germany and Russia at that time. The Anglo-Japanese treaty established a sort of Monroe Doctrine in the Far East. It also enabled England to diminish her naval strength there, depending upon that of Japan for protection.

As early as Aug. 9 Premier Okuma of Japan stated that if Germany carried the war into Asiatic waters Japan would be obliged to protect British interests there. Then came the following events:

Aug. 6—Japan replies to an inquiry from the British Government (Aug. 4) and says that she cannot guarantee the safety of British shipping in the Far East so long as the presence of Germany at Tsing-tau existed to menace it.
15—Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany to deliver up Kiao-Chau, in which are the forts of Tsing-tau, to her, and Japan will hold it in trust for China until the end of the war. Germany has until noon Aug. 24, Tokio time, in which to make reply.
16—Six Japanese warships with transports containing 20,000 men sail for Kiao-Chau.
23 (24, Tokio time)—Japan declares war on Germany, having received no reply to ultimatum of the 15th; lands troops at Tsing-tau, blockades harbor, and begins bombardment of forts.

Sept. 24—Anglo-Indian expeditionary force arrives at Taochan Bay, Kiao-Chau, to participate in movement against Tsing-tau.
28—Japanese occupy high ground overlooking Tsing-tau forts.

Nov. 7—Tsing-tau capitulates, 2,300 men surrendering. Japanese total loss after a siege of seventy-seven days, 1,518 in killed and wounded, of whom 440 died from final assault.

Dec. 1—Japan sends heavy siege guns with gun crews via Trans-Siberian Railroad to aid Russia in Poland.
9—Baron Kato, Foreign Minister, states in Diet that as Germany had not accepted the Japanese ultimatum of Aug. 15, "the restitution of Kiao-Chau after a campaign was not to be thought of."
25—Russia cedes Sakhalin Island, between East Siberia and Northern Japan, with an area of 24,580 square miles, to Japan, who had possessed the southern part since the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. Compensation is in the form of the artillery sent on Dec. 1.

AFRICA AND THE PACIFIC.

IT was a foregone conclusion that with Great Britain and her allies in control of the sea it would only be a short time before all German possessions abroad would change ownership. Germany had expected this, preferring to leave to the fate of the war in Europe all questions of colonial readjustment rather than weaken her force on the Continent by strengthening her foreign areas. The early Aug. 10 capture of German Southwest Africa and of German East Africa are but an index of rapidly weakening defenses, although she has made some advance in the Belgian Congo region and in the Portuguese colony of Angola. All else—in Africa, in the Pacific, and in China—she has lost.

Aug. 10—Small force from German Southwest Africa invades Cape Colony.
20—Franco-British force completes conquest of Togoland, West Africa.

Sept. 5—German troops attack Abercorn, near Lake Tanganyika.
10—Gen. Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, d

CHRONOLOGY OF MATERIAL LOSSES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Crime, Mortality, and Disasters—Charity at Home and Abroad—Gifts Reach $315,000,000—Fire Losses Heavier Than in 1913.

THE following statistics show human and material losses suffered during 1914, and some of the chief benefactions and gifts made in the year for educational, charitable, and philanthropic purposes.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

THERE were several bad railroad wrecks with heavy loss of life in 1914, but the toll of deaths was not so heavy as in 1913. In the following list deaths at grade crossings, chiefly due to automobile and train collisions, deaths of persons killed while walking on the tracks, trespassing, or stealing rides, are not included. The list takes in train wrecks or accidents due to collision or earth slides and tunnel slides.

Month by month, these accidents were as follows:

JANUARY.

5—Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R.—5 killed and 7 injured at Memphis.
22—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R.—1 killed, 15 injured in wreck at Meath, Ont.
25—Michigan Central R. R.—5 killed in collision near Jackson, Mich.
27—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.—1 killed in switching accident at Kansas City.
31—Chicago & Alton R. R.—15 injured in wreck near Joliet.

FEBRUARY.

1—Rear-end collision at Perryman, Md., injures 3 mail clerks.
6—Grand Trunk R. R.—3 killed in collision near Saginaw, Mich.
20—Bridge collapses at New Brunswick—4 killed.
21—Italian train wrecked—3 killed.
22—Passenger train derailed near Sharon, Penn.—6 injured.

MARCH.

8—Long Island R. R., train jumps track in East New York—several injured.
8—Boston and Maine R. R., collision on Connecticut and Passumpsic Division—Two injured.
14—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha R. R. wreck, near Mendota, Minn.—One killed, thirty-eight injured.
14—Ten passengers killed, many injured, in wreck in New South Wales.
28—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, train ditched in West Liberty, Ohio—One killed, ten injured.

APRIL.

2—Buffalo wreck, [illegible] ain in Batavia—Many natives killed and injured.
3—Long Island R. R., crash of locomotives and freight train—One killed.
5—Wabash R. R., Continental Limited plunges through bridge near Attica, Ind.—Three killed, several injured.
11—New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R., train derailed at Clayton, Conn—One killed, several injured.

MAY.

23—Seaboard Air Line, train derailed by train wreckers—One killed, two injured.
31—Baltimore & Ohio R. R., engine overturns—Five trainmen killed.

JUNE.

7—Central Vermont R. R., Boston and Maine Express derailed at Braintree—Several injured.
12—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe R. R.—Two killed and several injured at Bagdad, Cal.
18—Hocking Valley R. R., faulty signal causes death of four persons.
18—Passenger train in Scotland goes through Carr Bridge culvert—Three drowned, several missing.
19—Highland train falls through bridge at Inverness, Scotland—Seven killed.
19—Tunnel slide at Nice, France, kills twelve persons.

JULY.

17—Lehigh Valley Railroad train hits handcar near Phillipsburg, N. Y.—1 killed, 3 injured.
20—Mexican military train wrecked near Gonzales—scores killed.
29—New York, New Haven, & Hartford locomotive jumps track—1 killed, 2 hurt.

AUGUST.

6—Kansas City Southern Railway—30 killed, 25 injured in collision at Joplin, Mo.
28—Kansas City Southern Railway passenger train derailed—12 injured.

SEPTEMBER.

15—St. Louis and San Francisco Railway train plunges into cloudburst near Lebanon, Mo.—27 dead, 18 injured.
17—Illinois Central Railway freight crashes into passenger train—12 killed, 30 injured.
18—Queen & Crescent Railway train derailed in Alabama—10 killed.
28—Chicago Great Western Railroad—2 passengers killed and 6 injured.

OCTOBER.

3—Boston & Maine Railroad train leaves rail near Hoosac Tunnel—9 injured.
11—Denver & Rio Grande Railroad train hit by boulder—3 killed, 14 injured.
17—Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad, Manhattan flyer runs into open switch near Fulton—1 killed.

DECEMBER.

17—West Shore Railroad freight train struck by boulder in Weehawken Tunnel—none injured.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE sea exacted its annual heavy toll of lives of passengers and crews of steamships plying it. While there was only one great marine disaster, the sinking of the Empress of Ireland, of magnitude approaching that of the Titanic disaster of two years ago or the Volturno disaster in 1913, the list of ships that ran ashore or sank was as long as previous years. In most of these cases, however, the passengers and crews were subsequently saved. The following list includes the marine disaster involving loss of life to passengers or crews, exclusive of war vessels lost in the European war:

JANUARY.

4—Ionia, schooner, sinks near Sable Island; 7 lost.
5—Oklahoma, tank ship, wrecked off Sandy Hook; 25 lost.
13—John Paul, schooner, sinks in Nantucket Sound; 1 lost.
13—Greta, schooner, sinks off Nantucket Sound.
14—Acilia, steamer, wrecked; 98 lost.
16—British submarine A7 sinks in Whitesand Bay; crew of 11 lost.
30—Monroe, Old Dominion liner, collided with Nantucket near Hog Island and sank; 41 lost.
31—William Dimsdale, tug, sinks off Liberty Island; 2 lost.

FEBRUARY.

1—Hera, German bark, lost near Falmouth; 19 drowned.
13—British coasting steamer, My Own, wrecked in Shoreham harbor; 8 lost.
14—Dom Pedro II. sinks near entrance to Virginia Capes.
17—Castagna wrecked on Cape Cod; 5 lost.
21—Mexico, Norwegian bark, wrecked on Irish shore; 18 lost.
24—Ekliptika, Danish steamer, lost in Bay of Biscay; 12 lost.

MARCH.

15—Trifolium, driven ashore on Land's End, England; 5 lost.
17—Ithaca, Lackawanna ferryboat collides with New Jersey Central car float; 3 killed.
19—Venice, passenger steamer, sunk in collision with torpedo boat; 50 lost.
21—Hattie Simpson, schooner, sinks off Cape Lookout; 4 lost.
24—Tug in Germany sinks ferryboat; 15 drowned.

APRIL.

1—Sealer Southern Cross lost; 173 lost.
1—Sealer Newfoundland, sunk by ice floes; 77 lost.
9—Orellana, sinks off Barnegat, N. J.; 8 lost.
17—Charles F. Buckley goes ashore at Long Branch; 7 lost.
30—William Jamieson, schooner, wrecked in Lake Ontario; 7 drowned.
30—Benjamin Noble, wrecked in Lake Superior; crew lost.

MAY.

5—Columbian, freight steamer, burnt at sea; 15 lost.
11—Lightship 82, found at bottom of Lake Erie; 6 lost.
13—Steam pilot cutter sunk by steamship in British Channel; 5 lost.
13—Turret Hill sinks off Southwold, North Sea; 12 lost.
24—Lightship Halifax wrecked in fog; 25 lost.
28—Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with collier Storstad off Father Point; 1027 lost.

JUNE.

6—Kolon sinks off Sanjbro, N. B.
8—Fishing fleet lost from Caraquet; 100 lost.
19—Majestic, river steamer sinks in Mississippi; 1 lost.
20—Tourist sinks barges; 1 lost.

JULY.

12—George P. Hudson, schooner, sunk in collision near Nantucket; 3 lost.
29—Barge struck by steamer Majestic in Hell Gate; 2 killed.

AUGUST.

26—Admiral Sampson sunk in collision with Princess Victoria off Point-no-Point, in Pacific; 11 lost.
30—Pearl Nelson, schooner, capsized off Isle of Shoals; 2 lost.

SEPTEMBER.

6—Runo, Wilson liner, sunk by mine in North Sea; 25 lost.
17—Fisgard II., training ship, founders in English Channel; 21 lost.
18—Montmagny, Government steamer, sunk by collier Lingan; 14 lost.
19—Francis H. Leggett, steamer schooner, founders in Pacific; 80 lost.

OCTOBER.

12—Manning, revenue cutter, boat swamped in Behring Sea; 5 lost.
30—Rohilla, British hospital ship, ran ashore off Whitby; 70 lost.

NOVEMBER.

12—Duchesse de Guiche founders at Havre; 11 lost.
23—German destroyer S-124 sunk in collision with German destroyer; several lives lost.
23—Hanalei, steamer, wrecked on Pacific Coast; 20 lost.

DECEMBER.

5—William Donnelly, wrecked off Virginia Coast; 5 lost.
8—Vedra, British oil ship, burned in gale off Barrow; 34 lost.

MARTYRS OF THE AIR.

IT is difficult to compare the number of deaths of aviators and aeronauts in 1914 with those of previous years, owing to the uncertainty as to the number, probably very large, killed while doing air scout duty in the European war. In 1908 only 1 was killed; in 1909, 4; in 1910, 32; in 1911, 99; in 1912, 150, and in 1913, 209.

The deaths of 1914 among airmen, shown below, were chiefly in the army aviation corps of the various countries, Germany and France especially showing a large number of deaths of army air scouts. England and Russia and the United States also suffered many deaths of military airmen. The list of deaths of airmen this year is as follows:

JANUARY.

4—Albert J. Jewel, lost with monoplane flying seaward; body never found.
11—Lieut. Mery, Chile.
21—Sergt. Schweisser, Munich, Germany.
25—George Lee Temple, Hendon, England.
26—Lieut. Maximo Ramos, Spain.

FEBRUARY.

2—Capt. Gaston Niquet and Lieut. Jean Louis Delvert, Bourges, France.
5—Raoul de Reale, France.
7—F. M. Bell, Mississippi.
9—Lieut. Henry B. Post, San Diego, Cal.
16—Lieut. J. McMurray, Pensacola, Fla.
23—F. T. Haynes, Wittering, England.
28—Fethy Bey and Sadik Bey, Turkey.

MARCH.

1—Pierre and Gabriel Salvers, Lyons, France.
10—Capt. Cyril R. Downer, England.
11—C. R. W. Allen and Lieut. Burroughs, England.
14—Lieut. de Lesser, Germany.
16—Hanouille, drowned at Sebastian.
18—Lieut. Bongard, Germany.
19—Lieut. H. F. Treeby, England.
30—Capt. Reinhardt, Germany.

APRIL.

1—Pierre Leon Testulat and Clement Avigny, Rheims, France.
8—Verschaeve, Belgium.
8—Sergt. Deane, England.
10—Reichelt and woman passenger killed at Dresden, Germany.
19—Marcel and Deroye Dalbin, Buc, France.
26—Phillippe Marty, Hendon, England.
28—Charles C. Roystone, Los Angeles, Cal.
29—Wally, military aviator, Vienna.

MAY.

1—Lieut. Meyer, Halberstadt, Germany.
9—Lieuts. Faber and Kurtz, Stettin, Germany.
12—Capt. F. D. Anderson, Aldershot, England.
17—Lieut. Wiegandt, Germany.
17—Lieut. Fellinger, Germany.
17—Lieut. Mueller, Germany.
18—Lieuts. Rohde and Kolbe, Darmstadt, Germany.

JUNE.

4—Lieut. Thomas S. Creswell and Commander Rice, drown at Portsmouth.
5—Lieut. Gironne and Sapper Rioux, Dijon, France.
14—Corporal of Aviation and passenger killed at Toul, France.
17—Major Julien Felix, France.
19—Sopakine and Janowski, killed at Gathina aerodrome, Russia.
23—Lieut. Borislawsky and passenger, Russia.
28—Lieuts. Boeder and Reinhardt, Darmstadt, Germany.
24—Lieut. Kolbe, Germany.
26—Lieut. Grunow, Metz, Germany.
26—Major Buecher, Bitsch, Germany.

JULY.

1—Capt. Bojarogio, Russia.
3—Lieut. Spandaw, Holland.
3—Corporals Gabriel Godfrey and Emile Mirat, France.
4—Arthur Ryditsky, Angeles Camp, Cal.
8—Georges Legagneux, Saumur, France.
13—Capt. Firsoff and passenger, Odessa, Russia.
13—Soldier killed by Italian dirigible.
14—Capt. Jessipow and mechanic, Russia.
16—Karl Geigant, Germany.
17—Lieut. Luehe, Germany.
21—Mme. Cayat de Castella, Belgium.

SEPTEMBER.

11—Military biplane falls, killing six, in Belgium.
16—Weldon B. Cooke, Pueblo, Colo.

OCTOBER.

2—William Piceller, Hempstead, L. I.

NOVEMBER.

27—Jalit, Argentine military aviator, Buenos Aires.

DECEMBER.

2—T. J. Hill, Venice, Cal.
11—W. L. Bonney, Garden City, L. I.
19—Louis Rugere and Commandant Destouche, Paris, France.
21—Lieut F. J. Gerstner, Oceanside, Cal.
30—Capt. Castellin, Spanish army aviator, Madrid Spain.

In addition to the above list there were many deaths from aircraft as a result of the European War, and the large use of airmen as scouts at all points along the battle fronts. The names of the aviators so killed have not, in many cases, been made public, and the actual losses in aircraft likewise have not been officially reported in their entirety.

LAND DISASTERS.

IN the following list are contained the accidents and disasters due to fires, explosions, volcanic eruptions, and the like, involving loss of more than one life. Automobile accidents are not included. Fourth of July accidents this year exacted only a toll of 15 deaths, 306 injuries, and $124,000 fire loss throughout the United States, as compared with 32 deaths, 1,131 injuries, and $122,620 fire loss in 1913 and 20 deaths, 648 injuries, and $576,625 fire loss in 1912. Baseball brought in its train 35 deaths and 918 injuries in 1914. The football season this year cost 12 deaths of players.

Following is the list of the more important accidents and disasters:

JANUARY.

3—Building collapses at South Bend, Ind., killing 4.
5—Oil explosion on the Geestemunde, in New Orleans Harbor, kills 1, injures 1, does heavy damage.
10—Aqueduct shaft platform collapses, New York City, killing 3, injuring 4.
10—Mine explosion at Rock Castle mine, Tuscaloosa County, Ala., kills 12.
11—Dynamite explosion at Lerida, Spain, kills 4, injures 16.
12—Mine explosion at Negaunee, Mich., kills 2.
14, 16, 18—Volcanic eruptions in Sakura-Jima region, Japan, kill 300, spread wide devastation.
19—Launch of battleship Wyoming capsized; 4 drowned.
26—Avalanche kills 3 at Storrs, Utah.
30—Mine explosion at Dortmund, Germany, kills 22, injures many.

FEBRUARY.

13—Explosion in Hercules Powder Works, Kenvil, N. J., kills 5.
14—Explosion in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ogdensburg, N. Y., kills 1.
18—Street car collision, Indianapolis, kills 4, injures many.
26—Analine dye works boiler explodes in Berlin, killing 12.

MARCH.

1—Dynamite blast entombs 7 men in Capon Mountain, W. Va.
1—Avalanche at Chable, Switzerland, kills 3.
5—Austrian avalanche kills 17 soldiers at manoeuvres.
8—Mine explosion at Ekaterinoslav, Russia, kills 24.
9—Gun bursts at Sandy Hook while being tested.
17—Burned wall of Missouri Athletic Club collapses, killing 3, injuring many.
20—Earth fissure at Shenandoah, Penn., swallows 2.

APRIL.

2—Flatbush Theatre's walls give way, 3 killed, 1 mortally injured.
6—Nine bridge shaft workers asphyxiated at Memphis, Tenn.
6—Elevator at 596 Broadway, New York City, kills 3, injures others.
9—Four die in fire at Rossington, Ky.
12—Mother and baby blown from roof and killed, New York.
22—Three die in Philadelphia fire.
23—Explosion at du Pont Powder Co., Uniontown, Penn., kills 2.
25—Subway explosion kills 1.
27—Russian tank steamer Kometa explodes; 15 killed.
28—Mine explosion at Eccles, W. Va., kills 5, buries 203.

MAY.

3—Mexican steamship Luella reported blown up in Manzanillo harbor.
5—Powder magazine explosion at Panama kills 7, injures many.
11—Storm kills 4 in Wisconsin.
13—Boiler explodes on steamship Jefferson, 8 killed, 3 injured.
15—Ten killed in explosion of Mexican Crude Rubber Company.
15—Two babies die in fire, New York City.
22—Gangway breaks on steamship Frederick VIII., 4 lost, several injured.
23—Six killed in explosion of German Explosives Company, Buren, Germany.
27—Lightning kills 2, injures many, in New Jersey.
29—Six killed at Mary D. Colliery, Tamaqua, Penn.
30—Eleven killed in gas explosion in Silkstone Colliery, Wharncliffe, England.
31—Gasoline explosion at Oneonta, N. Y., kills 2.

JUNE.

1 to 14—Mt. Lassen in volcanic eruption, 1 reported killed.
2—Three men injured by boiler tube explosion on cruiser Salem.
5—Sanguir in volcanic eruption; 100 houses destroyed.
6—Iowa tornado kills 7.
8—Lightning kills 2 and injures 2 in New York City.
14—Gas explosion in trench at Columbus, Ohio, kills 5.
14—Lightning kills 6 on Wandsworth Common, England.
15—Six sailors of steamship San Valeree killed in gas-filled hold.
15—Storm kills 14 and does great damage in Paris.
20—Hill Crest mine, Lethbridge, Alberta, wrecked; 236 killed, 200 buried.
23—Subway excavation collapses, New York City; 1 killed, 6 hurt.

JULY.

1—Dynamite explosion kills 2 firemen at Charlotte, N. C.
1—Two killed in subway construction work, New York City.
2—Twelve hurt in collapsing roof of subway section, New York.
3—Storm kills 2 and injures several at Sallisaw, Okla.
3—Trunk sewer excavation at Bayonne, N. J., kills 6.
6—Panama dynamite magazine explodes, 1 killed.
12—Naval cadets killed by explosion on Chinese gunboat Tungch.
20—Dynamite explosion at Panama kills 5, injures 18.
22—Collision of street cars at Westport, Conn., kills 4, injures 30.
25—Lifeboat drill on steamship Baltic kills 1 and injures 9.
28—Mine fire at Dortmund, Germany, kills 15.
29—Dynamite explosion kills 12 miners at Cassel, Germany.
29—Fireworks explosion kills 25, injures 50, at Tudela, Spain.
31—Locomotive boiler explodes on Erie R. R. train, killing 2.

AUGUST.

3—Hot water tank bursts at Webster, Mass., killing 2.
4—Twenty injured when trolley of Richmond Light & Railway Co., leaves track.
20—Silk-mill razed by storm at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., 5 killed, score hurt and 20 homes wrecked.
20—Custom house at Ceiba, Honduras, collapses, killing 40.
21—Three killed in street car collision, Hudson, N. Y.
28—Explosion kills 4, injures 3 at Eunice, La.

SEPTEMBER.

8—Mine cave-in at Adamson, Okla., buries many.
17—Cave-in of mine at Salt Lake City buries 12.
18—Three killed by guncotton explosion at Wright Chemical Works, Elizabeth.
24—Hydrochloric Acid tank in Erie station, Jersey City, breaks; 3 overcome.
30—Pain Fireworks Co. explosion, Chicago; 5 killed.

OCTOBER.

5—Explosion in Mulga mines, Birmingham, Ala., kills 16, injures 12.
27—Boiler explosion Continental Hotel, New York City, kills 2.
27—Mine explosion, Royalton, Ill., kills 61.

NOVEMBER.

13—Chemical dye works explosion, Brooklyn, kills 1, injures 26.
22—Tenement fire, East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City, kills 9.

DECEMBER.

1—Mine disaster in Hokkaido Island, Japan, kills 437.
6—Four perish in fire in Town Hall, Ardsley-on-Hudson.
9—Thirteen killed in collapsing cage in mine at Scranton, Penn.
14—Seven killed in natural gas explosion, Cleveland, O.

GIFTS BY AMERICANS.

IT is estimated that donations and bequests for educational and charitable purposes, provided by Americans in 1914 totalled $315,000,000, as compared with $169,841,442 in 1913. In New York City alone the cash contributions to war relief funds reached $3,000,000, and beside cash, shipments of clothing, foodstuffs, and the like were sent to Europe for war relief from American ports by the Rockefeller Foundation and other agencies.

The following are donations or bequests of $1,000,000 or more made by individual donors in 1914:

John D. Rockefeller gave a total of $5,802,908 in 1914, as compared with $11,462,000 in 1913. His largest bequests were $3,500,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and $1,019,908 to the University of Chicago.

Andrew Carnegie gave a total of $7,045,500 in 1914 as against $6,620,000 in 1913. His largest bequests were: $2,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, $2,000,000 for the International Peace Propaganda, $1,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and $1,000,000 to Vanderbilt University.

James Campbell, the St. Louis banker and railroad man, left his entire estate, valued at $16,000,000, to St. Louis University, after the expiration of two lives in being. The will has been contested by relatives.

Mrs. Maria Van Antwerp de Witt Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup, left her estate, estimated at $8,450,000, for charitable and educational purposes. The American Museum of Natural History was to receive $5,000,000.

The late William Hood Dunwoody of Minneapolis, left $6,000,000 to charity. His bequests included $1,000,000 to the Minneapolis Art Institute, and a like sum to the Dunwoody Home for Convalescents. The residue, estimated as from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000, was left for the establishment of an industrial school in Minneapolis.

Col. Oliver H. Payne of New York gave $4,350,000 to the Medical Department of Cornell University.

The Ford Motor Company, through profit-sharing methods and a minimum daily wage of $5 to its employes, disbursed about $10,000,000 to its workers.

Francis A. Ogden, a Texan, bequeathed his entire estate, valued at several millions of dollars, for the education of children in rural communities.

George H. Herman of Houston, Texas, left $3,000,000 to Houston public institutions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of New York, left her estate, valued at $3,749,965, to the Children's Aid Society, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and other charitable institutions.

Mrs. Russell Sage, who gave $242,500 in 1913, made gifts totaling $101,000 in 1914.

It was announced some months ago that "an aged millionaire," thought at the time to be Henry Phipps, had given $15,000,000 for free cancer treatment by means of radium.

The late Asa Candler left $1,000,000 for the establishment of a Southern Methodist University at Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Shippen of Philadelphia, left $1,046,000 to churches, hospitals, and the like.

Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher, left $1,000,000 for the World Peace Foundation.

R. A. Long, a Kansas City lumberman, bequeathed $1,000,000 for missionary, educational, and charitable work.

James Deering, of the International Harvester Company, left $1,000,000 to the Wesley Hospital of Chicago.

Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter left $1,000,000 to be used for the poor.

The following are the largest bequests received by colleges and universities in the United States in 1914:

St. Louis University	$16,000,000
Cornell	4,390,420
Harvard	1,889,489
Chicago	1,820,010
Catholic University	1,100,000
Carnegie Institute of Technology	1,000,000
Vanderbilt University	1,000,600
Yale	936,112
Columbia	886,297
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	835,000
Princeton	774,68[illegible]
Stevens Institute	605,471
Northwestern University	492,257
Tufts	381,650
Smith College	375,748
Hampden N. and A. I.	372,62[illegible]
Grinnell College	352,002
Whitman College	340,248
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	260,500
Macalester College	254,446
Drake College	228,600
Dartmouth	225,000
Carleton College	218,916
Goucher College	201,500
Gustav Adolph College	200,000

The gifts announced by universities and colleges generally aggregated about $75,000,000, as against $37,551,997 given to educational institutions in 1913.

The two largest amounts received by charitable organizations were $20,000,000 pledged for the purposes of the Cleveland Foundation in 1914 and $12,325,000 left to the King Edward's Hospital Fund under the will of Sir Julius Wernher, the British diamond magnate.

NECROLOGY.

THE death roll for the year 1914 comprises an unusually large number of notable names of men of world-wide fame in all fields of human endeavor. The list is notable, too, for the many who attained or passed the age of three score and ten. The necrology of 1914 will be extended to undue dimensions in comparison with former years by reason of the European war.

Among the most prominent personages who died in 1914 are:

Pope Pius X., 79 years, died at Rome on Aug. 20.

Mrs. Ellen Louise Axson Wilson, wife of the President, died at Washington, Aug. 6, aged 54.

Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, 51 years of age, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated at Serajevo, Bosnia, on June 28. This act led to Austria's ultimatum to Servia, and the resultant European war.

Charles I., King of Rumania, died at the age of 75, at Sinaia, Wallachia, Oct. 10.

George II., reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died at the age of 89, on June 25.

Gen. Marie Georges Picquart, chief defender of Dreyfus and Minister of War, died at the age of 59 years, at Amiens, on Jan. 19.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, former Vice President of the United States, died at Chicago on June 13, at the age of 78 years.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, former Chief of Staff, U. S. A., died at Los Angeles on Nov. 1, at the age of 72 years.

Rear Admiral Albert Mahan, world's greatest naval historian, died at Washington on Dec. 1, at the age of 74 years.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, hero of Gettysburg, died in New York City on May 2, at the age of 93 years.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, U. S. A. retired, died in New York City on Feb. 1, at the age of 82.

Sir John Tenniel, illustrator and cartoonist, died at London, on Feb. 26, at the age of 94.

Joseph Chamberlain, statesman, died in London, July 2, at the age of 78.

Earl of Lucan, British commander at Balaclava, died at London, June 5, at the age of 84.

Earl Roberts, Field Marshal of the British Army, died in France on Nov. 14, at the age of 82.

George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, died at Philadelphia on April 26, at the age of 72 years.

James Ben Ali Haggin, financier and "last of the forty-niners," died at Newport Sept. 12, at the age of 87 years.

Shelby Moore Cullom, former United States Senator from Illinois, died in Washington on Jan. 28, at the age of 84.

Alphonse Bertillon, originator of scientific means of identification of criminals, died in Paris on Feb. 13, at the age of 60 years.

Adolph Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, died in Berlin on June 11, at the age of 66 years.

Haruko, Dowager Empress of Japan, died at Namazu, on April 9, at the age of 64.

Count Yuko Ito, Admiral of the fleet of Japan, died at Tokio on Jan. 14, at the age of 70.

Francis Kossuth, statesman and writer, died at Budapest, May 25, at the age of 73.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, C. S. A., ex-Governor of Kentucky and candidate of Gold Democrats for Vice Presidency in 1896, died at Munfordville, Jan. 8, at the age of 91.

Horace H. Lurton, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died in Atlantic City, July 12, at the age of 70 years.

Right Rev. Thomas Bowman, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, died at Orange, N. J., March 3, at the age of 97 years.

Bennett Burleigh, war correspondent, died in London, June 17, at the age of 70.

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

EMBEZZLEMENTS in the year 1914, as compiled by the Fidelity and Casualty Company, up to Dec. 27, reached a total of $7,984,389. This includes embezzlements throughout the country, in banks, trust companies, business houses, embezzlements by public officials and private business men. The total, according to the same authority, is the largest since 1906, when it amounted to $12,000,000. In past years the totals have been as follows, according to the Fidelity and Casualty Company's statistics:

1913	$3,713,857
1912	4,630,785
1911	2,66[illegible],540
1910	6,263,185

These figures can only be regarded as approximate, inasmuch as many peculations are never reported, some are incorrectly reported, and many are settled. The causes of most of the defalcations are ascribed by the heads of various detective agencies chiefly to high living rather than to the high cost of living.

1914: A RECORD OF WORLD EVENTS IN THE YEAR OF THE GREATEST WAR

Continued from Preceding Page.

prus, in the Eastern Mediterranean.
6—Lieut. Lody, a German spy, convicted by court martial is executed in the Tower of London.
23—Portuguese Parliament authorizes Government to aid England "at the proper time."
27—First Lord of the British Admiralty Churchill states that England will have fifteen new dreadnoughts in 1915, as against three possible new ones for Germany.
Dec. 1—King George visits English Army in Flanders.
3—Premier Salandra declares Italy's continued neutrality but readiness to defend her interests.
5—Signor Gioletti, former Italian Premier, tells Italian Chamber why Italy broke loose from the Triple Alliance.
9—Former Chancellor von Buelow to be German Ambassador at Rome.
18—King Haakon of Norway, King Christian of Denmark, and King Gustaf of Sweden meet at Malmo to discuss effect of war on their countries.
22—In the French Parliament, reassembled in Paris, Premier Viviani declares for war until German militarism is crushed.
26—Italian troops land at Avlona, Albania, to preserve the political entity of that kingdom.
26—Italy offers to aid United States in protecting foreigners in Syria.
28—President Wilson protests to Great Britain against the illegal seizure of American ships suspected of carrying contraband of war.

PEACE PROPAGANDA.

FEB. 10—Andrew Carnegie contributes to the Church Peace Union $2,000,000.
March 3—Swedish Parliament dissolved over armament controversy.
14—Turko-Servian peace treaty signed at Constantinople.
April 18—New Swedish Parliament elected March 27 declares for increase in defensive armaments.
19—Senates of United States and Denmark fail to ratify the general treaty of arbitration.
May 5—Italo-American general treaty of arbitration is signed at Washington by the Secretary of State and the Italian Ambassador.
13—Japanese-American arbitration treaty ratified by Japanese Privy Council.
23—Swedish Defense bill providing for longer military service and for the construction of eight battleships and sixteen destroyers is introduced in Parliament.
July 24—American arbitration treaties (the Bryan proposals) signed at Washington with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.
Aug. 13—Senate ratifies Bryan's arbitration treaties with eighteen countries. These treaties provide that commissions of inquiry shall pass upon disputes that may arise between the nations concerned and that fail of diplomatic adjustment.
Oct. 1—Russo-American arbitration treaty submitting disputes to commission of inquiry signed in Washington.
Dec. 8—Panama National Assembly ratifies treaty granting United States control of harbors of Colon and Ancon.

IN MEXICO.

JAN. 10—Villa's revolutionists capture City of Ojinaga.
13—Mexican Government suspends for six months, payment of interest on national debt.
20—United States Government begins task of caring for Mexican Federal refugees at Fort Bliss, Texas.
Feb. 3—President Wilson lifts embargo on shipment of arms from United States to Mexico.
17—Villa causes death of William S. Benton, a British subject.
April 2—Villa captures City of Torreon.
7—American sailors arrested at Tampico, and Rear Admiral Mayo demands an apology and a salute to the flag.
13—Huerta Government orders commander at Tampico not to accede to Mayo's demand.
14—President Wilson orders the Atlantic fleet off Tampico.
16—Huerta agrees to salute American flag under certain conditions.
18—President Wilson gives Huerta 24 hours in which to order a salute to the American flag.
21—United States Senate adopts resolution authorizing President to use army and navy in Mexico, and President orders Rear Admiral Fletcher to seize Custom House and ammunition at Vera Cruz. One thousand men landed.
22—Diplomatic relations broken between the United States and Mexico.
25—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile offer their good offices to settle dispute between United States and Mexico, which are immediately accepted by President Wilson and by the Huerta Government on April 27, and by Carranza, as "Supreme Chief" of revolutionists, on the 29th. A virtual armistice goes into effect.
30—United States control at Vera Cruz passes from Admiral Fletcher of the navy to Brig. Gen. Funston of the army.
May 20—Argentine, Brazilian, and Chilian (the A. B. C. delegates), together with representatives of Huerta and President Wilson, meet at Niagara Falls, and eight days later agree upon a plan for the retirement of Huerta as Provisional President of Mexico.
June 24—Peace protocol signed at Niagara, but eight days later conference fails to be effective.
July 6—Huerta re-elected President of Mexico by forced partisan vote.
15—Huerta resigns, leaves the City of Mexico and is succeeded as provisional president by Dr. Francesco Carbajal, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Aug. 15—Mexican Constitutionalist Army enters City of Mexico without opposition. Gen. Venustiano Carranza assumes powers of provisional president as representative of the Constitutionalists.
Sept. 23—Oct. 19—Gen. Villa repudiates Carranza but promises to support a provisional president chosen by a new convention.
Oct. 22—Constitutionalist conference held at Aguascalientes declares itself to be the supreme authority in Mexico.
Nov. 2—Conference appoints Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez provisional president. Villa recognizes him; Carranza does not.
13—Secretary Bryan announces that all factions having given guarantees the United States troops will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz Nov. 23.
20—Carranza's troops withdraw from City of Mexico as Villa's troops advance.
23—United States troops are withdrawn from Vera Cruz but warships Minnesota and Texas remain in harbor.
24—Carranza forces under Gen. Blanco withdraw from City of Mexico, and those of Zampata enter.
24—Provisional President Carranza arrives in Vera Cruz with intention of establishing capital there.
Dec. 3—Gen. Villa enters City of Mexico with Provisional President Gutierrez, having come to an understanding with Zapata.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE.

JAN. 20—President Wilson addresses Congress in person and recommends creation of a trade commission, prohibition of interlocking directorates, and defines the anti-trust law.
27—President signs order establishing civil Government in Canal Zone April 1, a Governor to take the place of the commission.
30—Col. George W. Goethals nominated first Governor of Canal Zone.
Feb. 5—It transpires that the President favors repeal of Panama Canal act provision which exempts American vessels from payment of tolls.
March 5—President personally addresses Congress in regard to the foregoing.
12—President signs bill authorizing construction of State road in Alaska.
April 1—Civil Government order for Canal Zone with Col. Goethals as Governor goes into effect.
June 15—President charges that there has been an organized effort on the part of great business interests to have Congress adjourn and declares that he will endeavor to hold Congress together until it has completed its business. He nominates members of the Federal Reserve Board created under the new Currency and Banking law. He signs bill repealing clause exempting American vessels from paying tolls in the Panama Canal Act.
July 1—Prohibition of alcoholic liquor in navy.
3—Secretary of Treasury announces yield from income tax to be $28,306,336 of which $12,523,000 is from New York.
21—President orders Attorney General to begin suit, both civil and criminal, against New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad seeking to dissolve the alleged unlawful monopoly and punish the offenders.
Oct. 23—President signs War Tax bill; provisions effective at once and on Dec. 1.
Nov. 16—Federal Reserve Bank system goes into effect in United States.
Dec. 8—President Wilson reads annual message to Congress.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

FEB. 21—Senate ratifies general arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Japan.
27—The House listens to an attack led by the Republican member from Wyoming on the Administration's Mexican policy.
March 6—Senate listens to criticism of Administration's policy in Mexico, led by Senator Works, Republican, of California.
April 9—Senate hears Mr. Lodge, Republican Senator from Massachusetts, speak in favor of President's Panama Canal toll policy.
29—Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals approves repealing toll-exemption clause of Panama Canal act, with Simmons amendment, stating that United States thereby does not waive any rights.
May 21—Republican Senator Root from New York supports the President's Panama Canal toll policy, declaring that Anglo-American treaty makes necessary equal tolls for ships of all nations.
July 11—In the House, Administration bill is introduced providing for the ultimate independence of the Philippines.
Aug. 3—Senate passes bill authorizing use of warships for passengers, mail and freight between South America and Europe.
4—Both houses adopt amendment to Federal Reserve Act, authorizing Treasurer to issue additional bank currency to protect business situation.
5—Both houses approve appropriation of $2,500,000, for relief of Americans in Europe.
17—Senate passes House bill authorizing admission to American registry certain foreign-built ships.
21—Senate votes to appropriate $5,000,000 to insure American shipping against loss by war.
29—Bill creating Bureau of War Risk Insurance, passed by House.
Oct. 21—House rejects plan of Southern members to relieve cotton planters by an issue of emergency currency to the amount of $250,000,000.
24—First regular session of Sixty-third Congress ends. As this session immediately followed the special session, which began April 7, 1913, the National legislature has been at constant work for 567 days.
Nov. 3—Elections to Sixty-fourth Congress: In House, Democrats, 230; Republicans, 195; Progressives, 7; Socialists, 1; Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1, and Democratic majority is reduced from 147 to 25; in the Senate, Democratic majority increased from 10 to 16.
Dec. 7—Senator Lodge introduces resolution calling for investigation of United States preparedness for war.
9—House Naval Committee questions Rear Admiral Fletcher on naval preparedness.
10-11—House Naval Committee listens to statement on the policy and efficiency of the navy, made by Secretary Daniels.

AMERICAN JUDICIARY.

JAN. 20—Wisconsin eugenic marriage law declared unconstitutional by Circuit Court.
28—Michigan "blue sky" law regulating investment companies is declared unconstitutional by Federal District Court.
Feb. 11—Federal Court at Salt Lake City brings suit to compel Southern Pacific Railroad to dispose of its holdings in the Central Pacific.
March 21—Department of Justice announces agreement reached for dissolution of monopoly of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of New England Systems.
April 7—Government loses anti-monopoly suits against Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and Coal Company of same name.
June 8—Supreme Court gives opinion that Interstate Commerce Commission orders shall take precedence over those of State railway commissions.
24—District Court declares Iowa sterilization law to be unconstitutional.
July 5—United States Circuit Court confirms District Court's declaration in Michigan in regard to the Iowa "blue sky" law.
July 23—Government suit to dissolve New Haven Railroad system begun in New York District Court.
Aug. 11—Agreement reached with New Haven Railroad and suit will be dropped.
12—Dissolution of International Harvester Company ordered by District Court at St. Paul.
Nov. 2—Federal Grand Jury at New York indicts twenty-one Directors and former Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for unlawful conspiracy to monopolize trade.
Dec. 28—Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court granted to Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death at Atlanta, Ga., an appeal for writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court, thus bringing this famous case before the highest court in the Republic, which will pass upon the question whether the defendant was tried, convicted, and sentenced under "due process of law," as is required by the National Constitution.

NEW YORK STATE AND CITY

JAN. 7—State Legislature meets with Republicans in control of Lower House.
15—Dr. Hermann M. Biggs accepts appointment as Health Commissioner of the State.
May 22—Former Police Lieut. Charles Becker convicted for the second time of instigating assassination of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler.
Nov. 3—Charles S. Whitman, Republican, elected Governor: James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican, Senator.
Dec. 8—Major-Gen. Wotherspoon, U. S. A., (retired,) accepts position of Superintendent of Public Works in New York State, offered by Gov.-elect Whitman.

IN OTHER STATES.

MARCH 1—New prohibition law goes into effect in Tennessee making entire State "dry."
17—Kentucky Senate rejects prohibition bill.
May 15—Colorado Senate rejects by vote of 26-4 resolution demanding resignation of Gov. Ammons for incompetency in dealing with State coal mine strike.
July 1—Prohibition law goes into effect in West Virginia.
Sept. 14—Maine elects Democratic Governor, Oakley C. Curtis, by 3,500 plurality; Arkansas re-elects Democratic Governor by 30,000 plurality.
Nov. 3—Republican Governors elected to succeed Democrats in Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Oregon; Democrats succeed Republicans in Idaho, Minnesota, Nevada, and Tennessee; former Governors are re-elected in Arizona, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
3—Constitutional amendments prohibiting traffic in liquor are rejected in California and Ohio, but adopted in Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Colorado.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

JAN. 7—Joseph Chamberlain announces his retirement from the British Parliament after 37 years of service.
29—Chinese Administrative Council re-establishes Confucianism as State religion.
Feb. 1—Deposed King Manuel of Portugal is reported to have renounced his claim in favor of Don Miguel de Braganza.
10—King George in opening fourth session of British Parliament urges mutual concessions in regard to Irish Home Rule controversy.
12—China grants Standard Oil Company important oil concessions in Shan-si and Chi-li Provinces, on basis of receiving 27½ per cent. of developing company's stock.
March 9—British Government, in regard to Ulster's objection to Home Rule bill, suggests exclusion of Ulster for six years from operation of Home Rule.
16—Mme. Caillaux, wife of French Minister of Finance, shoots and kills Gaston Calmette, editor of Le Figaro.
17—Signor Salandra forms new Italian Cabinet, in which Marquis di San Giuliano continues as Foreign Minister.
24—In Japan the Yamamoto Cabinet resigns.
28—Political and military crisis in England over Home Rule bill augmented by resignation of British general officers on account of being ordered to active service in Ulster.
30—Government repudiates offensive move against Ulster, and Col. J. B. B. Seely, Secretary for War, resigns and his portfolio is assumed by Premier Asquith, who holds it until Aug. 5, when Lord Kitchener becomes Minister.
April 4—General demonstrations against enactment of Home Rule bill without an appeal to the electorate.
6—Home Rule bill passes its second reading on its third passage through the British House of Commons.
13—Chinese Convention drafts new Constitution, which centralizes power and narrows functions of Parliament.
15—In Japan Count Shigenobu forms new Ministry.
25—In Austria Ministerial decree prohibits male emigrations under 34, unless military service has been performed.
29—Sir Edward Carson, leader of Ulster Anti-Home Rule Volunteers, and other Opposition leaders welcome the Churchill compromise measure.
May 10—Elections in France show Unified Socialist gains.
12—In England Premier Asquith pledges Government to amend Home Rule bill if measure becomes a law.
25—Irish Home Rule bill passes House of Commons for third time and will become a law without the approval of the House of Lords.
June 13—In France the Socialist leader, René Viviani forms compromise Cabinet, taking portfolio of Foreign Affairs.
14—General strike and alleged antimonarchical movement in Italy ends with troops in possession of lines of communication.
23—Government amendment to Home Rule bill, introduced in House of Lords, provides that Ulster counties may vote on six-year exemption measure.
July 6—Government Ulster amendment to Home Rule bill passes second reading in House of Lords.
19—King George calls conference of political leaders in regard to Home Rule crisis.
21—In Persia the new Shah, Ahmed Mirza, is crowned under Russian auspices.
24—Royal conference in regard to Home Rule settlement fails in England.
26—Riot in Dublin; police and military fire on mob, killing four, caused by attempt to intercept consignment of rifles for Irish Nationalist Volunteers.
28—Paris jury acquits Mme. Caillaux, who shot M. Calmette on March 16.
Sept. 29—Sir Charles Johnston elected Lord Mayor of London.
Oct. 10—King Carol of Rumania dies, and is succeeded by his nephew, Prince Ferdinand.
11—Gen. Zupelli becomes Italian Minister of War, succeeding Gen. Grandi, who resigned after charges of neglect of army equipment.
16—Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dies, and Premier Salandra assumes his portfolio.
Dec. 18—G. Motta elected President of Swiss Confederation.
29—Sir Henry Howard presents his credentials as British Minister at the Vatican.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

FEB. 3—New Jersey lower house adopts resolution for woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.
18—Maryland lower house rejects resolution to submit woman suffrage amendment to popular vote of the State.
March 10—In National Gallery, London, militant suffragette mutilates the "Rokeby Venus."
11—In Virginia the House of Delegates rejects woman suffrage bill.
13—In Kentucky the lower house rejects woman suffrage amendment.
18—Assembly of the Union of South Africa rejects woman suffrage bill.
26—State Senate measure on woman suffrage adopted by Massachusetts lower house.
April 7—For the first time the women of Illinois take part in local elections, but in Chicago their eight aldermanic candidates are defeated.
May 4—Quinquennial session of International Council of Women opens in Rome.
6—Parliamentary suffrage for women who already vote in municipal elections denied by British House of Lords.
June 9—Danish Chamber passes woman suffrage bill removing property qualifications.
11—In Westminster Abbey, London, militant suffragette damages Coronation Chair by bomb.
Aug. 10—English suffragettes abandon militant methods and declare they will help the Government in the war.
Nov. 3—Woman suffrage constitutional amendments are adopted in Nevada and Montana and rejected in Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

JAN. 2—J. P. Morgan & Co. announces withdrawal of its members from Directorships in twenty-seven corporations.
5—Profit-sharing scheme based on annual distribution of $10,000,000 among 26,000 wage earners announced by Ford Motor Company.
15—Railway strike in South Africa ends with arrest of leaders.
Feb. 3—United States Secretary of Labor in annual report recommends prohibition of interstate transportation of private guards in labor controversies.
19—Strike on Delaware & Hudson R. R. as protest against discharge of two employes ended by reinstatement of men at suggestion of Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.
March 9—United States Court declines to interfere in case of twenty-four officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers sentenced to prison for conspiracy.
13—United States Express Company decides to retire from business because of Federal parcel-post competition.
19—Labor Party wins sweeping victory in Union of South Africa.
27—Frank Tannenbaum, who led I. W. W. demonstrations in New York City churches, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment.
April 1—Because of arbitration failure Ohio coal mines are shut down.
2—Yorkshire, England, coal strike for minimum wage enlists support of 170,000 workers.
23—Strikers in Colorado coal fields destroy extensive mining property.
28—President Wilson orders Federal troops to Colorado to prevent further fighting between State militia and strikers.
May 4—Special session of Colorado Legislature called to deal with coal strike.
11—Under statute of limitations United States Supreme Court reverses sentences imposed for contempt of court on Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison.
June 8—American Thread Company agrees to dissolve at request of Department of Justice. Company represents combination controlling 90 per cent. of output.
10—Italian Confederation of Labor calls off general strike which had already been ended by the Government calling strikers under the colors.
12—Strike of West Virginia coal miners declared off, miners waiving demand for recognition of union, but gaining other concessions.
July 21—In Petrograd clash between troops and 100,000 strikers in protest against Government's treatment of Baku strikers.
Aug. 1—Eastern railroads demand for 5 per cent. increase in freight rates denied by Interstate Commerce Commission, which, however, allows limited increase in territory between the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line and the Mississippi River.
Sept. 15-19—Interstate Commerce Commission reopens rate cases.
15—President Wilson's proposal to end Colorado coal strike accepted by United Mine Workers of America, but coal operators decline the proposal.
Oct. 14—Conference of American bankers in New York City formulate plan to raise fund of $150,000,000 to be loaned upon warehouse receipts for cotton.
17—Decree of dissolution for New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. system goes into effect, the road giving up the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany, the steamship lines and trolleys.
Nov. 3—Federal troops are sent to Hartford Valley, Arkansas, to enforce ruling of Federal Courts in strike there.
16—Cotton Exchanges at New York and New Orleans resume trading after fifteen weeks' suspension.
23—State court declares Minnesota Minimum Wage Law to be unconstitutional.
29—Colorado mine operators accept plan of strike settlement of President Wilson, who appoints as commission Seth Low, C. W. Mills, and Patrick Gilday.
30—Arbitration under the Newlands Act begun in regard to wage increase demanded by 55,000 locomotive engineers upon ninety-eight Western roads.
Dec. 8—Fourteen months' strike costing millions and sixty-five lives in Colorado coal fields called off by United Mine Workers.

SCIENCE AND DISCOVERY.

JAN. 2—Orville Wright's automatic stabilizer for air craft demonstrated at Dayton, Ohio.
9—Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology agree to combine engineering departments.
12—Last rock barrier blasted away in great Catskill-New York Aqueduct.
28—Direct wireless communication established between the United States and Germany—Kaiser and President exchange messages.
Feb. 17—Capt. J. Campbell Besley's expedition arrives in New York from six months' work in Andes finding remains of Cromer-Seljan expedition, and discover Inca city.
26—Dr. Douglas Mawson's expedition arrives at Adelaide, Australia, after two years spent in the Antarctic.
April 10—Dr. Alexis Carrel announces that heart may be operated upon by proper suspension of blood circulation.
28—Col. Roosevelt emerges from Brazilian wilderness at Manaos, having traversed more than 600 miles of unexplored territory, and discovered a hitherto unknown river.
May 30—Report by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett that Stefansson Arctic Expedition had lost the Karluk on Jan. 11, and that the crew was marooned on Wrangel Island, north of Siberia.
July 29—Cape Cod Canal opened. The new waterway shortens distance between Boston and southern ports by seventy miles.
Sept. 1—Survivors of Russian North Pole Expedition at Archangel report death of their leader, Lieut. Sedov.
Nov. 25—Successful official tests announced of the radio-controlled boat invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr.
Dec. 9—Fire almost completely destroys the electric plant and laboratories of Thomas A. Edison at West Orange, N. J.

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LOOKING AHEAD.

The year we are leaving behind us was one of blood and iron, and of weeping and want in the homes of ten nations. Never has the world suffered such a burden of woe, in which happily we are spectators rather than sharers. But grievous, too, has been the shadow cast upon our country, so fortunately free from battles and sudden death in unnatural numbers. We have passed through a suppressed panic, less dramatic than others, but full of discouragement to enterprises and workers alike. These are the reasons for seeing light ahead. The cycle of the seasons is not more sure than the cycles in human affairs. Extremes cure themselves, and the fiercer the fire the sooner and the surer the extinguishment. The trials of the past year are the hope and promise of a better new year, the sowing of the seed for a harvest which the world sorely needed, even at such fearful cost.

There can be no issue to this unspeakable war which will not safeguard the future of all nations. Germany itself hereafter would pay more heed to the plighting of her faith, even could she be victorious. The whole world sees how dangerous it is to oppose an ideal and to make war unjustly. The compensation is the disclosure that the battlers for the right are so many, and that the seekers of profit through wrong are in such a minority, however strong. The bad are not the majority, and the wicked are not flourishing. The triumph of the right lies ahead, and its establishment will be a time-mark for ages.

This is a case in which it is not true that there is something in the misfortunes of our friends which does not altogether displease us. We find nothing pleasing in looking backward in the past twelvemonth. The look ahead is brighter because it must be so different. Just as 1914 was a year of wreck, so 1915 will be a year of convalescence and upbuilding. Abroad, no doubt, there must be a period of prostration, but such is not necessary with us. We have not caused the difficulties of our friends, which thrust upon us opportunities of service and progress in proportion that we rise to the occasion. For the first time we are efficiently organized for this work. We have oversupplied ourselves with forces of production, and they are idle in unusual proportion. Our granaries and warehouses are bursting with stores of what the world needs, either in peace or war. To mobilize these factors of prosperity we have established a banking system which enables commerce to supply itself with credit by its own activities. The promise of the new year is that we shall accomplish a peaceful penetration of the world's markets to an extent we have never dreamed of. What others have shed blood to obtain through politics and force we shall attain while bestowing a benevolence.

Fifty millions of dollars has been a large monthly average for excess of exports of merchandise. The excess for the last month of last year was $100,000,000. Not even the $10,000,000,000 worth of our farm products could maintain that pace. The new prosperity's source is in manufactures, to which there is no limit except the world's desires. We can double or triple our foreign business without surpassing or even reaching the record of nations not so well able to supply what other nations want, and to take back what they want. The world cannot pay us gold, and there is nothing we need less than gold. We have goods to sell, and we have now the machinery to sell them on credit. As the new year opens the exchanges favor our country to an exceptional degree. It is a new translation of the old beatitude, revised: "Blessed are the keepers of the peace, for prosperity shall be within their homes and palaces."

DYNAMITE AND THE REVELS.

The announcement that all the dynamite temporarily stored for use in the various shafts of the new subways was removed yesterday to places of safety for fear that the revelry of New Year's Eve might cause explosions is somewhat surprising. Probably everybody who has given any thought to the matter has supposed that no explosives were ever left in crowded parts of this town over a holiday. But the announcement is chiefly interesting as a tribute to the tremendous exertion of physical force in Manhattan's annual revels. The noise, and there was as much of it last night as ever, is always so great that a few dynamite explosions might not increase it.

If every horn blast and shout was an actual expression of joy at the arrival of a new year, in which everybody intended to make the most of all his opportunities to serve his neighbor and the State, what a people we should be! The civic pride and national spirit of the Athenians would be no longer recalled by the historians. But the demonstration of sounds which is so large and so long continued that contractors cart away their dynamite lest it should be exploded by the disturbance of the air has no such easily expressed meaning. It is partly an expression of pent-up youthful energy, partly the result of an unorganized and ill-directed desire to make a festival, partly the result of a love of mischief.

Dynamite is too sensitive to stay here on New Year's Eve. Human beings who are sensitive have to put up with the noise unless, like the dynamite, they can find comfortable storage in quiet neighborhoods until the New Year is well under way.

THE BUS LINE HEARING.

If the conditions of traffic on Manhattan Island at all resembled those of London, the Board of Estimate's Committee on Franchises might consider seriously the proposals of several companies to establish bus routes along 170 miles of streets on this island. Buses in London are the chief means of conveyance. The surface railways, the elevated lines, and subway routes already opened or soon to be completed on almost every avenue of Manhattan, furnish the convincing reason why an elaborate system of bus routes must fail here.

If not, then the city authorities have been mistaken. If the transit facilities which they have worked out with much labor and pain will be inadequate to relieve congestion of travel, why has the city invested its millions in the system? This is the impossible supposition for entertaining the pleas of the bus companies.

Yesterday's hearing did much to clear the air. When the Committee on Franchises shall have canvassed the whole situation, examined all the figures and maps, and heard the last argument, it may be seen that any large scheme for bus-line extensions must fail financially because of the overmastering competition of other transit lines. Some few extensions of bus routes across town and in upper Manhattan which are not served by car lines may be justified.

THE DEAD OF 1914.

One death that will be remembered as long as men live on earth was that of Archduke FRANCIS FERDINAND and his wife, the Duchess of HOHENBURG, by assassination at Sarajevo. The death of Admiral A. T. MAHAN, who wrote and taught more effectively than any other about the mighty arming of the nations, and inculcated his philosophy of fleets and forces "in being," followed the outbreak of war; Pope PIUS X. succumbed deploring the world conflict; King CHARLES I. of Rumania died without knowing the part his kingdom may yet play in the war, while the aged FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria lingers alive at the saddest period of his kingdom's history. Earl ROBERTS, England's great Field Marshal, died at the front in France.

JEAN JAURES, the great French Socialist, was assassinated on the eve of war. France had just passed through the excitement of the trial following the assassination of GASTON CALMETTE, editor of the Figaro. Count ITO, Admiral of Japan; SAID Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier; the Earl of MINTO, late Viceroy of India and Governor General of Canada, and JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the British statesman, died in 1914. Senator AUGUSTUS O. BACON and ex-Senator SHELBY MOORE CULLOM were American statesmen. Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER, Major Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON, Gen. ADNA A. CHAFFEE, GEORGE W. LONGNECKER, and Capt. WILLIAM B. BOUDINOT were veterans of the civil war. Dr. DANIEL C. LOGUE was the last survivor of the ironclad Monitor. JOHN P. HOLLAND invented the submarine boat.

Many actors, actresses, and opera singers who have delighted playgoers of this and past generations belong to this roll. There were FRED D. BOND, EFFIE GERMON, EMIL FISCHER, PUTNAM GRISWOLD, WILLIAM HAWTREY, VERNONA JARBEAU, MARIE JANSEN, Mme. LILLIAN NORDICA, Signor PERUGINI, POL PLANCON, and MCKEE RANKIN. Of authors and poets FREDERIC MISTRAL was a survivor of men of letters of the nineteenth century; Sir JOHN TENNIEL, the English illustrator and cartoonist; THEODORE L. DE VINNE, the American printer and author; Lord WEMYSS, the aged publicist; Dr. S. WEIR MITCHELL, and S. G. W. BENJAMIN were known in this country. CYRUS G. WARMAN, the "Poet of the Rockies"; BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, the publisher; Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, and JOHN NORRIS are remembered. Sir HUBERT VON HERKOMER and CHARLES SALVERLEY were artists of note. JACOB A. RIIS, Mrs. WILSON, wife of the President, and GRACE DODGE were known by their good works in social service. Mrs. S. G. REED of the New York School for girls died at 93. Dr. EMIL GRUENING and Dr. EDWARD C. SPITZKA were known by American doctors. ALPHONSE BERTILLON lived to see his system of identifying criminals applied in every country.

JAMES BEN ALI HAGGIN, financier and one of the last "Forty-niners," died at Newport. Gen. BRAYTON IVES, the financier; FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER, the "lumber king"; ISIDOR WORMSER, the banker; GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, the inventor, and ALEXANDER S. ORR, merchant and founder of New York's subway system, have aided in the material advancement of the nation's interests.

TEN YEARS OF TIMES SQUARE.

Ten years ago today THE TIMES moved from Park Row to Times Square. It explained in the paper issued on that first of January that it made this move because its expanding business demanded "more room and better accommodations." The Times Building in Times Square was erected to meet this need. With a new plant and an entirely modern equipment THE TIMES settled itself in its new home with the comfortable feeling of one who takes possession of a domicile in which he expects to spend the remainder of his days. It did indeed seem at that time that the provision made for present need and future growth was ample. In less than five years the comfortable feeling of security and permanence was troubled by doubts that speedily became certainties. THE TIMES was rapidly outgrowing its new building, again it was forced to seek "more room and better accommodations." So a site was purchased in West Forty-third Street and The Times Annex Building was erected in the shadow of the Tower Building. To this new home, the sixth THE TIMES has occupied since its foundation, the paper was transferred in February, 1913; and again there was a new plant with the most modern machinery and every accessory of equipment and installation which experience or foresight could suggest.

Foresight is one of the least dependable of man's powers. When THE TIMES moved uptown on Jan. 1, 1905, it was altogether confident of growth, it foresaw and had provided for an expansion of its circulation and business. But it could not foresee either the rate or the volume of the increase. It is forced to confess, with a due sense of humiliation, that it was shortsighted when it assumed and believed that the new Times Building would meet its needs for an indefinite time to come. In that building it was possible to print and issue comfortably about 200,000 copies of the paper daily. That limit had been reached two years ago, when the paper was transferred to the Annex Building. The growth of THE TIMES in this ten-year period is a very remarkable fact in newspaper history. Here are the figures:

CIRCULATION GROWTH OF THE TIMES, 1904 TO 1914, DAILY AND SUNDAY.

Average Daily and Sunday, December, 1904	108,252
Average Daily and Sunday, December, 1914	301,908

The increase is 193,656, not far from 200 per cent. There has been a proportionate growth in the business of the paper. With a circulation of 300,000 daily and Sunday, THE TIMES closed yesterday the best business twelvemonth in the sixty-three years of its history, although 1914 was a year of war and widespread trade depression.

These figures and facts of growth have a significance, we think, somewhat broader than that involved in what we may call their personal application to THE TIMES itself. The meaning of them is worth some attention. In a talk before the conference of instructors in the departments of journalism of the various colleges and universities of the country at the New York University yesterday Dr. ALBERT SHAW of The Review of Reviews said that a newspaper is engaged in the service of the public. That is the theory that THE TIMES has attempted to put in practice. It has offered to the public no enticement save that of faithful service. It has practically no circulation department; it has never resorted to what are called "circulation schemes." The merit of the newspaper is all it has had to offer. The ten years' growth in circulation is the community's and the country's response. It is a truism that the confidence of its readers is a newspaper's chief asset. When the public believes that the newspaper, as Dr. SHAW put the matter, is engaged in its service; when it has no master save its own conscientious beliefs and its loyalty to the public interest, then it is solidly based upon the confidence and respect of those it serves. And energy and diligence in their service will have their due reward. We are not preaching a sermon upon the newspaper business, yet the record of this ten-year period in the history of THE TIMES offers a text. We believe that the example of THE TIMES will not be without influence upon the aims and practice of journalism. Newspapers are dissimilar and their fortunes are varied. Something more than a score of years ago the country saw great success won by methods different from those which THE TIMES has made its own. The success was undoubtedly brilliant; it dazzled the imagination of men of the newspaper calling, insomuch that for some years ambitious young journalists coming into control of newspaper property were much inclined to adopt the methods and the policies which seemed to make success so easily attainable. It was felt that the day of the old-time newspaper had passed; that to be really alive and to get a circulation a newspaper must be—well, different from what THE TIMES has ever been. From the day of its foundation in 1851 THE TIMES has never sought success by those methods, in that path. It may all be summed up by saying that THE TIMES has never lost respect for itself, because it has always had a sincere respect for its public. The method is simplicity itself. It has sought to collect and publish all the news it could lay its hands on, to put the news before its readers in a seemly form, and, by excluding much, making of itself a newspaper that, as the Rev. Dr. CUYLER said, "did not soil the breakfast cloth." Its editorial opinions have been founded upon sincere conviction and expressed with such intelligence as it could command. These opinions do not always have the assent of the readers of THE TIMES; its circulation is by no means limited to those who agree with it; the evidence of that may be found in the open forum which it maintains for those who disagree. It has not sought out enemies to punish or friends to reward, save with such rewards to one as are open to all. It has not engaged in any propaganda save that of promoting the public welfare, and no man has ever been able to bring against it a just reproach of biased or unfair presentation of the news. Success won by such methods has seemed to it to be worth while, a success untinged by regrets, troubled by no pricks of conscience.

It is in this way that THE TIMES has nearly trebled its circulation in ten years; it is in this way that it has commended itself to 300,000 readers. It is not for self-praise, but in a spirit of philosophic generalization that it expresses the rather confident belief that the example of its good fortune, won by the adoption of all those modern methods that extend the reach and service of a newspaper, without discarding the old-time traditions of self-respect and avoidance of vulgarity, will have a measurable influence in shaping the ideals of those of the present and coming generation who engage in the highly agreeable calling of making newspapers. But THE TIMES is too ambitious to be self-complacent. It has its own ideals and purposes of higher achievement, and it hopes to offer a continuing example of striving and of success that may serve for guidance and encouragement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Solution Full of Promise. Probably the Board of Education could not do better than to accept the solution of the troublesome "teacher mother" problem that has been suggested by its own special committee after what seems to have been an intelligent, careful, and fairly exhaustive investigation of the subject. Certainly the board might do worse, either in the direction of cold severity, with the inevitable result of plausible denunciations of its members as foes of "motherhood" and contemners of its "sacredness," or in the opposite direction, which is that of unconditional surrender to the sentimentalists who cannot see the irrelevance to the one question at issue of their reverence for maternity.

The committee did see that the interests of the schools, or rather of the pupils, were what should receive their first consideration, but they did not ignore the subordinate and incidental. Such information as could be obtained as to the policy of other cities was secured—with but little help in reaching a conclusion, since hardly two agree—and they have evolved a plan which, while it will not wholly please either side, is as well calculated, perhaps, as any could be to quiet both, and that is much to be desired.

Their proposal is that a two years' leave of absence should be granted—in effect imposed—in these cases, a period which the board can shorten at its discretion. This avoids the "penalizing of motherhood," which, even when only apparent, is displeasing, and at the same time it removes teachers from the schools at a time when there must be some, if not much, distraction of their minds by other duties from school work, with consequent diminution of efficiency. Between two years' leave and dismissal there is every difference in name, but—well, it is a long leave, and returns may not be many or without good reason.

The committee by which this admirable compromise was evolved, it is only fair to note, consisted of three women and three men—a fact out of which the suffragists are welcome to make what capital they can. Its implications, though they may overlook the detail, are various, and can cut both ways.

"Accidental" Not the Right Word. There is rather too much likeness between the shooting of the two duck hunters off Fort Erie, Ontario, and the verdict of death "by a volley accidentally delivered." In other words, the Coroner's jury that reached this conclusion seems to have been composed of men with minds of the same order as those of the three militiamen who "accidentally delivered" the volley and of the Provincial Officer who first told and then permitted the militiamen to frighten the poachers with bullets.

Certainly the delivery of neither volley can properly be called accidental, and even though there was no intention to kill, or even to wound, it is evident that reasonable and decent care to do neither was not taken. Surely Canadian militiamen are not such bad marksmen that they cannot fail to hit a target when they try to do so, and their failure to miss two such small targets, at such a distance that the serious consequences of the volley could not be seen, clearly shows them to have been guilty of a recklessness that involves some degree of responsibility.

Viewed in the most charitable light, the episode was a distinctly unpleasant one, and it could not have come at a more unfortunate time, for there be those on this side of the border who, from ulterior motives, will do their best to emphasize and exaggerate its gravity. Therefore is a verdict completely exonerating the shooters, when obviously they were at least grossly stupid, to be regretted by all who have at heart the preservation of international relations on the most friendly basis possible.

The trouble with the verdict is that it is a settlement that will not settle—one that instead of ending discussion and complaint, will prolong and embitter both. The victims of the affair were lawbreakers who deserved arrest and who may have tried to elude it by flight. On the latter point, however, there seems to be doubt, or more than doubt, and therefore the killing of one and the serious wounding of the other demand a better explanation than the absurd one of a volley accidentally delivered. Volleys are not delivered that way, and to say so is to offend reason.

Cleary's Acquittal Denounced. Another verdict that only opened wider the questions which those who rendered it wanted to close is the one freeing the man CLEARY, up in Rockland County, of responsibility for killing the NEWMAN boy.

Though received with cheers by the crowd of friends and associates of the prisoner who filled the courtroom, the acquittal was promptly pronounced "unsatisfactory" by the Judge before whom the case was tried, and it shocked and offended the decent people of the county. They, like decent people everywhere, realize that instead of avenging a wrong done to his daughter, CLEARY, while in a state of drunken rage, punished what he considered an affront to himself and then escaped the penalty of his crime by forcing its chief and most pitiable victim to make publicly the most humiliating of confessions.

The Newburgh News does not hesitate to call the killing of young NEWMAN a brutal murder and CLEARY "a beast in human form," and it warmly commends the determination of the citizens of Haverstraw to have an investigation of the acquittal and to prevent CLEARY from resuming, as he declares he will, the position of City Clerk. Moreover, The News asserts as on trusted information that CLEARY was as base and ruthless in politics as he was in this purely personal matter, and that his control of the local "machine" had for years been as mysterious as its effects were scandalous. Startling developments are prophesied as likely to result from the investigation of the trial which Haverstraw will ask the new Governor to order.

His Revolt Rather Mysterious. An English prisoner in one of the German detention camps is to be shot, it seems, for assaulting a German officer. The crime was proved, and apparently was admitted by the accused, but one cannot help wondering if something of provocation must not have existed.

The fact that at his first trial the man received the comparatively light sentence of ten years' imprisonment creates a probability of that sort, but the dispatch on the subject from Berlin says nothing on that point.

Prisoners of war are usually a docile lot, easily controlled and not prone to attack their guards. Resignation to the fortunes of war is the commonest of soldierly characteristics, and although such captives are as ready as others to seize an opportunity for escape, they are not wont needlessly or without reason to invite harsh treatment by a hopeless conflict with authority.

The name of this particular prisoner is given as LONSDALE—a good name, making probable the possession by its owner of at least enough intelligence to carry himself quietly and cautiously while in the hands of the enemy. Hence is the desire natural to know, not only what he did, but why he did it.

DEPARTMENTS CONFUSED.

Duties of Labor Bureau Credited to Fire Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the TIMES this morning I am quoted as saying in a speech yesterday before the Fifth Avenue Association:

The factory occupancy law is not completely enforced in this district. * * * We are doing all we can to enforce the law, but it is impossible to insure thorough inspection and safety without an adequate force of inspectors, which we have not at present. We expect, however, to obtain eight or ten more inspectors within a short time from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and with these we shall make much better progress.

The TIMES's representative misunderstood me. The Labor Department, not the Fire Department, enforces the factory occupancy law. I did say that the duty of supervising the installation of fire alarm systems in factories rested upon this department, but that we had been unable to get any new inspectors for that purpose, but that we hope within a short time to obtain the transfer of some of the electrical inspectors from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Your representative confused these two matters.

ROBERT ADAMSON,
Fire Commissioner.

New York, Dec. 31, 1914.

FRANK WRIT A RELIEF.

Time for Truth to Gain Force, Is Chicago View.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The fact that Leo M. Frank will have his case taken to the United States Supreme Court, although it will not be a review touching its merits, produces a sense of relief wherever Americans, outside of Atlanta, are interested—and the interest is general.

There is a general assumption that Frank is innocent. It is an assumption based on sentiment and not on information, so far as the majority of the people are concerned, but it takes into account certain extraordinary if not outrageous features of the trial, and it has produced a decidedly uneasy feeling.

Greater tragedies, greater in that they involve many people, sometimes are sustained with less distress—not being imposed by the deliberate purpose of other humans. The possibility that an innocent man is to be hanged for murder will make the entire country uneasy, and therefore the fact that the last door is not closed on Frank brings a sense of relief.

The review of the case cannot get to its merits and will be upon what popularly are known as technicalities, but it will give time for the bringing forth of a better sentiment in the State in which Frank was convicted, and, even if it leaves his conviction unchanged, will have enabled Georgia to collect itself and the truth to gain force.

PRAISES TIMES'S WAR NEWS.

Western Newspaper Finds It Complete and Impartial.

From The St. Louis Star.

The most enterprising paper in the United States, and, therefore, probably in the world, in the matter of giving its readers news and information about the war, is THE NEW YORK TIMES. As an instance, it published the entire French "Yellow Book" in a special section of twelve pages, and has since issued it in book form. Its war pictures are also many and excellent. While editorially it has expressed strong sentiments about the war, its origin and conduct of the belligerents, it has given both sides a vast amount of space in its news columns in a strictly impartial way.

AID FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

General Board Reports on Assistance Given in the South.

Steps taken to improve facilities for the education of the negro are summarized in the installment of the report of the General Education Board made public yesterday. The report says in part:

"Between 1906 and 1912, seventy-four schools in Alabama were thus aided; toward buildings and equipment, costing $54,153, the Jeanes Fund of the General Education Board contributed $18,888; negro patrons of the schools, $35,265; toward $17,690 spent in maintenance in the year 1910-11, the Fund gave $1,068, county boards $9,070, and negro patrons $7,532.

"At the present time, schools are fortunate if they obtain as principals and teachers the graduates of one of the better industrial schools for negroes. The General Education Board has therefore assisted some of the more efficient of these industrial training schools as follows:"

Hampton Institute	$138,000.00
Tuskegee Institute	135,483.48
Spelman Seminary	196,912.88
Other institutions	85,384.77
Total	$555,781.13

"With the same end in view, gifts toward improved physical equipment have been made to a number of secondary schools owned or controlled by negroes themselves—e. g., Waters Normal Institute (Winston, N. C.); Thompson Institute (Lumberton, N. C.); Jeruel Academy (Athens, Ga.); Americus Institute (Americus, Ga.); Howe Institute (Memphis, Tenn.); Florida Baptist Academy (Jacksonville, Fla), and others.

"It has been recognized that the higher education of negroes must also be provided for. The reasoning followed in dealing with colleges and universities is equally valid in this connection. If primary and secondary schools are to have good teachers, principals, and supervisors, provision must be made for higher education.

"Contributions have accordingly been made to colleges and universities as follows:

Atlanta Baptist College	$5,000
Atlanta University	8,000
Fisk University	70,000
Lane College	7,000
Leland University	2,000
Livingstone College	12,500
Miles Memorial College	5,000
Paine College	5,000
Shaw University	18,000
Virginia Union University	11,500
Total	$144,000

This is the tenth installment of the Board's forthcoming report.

NATHAN STRAUS'S GREETINGS.

Philanthropist Urges Press to Continue Fight for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the New Year be full of true happiness for you and for the men who help to make your newspaper a power for the good of humanity.

May your pen be mighty in rebuking wrong and in upholding the right.

May you help to advance the true welfare of the people and to cause their deliverance from the thralldom of preventable diseases.

The power of the press is enormous. It can prevail even against tuberculosis, the most powerful ally of sickness and death and the most frequent cause of poverty.

It can prevail also against the condition of the almost world-wide warfare that now engulfs humanity. The strong insistence of the press of America upon the crime of war and upon the necessity for peace may seem an academic method of silencing 42-centimeter guns, but I beg you not to weary of the task, for you will win. And winning peace for the world you will make this really a Happy New Year for humanity.

NATHAN STRAUS.

New York, Jan. 1, 1915.

POPULAR OPERA.

Is Its Failure Due to Public's Lack of Appreciation?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent disbanding of the Century Opera Company raises at least one interesting and pertinent question: Has the cause of good operatic music for the people proved a failure? The insufficient support of this splendid enterprise on the part of the public would seem to indicate that such is the case. As is true of all experiments, the Century Company made its little mistakes and miscalculations at first, but these were being rapidly rectified. The performances which the company gave were from every standpoint all that could be desired by the music lover, in spite of the demurrers of a handful of would-be "critics."

The editorial in THE TIMES hits the nail squarely on the head in stating that the world-renowned singers of the rival Metropolitan Company are responsible for the failure of the new undertaking. This seems to bear out the contention so often made that a large percentage of opera-goers care not a whit for art for its own sake—what they go to hear and to see is some bright, particular star in the opera firmament. And of course one can say that one has heard Caruso no matter where one sits or stands, no matter how many physical, not to mention financial, disadvantages have spoiled the proper enjoyment of the music. Who has not had his pleasure in an opera marred by this type of curiosity-seeker?

It seems almost like the irony of fate that the management of the Century Opera Company should have announced its intention at the beginning of the first season of presenting an evenly balanced cast and thus discouraging the pernicious star system, so fatal to the cause of true art.

LAMBERT ARMOUR SHEARS.

New York, Dec. 27, 1914.

FEW EVICTIONS.

Real Poverty Promptly Relieved, Says City Marshal Kelly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can heartily indorse the statements made by City Marshal Tiernan in his recent letter regarding evictions in this city. During the present year I can truthfully say that out of every one hundred cases placed in my hands only an average of one actual eviction took place, and those that were really put out were by no means cases of poverty and distress, but were cases of undesirable tenants such as no landlord wants in his house.

I have come across cases that were real poverty and distress and I at once reported same to the A. I. C. P. or the Charity Organization Society or the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which I am a member, and the distressed family were at once given food and the rent paid or new quarters rented for them.

I can truthfully say that the conditions are very much exaggerated in certain papers.

WM. J. KELLY, City Marshal.

New York, Dec. 29, 1914.

Happy New Year for Gunda?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time we see some mention made of Gunda, a wonderful, large elephant, on whose back so many little children have taken rides, much to their delight, and now we hear that this same animal is confined in the Bronx with a chain on his foot only three feet in length, which compels him to stay in one position all of the time, the short space of chain barely permitting him to lie down.

Let us make a plea for him, that some measure may be set on foot whereby he may be made more comfortable, (if these tales be true,) for the pleasure he has afforded others in the days gone by.

Mrs. GEORGE H. WEBB,
Corresponding Secretary Woman's Auxiliary to Kentucky Humane Society.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28, 1914.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Darwin P. Kingsley Considers What May Be Done and America's Possible Part in It.

BY DARWIN P. KINGSLEY.

A condition and a question mark the entrance of 1915.

The barbarism of national sovereignty, expressed by the word "militarism," which has brooded over European civilization for forty years, has finally asserted itself. Europe has gone back to the age and the methods of Attila. The mask behind which political necessity and hypocrisy have lurked has been dropped, and Europe is headed God knows whither. From this condition springs the question, which is:

What will the United States do when the hour strikes? Have we any programme? Have our leaders any programme?

Although it is unprotected, and even unestablished by any Constitutional declaration, nevertheless there is such a thing as a world-citizenship, and this European horror can be ended, and so ended that it will never be repeated, only by a definite declaration of that citizenship.

We had no national citizenship as a legal fact when the Dred Scott case was decided, and so we adopted the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Now we have both a National and a State citizenship, and we have learned after bitter experience that in the first lies all our power, all our future, and, more important than everything else, all our peace.

We have, therefore, in our own Constitution a model for the world in this particular at least, viz.: a citizenship which reconciles and controls all the conflicts of lesser citizenships. If we finally become a mediator between the European belligerents, what folly for us to attempt a mediation which aims merely to patch up the usual form of peace, expressed in treaties which, like all treaties of peace hitherto made, will merely express the terms of a trade between power and necessity, a compromise with the powers of darkness, having written between all their lines the certainty of a restoration at no distant date of the rule of unlimited murder. We must do something better than that, and our own form of government suggests what we should do. We should offer to mediate on the basis of a world-embracing federation, in which this world-citizenship shall be recognized. In this Federation (not Confederation) the central authority should operate directly on the individual and not on the nations as corporations. The Hague Tribunal is a Confederation. For that reason among others it has largely failed.

It is only a few centuries since all men in nearly all the relations of life were more or less savages. Now men are gentle, kindly, charitable, and just in all other relations of life, but are still savages in their international relations. This fact brought on the European war. The people of Europe did not want the war. They today pray for nothing so devoutly as that this war may speedily end and that there may never be another. How may they and we have that assurance? We can have it as soon as we are willing to pay the price. The price, curiously enough, is not to be expressed in money nor in lives sacrificed nor in the abandonment of anything that makes for real national greatness. The only thing to be sacrificed is pride; the only thing to be destroyed is the cruel lie which lives in the existing conception of national sovereignty. National sovereignty as now interpreted denies that the citizens of one nation are entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of other nations. Whereas the affirmation that citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of other States is one of the fundamental and one of the greatest declarations of our Constitution.

Immediately some one says "The suggestion is Utopian; it is most desirable, but utterly impossible of achievement." But is it? May it not be almost as easy and as simple as Columbus's demonstration of how to make an egg stand on end? With the example of this Republic before us, in which forty-eight States retain their local government, their local pride, their local institutions, even their local ambitions, and are nevertheless happy, progressive, and reasonably just to each other under the aegis of the Constitution, is it visionary to claim that the same thing can be done by a dozen nations, if the peoples of those nations really want it done?

And it must be done, or this existing horror will spread and we shall be its next victims. Nothing is more certain than that.

Our obligation to act as mediator, when the time comes, will not be more imperative than our obligation to present this plan. For us to mediate on any other basis would be an admission that our loud assertions of man's inalienable rights, from Washington and Jefferson to Woodrow Wilson, have been little better than mere mouthings.

There are, too, practical and selfish considerations. Unless we do this, and unless in some fashion we persuade Europe to accept it, we must ourselves become a great military and naval power. As Lyman Abbott said recently: "We cannot assume that there are no burglars in New York, and therefore disband the police." And while the law of murder continues to rule international relations we cannot assume that we shall never become its victims or that we shall never practice it.

If we advance such a programme and fail, we fail. The world will be no worse for our failure. But if we succeed, if we partially succeed, no such service to humanity will have been rendered by any people at any time since civilized government began.

President Wilson should immediately call together representatives of all civilized and neutral nations and with them formulate a plan. The warring nations of Europe would listen to any plan presented from such a source; and can it be doubted that the suffering peoples of these fighting nations would make an unmistakable response to such a proposal? That response might almost instantly silence every gun. Those implements of death are now speaking because in some fashion the people of the belligerent nations have consented that they shall speak. Once establish a world-citizenship under such a Federation and the people of Germany would regard war on France, and the people of France would regard war on Germany, with the horror that would seize us if New York undertook to make war on Pennsylvania.

Review the conditions in the Thirteen Colonies in 1787, and ask if it would probably now be any more difficult to establish this relationship between the peoples of the world than it was to harmonize the hatreds and jealousies of the Thirteen Colonies under the conditions that existed a century and a quarter ago. There was then no really great example; it was indeed the great experiment. The Fathers had to feel their way, and they stumbled badly. We had to fight one of the most unnecessary, cruel, and bloody wars in all history before we finally established this citizenship. It is now no longer a mere theory. It is a great fact, an idea that rules a continent, that controls the interstate relations of forty-eight States, many of which in extent, and a few in population and wealth, surpass some of the warring nations. It was more reasonable in 1787 to say that it could not be done by the Thirteen Colonies than it is in 1915 to say that it cannot be done by the whole civilized world, or at least by the peoples of Europe.

It *ought* to be done because there is no other way to an honorable and enduring peace; it *can* be done in Europe because it has already been done here.

We should not wait for the opportunity which Fate may or may not thrust directly upon us. In the name of our own liberty and for the sake of suffering mankind, President Wilson should act at once.

RAILWAYS OPPOSE MOTOR BUS ROUTES

Mr. Quackenbush Says They Ruined London's Municipal Tramway System.

CAUSE STREET ACCIDENTS

Admits Washington Heights Needs Them and Offers to Co-operate with Franchise Bureau.

Objections to motor buses voiced at the final hearing, which the Board of Estimate's Franchise Committee gave yesterday on its tentative routes. James L. Quackenbush, for the New York Railways Company, began by defining the relations of the New York Railways Company to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. The Interborough-Metropolitan, which owns the New York Railways, he said, had about 100,000 of the 235,000 shares the coach company had issued. Its investment was worth from $500,000 to $600,000.

"Compared with our other interests," Mr. Quackenbush said, "we could throw it out of the window. It is like a harmless popgun to a 42-centimeter cannon."

He told the board that a deficit was sure to occur when the new subways were in operation, which the city would have to face. He said in London the motor buses have ruined the municipal tramway system, and he asked the board not to permit a similar thing to happen here. He said people favored the motor buses were arguing as though the present congestion would continue to exist with all the new lines in operation.

"What about Washington Heights?" asked Borough President Mathewson, who was in the chair.

This brought from Mr. Quackenbush the admission on the part of the New York Railways Company that there were sections of the city in which buses should be run, and that it was quite reasonable to give them a service which would connect them with the theatres, great railway stations, and shopping districts. The company was prepared to co-operate with the city in laying out such routes, he said. He added that the motor buses must be of the same class as those now used by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. They must provide a seat for every passenger and must charge 10 cents. They must be, in fact, moderate-priced taxicabs. Then he said it would be impossible to run a 5-cent bus line here, as proposed by Congressman Loft's company, and added:

"I want it clearly understood we are not in the market to buy anything from anybody. If we wanted to go into the motor bus business, we would have gone already, and we would rather have dealt directly with you than dicker with any one else. But we don't believe there is any general need for motor buses; we don't believe there is any money in them, and so we are not in the business."

Mr. Quackenbush thought it would be to the public interest to permit the New York Railways Company to earn enough money to pay interest on its capital, which it has not yet done, and to improve its cars, and he urged as the result of his experience of the misery caused by street accidents, which he had seen as solicitor for the New York Railways Company, that no general motor bus service be permitted.

"We don't want our people to hop, skip, and jump as they do in London and Paris," he said.

In speaking for the Third Avenue Railway Company, Edward H. Maher said that 58 per cent. of the street accidents in London were the result of motor buses, and he asked the city to protect the interests of the street car companies.

"Some officials," he said, "think there is always an open season for street railway companies. Yet the city owes them everything."

"I have an indistinct recollection of the companies owing the city some considerable taxes," remarked Controller Prendergast.

"Not the Third Avenue," replied Mr. Maher quickly.

Further opposition came from the Park Avenue residents, mainly on account of the peculiar difficulties occasioned by the grades of that thoroughfare. This was met by an offer from the Fifth Avenue Company to run experimentally buses in Park Avenue for the Board of Estimate to watch, and the hearing was closed. Briefs are to be submitted by Jan. 9, and the committee will then formulate a tentative motor bus scheme for further criticism.

TALKS ON JOURNALISM.

Publishers Address Teachers at the Close of Their Conference.

The Annual Conference of Teachers of Journalism ended yesterday with a session in the library of the New York University at 32 Waverley Place in the morning, followed by luncheon at the Press Club. Talks were made at the morning session by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews; S. S. McClure of McClure's Magazine, and Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The conference elected the following officers: President, Merle Thorpe of the University of Kansas; Vice President, Franklin Matthews of the Columbia School of Journalism; Secretary, Hugh Mercer Blaine of Louisiana University. Kansas City was selected as the next place of meeting.

THE YEAR.

For some, a path unbroken every day,
A smooth, a peaceful, uneventful way,
Checkered, perhaps, to tone the dancing light,
With little ghosts of shade that make more bright
The all-surrounding sunshine. Days of calm,
And nights of rest. All life a low-hummed psalm
Of peace. A little love, but not too much—
To move the surface, not the deeps to touch.
A little singing and a little sob,
But not enough of either one to rob
Life of its lilt and lull. A light caress,
But not to catch the breath or stir a tress.
A time of even living, with no more
Of love or hate than ever came before.
A little laugh, perchance a little tear.
And this to some has been the passing year!

For some, the path along a mountain road,
Where rolling thunders have their dark abode—
Paths slanting sharply up the purple heights,
Storm-shattered morns, and lightning-riven nights.
Glimpses of golden glory not dispelled
By massed and shifting clouds. A Vision held
Through life. One aching love that calls and calls,
And through its anguish falters not, nor falls.
A pulsing song that catches with a sob—
A sob of pain which still can never rob
The song of throbbing beauty. An embrace
Which brings two souls together face to face.
A time of fullest living. Aeons more
Of life and love than ever were before.
Pregnant with meaning every smile and tear.
And this to some has been the passing year!

MIRIAM TEICHNER.

A SPANISH FETE IN CHANLER HOME

Characters of Old and New Year Appear at Masque Written by Brian Hooker.

MONKS SING LATIN CHANT

Moor Shows Paintings and Marvels of Oriental Dance—Snowball Battle at Automobile Club.

Society was attracted last night by many entertainments given in celebration of the advent of the New Year.

The largest entertainment was that given by Mrs. William Astor Chanler at her studio home, 141 East Nineteenth Street, which was in the nature of a Spanish fête. The guests came in Spanish costumes, and a programme of unusual novelty and picturesqueness was offered for their entertainment.

A masque for the occasion was written by Brian Hooker, and pictures were posed by Ben Ali Haggin. The entertainment began at midnight.

The guests assembled in the large dining room on the ground floor, where a log fire was burning and candles gleamed, and the masque began with the appearance of the characters of the Old and New Year, the latter bidding forewell to the Old Year, and leading the guests up the several flights of red and black stairs, where, on the second landing, a group of monks were singing an old Latin chant. Arthur Forrest was the Old Year and Willette Kershaw appeared as the New Year.

The large studio on the top floor was arranged to represent a plaza in an old Spanish town, with a great red and yellow awning overhead, and many quaint lanterns burning here and there. The story of the masque was enacted when the guests were assembled on this floor, and it concerned an old Spanish painter, who told of wonderful paintings, the portraits being shown in a large frame which filled the large gateway in the scenic Spanish background.

The Moor then showed the marvels of an Oriental dance, which was interrupted by the monks, and later resumed at the appearance of the Cardinal, who quieted the disturbance and ordered the dancer to continue.

Walter Hampden appeared as the Moor, Lumsden Hare as the Painter, and Sheldon Lewis as the Cardinal. Those who took part in tableaux pictures were Robert Henri, Miss Kershaw, Miss Ivy Troutman, and Eugene I. Boissevain. Several old Spanish portraits were shown, also the Adoration of the Magi, and a Florentine subject. Maggie Feyte sang a Spanish serenade.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Miss Caroline Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Miss Emily Sloane, the Misses Wiborg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Miss Lucrezia Bori, Mme. Alda, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whigham, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler, Justus Miles Forman, Kurt Schindler, Richard Harding Davis, and Charles Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner and dance last night for the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff at their home, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street. After dinner Thomas A. Rector and Miss Rena Manning presented for the first time in New York a dance modernized from the primitive dances of the Orient, called "The Globe Trot."

The New Year's Eve dance, given by the Automobile Club, was largely attended. Dancing began at 10 o'clock and supper was served at 11:30. Large toy balloons were given as favors. The guests sang "Auld Lang Syne" at the stroke of twelve. After supper five thousand paper snowballs were passed around, and a battle royal ensued. All sorts of noise-making instruments added to the gayety.

The entertainment committee was composed of James A. Blair, Jr., W. Pierson Hamilton, Oliver G. Jennings, Herbert S. Carpenter, Stephen ePabody, Malcolm D. Sloane, Frederick D. Underwood, Alan R. Hawley and Henry R. Taylor.

REWED AFTER 50 YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Rogers Hold Novel oGlden Wedding Anniversary.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Rogers of 600 West 140th Street was celebrated last night at Duryea's, 24 West Seventy-second Street. It was also Mrs. Harris's sixty-eighth birthday. There was a bridal procession and a repetition of the ceremony which took place half a century ago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anspacher of Mount Nebon Congregation.

The bride was attended by her daughter, Mrs. Sidney Maybaum, and the ushers were the five sons—Morris, Gustavus A., Charles A., Louis T., and Saul E. Rogers, and Sidney Maybaum, a son-in-law. Their two little grandchildren, Percy S. and Mortimer L. Nathan, acted as pages.

A supper and vaudeville entertainment followe dthe ceremony.

MISS HELEN MILLER ENGAGED.

Elder Daughter of Dr. Geo. N. Miller to Wed Malcolm E. Smith.

The engagement of Miss Helen Le Roy Miller, the elder daughter of Dr. George Norton Miller and Mrs. Miller, of 811 Madison Avenue, to Malcolm E. Smith, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois Smith of Smithtown, L. I., and New York City, is announced. Miss Miller, who made her debut three years ago, is a sister of George Norton Miller, Jr., and Katharine C. Miller. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Matha Le Roy Glover.

Mr. Smith is in the real estate business in New York, and is a member of Squadron A and the St. Nicholas Club. He is a brother of Edmund Smith and his sisters are the Misses Josephine, Mildred, and Dorothy Smith. He is a nephew of Miss Josephine Ellsworth. The Smiths spend most of their time at the family homestead, Mills' Pond at Smithtown, and when in town live at 243 West Seventy-second Street.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Alice Ely to Wed E. S. Blagden.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Ely of 30 East Sixtieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Ely, to Edward S. Blagden of 113 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Blagden is the son of Mrs. Thomas Blagden and is a member of the Union, Piping Rock, and the Racquet and Tennis Clubs. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1908.

KLEINFIELD—BERCOWITZ.

The wedding of Miss Belle Bercowitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heyman Bercowitz of 888 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, to Morris Burton Kleinfield took place at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the Regina Mansion, 601 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Philip Jaches o fthis city officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Lenora Kleinfield, sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Theresa Goldstein, Bena Goodman, Augusta Seligman, May Lubin, and Edith Bercowitz, cousin of the bride. Ray E. Mauger was best man. The ushers were Harold Goodman, Harry Lubin, Adrian Seligman, Irving Levy, and Maurice Goodman.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception.

WASHINGTON CELEBRATES.

Supper Parties Greet New Year—No Cabinet Receptions Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Washington society, official, diplomatic and residential, joined forces tonight at the New Willard in the greatest New eYar's eve celebration in the Capital's history. Christmas trees in each of the dining rooms and in the palm room were supplemented by fresh decorations of holly and mistletoe.

In the throng of supper hosts entertaining were Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. Charles Anderson, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Folk, Representative and Mrs. Lathrop Brown, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler, Dr. Victor Hammond, Representative and Mrs. T. A. Ansberry, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Harper, Luis Munoz Rivera, Commissioner of Porto Rico; Señor J. E. Lefevre, Charge d'Affaires of Panama; Walter Penfield, Henry Normant, Lieut. and Mrs. Hopkins.

Because of the mourning at the White House the Cabinet officers and their wives will omit the usual New Year reception tomorrow.

Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, following their usual New Year's custom, will be at home tomorrow afternoon. No invitations are ever issued for this reception, which, in the present year, is the only official function of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lansing and Mr. and Mrs. Gist Blair have invitations out for large breakfast companies tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Lansing will entertain at their home in Eighteenth street and Mr. and Mrs. Blair at the Country Club.

REVELERS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Guests at The Homestead Gayly Speed the Parting Year.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 31.—While New York hotels were thronged with New Year revelers guests at The Homestead speeded the parting year in the Japanese room. Entertainment was provided by a colored cabaret as is the annual custom. Following the final one-step in the ball room the tables rapidly filled and merrymaking ensued until the small morning hours.

Among the fun makers were Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Miller, Francis C. Dale, Charles Neave, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald F. Rohe, Miss A. B. Campbell, Mrs. Clarkson Cowle, Arthur H. owle, Miss Hattie Van Duzen, Paul McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Walton Ferguson, Jr., Judge Norman S. Dike, Norman James, Mrs. George Gibson, harles R. Spence, R. B. Cutting, William D. Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. L. Katzenbach, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McCall, Miss Jene Hinsdale, and William Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Reutler, and R. B. Cutting of New York are spending the holidays here before proceeding to Florida for the Winter.

Arriving here recently by motor were Ms. George M. Gibson, Walter Snell, Norman James, the Misses Margaret and Amelia James, C. MacGill, James and Charles R. Speuce, of Baltimore. Today they rode horseback to the Upper Cascade.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr .and Mrs. Louis G. Kaufman are giving a small and informal dinner and dance tomorrow night at their home in Short Hills, N. J., for Miss Hope Hamilton, who is to marry Harry Livingston Kaufman on Jan. 6, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Prince and Princess Rospigliosi have returned from the South and are at the Hotel Gotham for the remainder of the Winter. Princess Rospigliosi was formerly Miss Laura M. Stallo.

Mrs. James eHnry Darlington, wife of Bishop Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., gave a small dinner party last night at the Plaza for her daughter, Mis. sEleanor Darlington, who made her début last Winter.

Mrs. William H. Woodin is giving a tea dance this afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Club for the Misses Woodin and Katharine and Huberta Potter of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Knoblauch of the Wyoming, and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen and Miss Estelle Mulqueen of 43 West Eighty-fifth Street, are to give receptions this afternoon.

A dance for the benefit of the Kitchen Garden will be given tonight at the Gotham. Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. Starr King Walker, Mrs. George C. Kobbe, and Mrs. Charles C. Barrows are among the patronesses.

Party for Miss Adelaide Parker.

Mrs. H. Clinton Backus of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street entertained last night with a theatre party, followed by a supper and informal dancing, in honor of Miss Adelaide B. Parker, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg, whose engagement to Clifford L. Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J., has just been announced. After the theatre Mrs. Backus took her guests to Sherry's, where supper and dancing followed. The tables were decorated with confetti, and the favors were mechanical moving toys, and each girl received a horn tied with silver ribbon and filled with holly, chrysanthemums, and other flowers.

IMMIGRATION'S BIG DROP.

573,675 Aliens Arrived Here Last Year, Against 1,163,993 in 1913.

Arrivals at the Port of New York were 733, 504 persons in 1914 against 1,334,914 in 1913, according to the figures made public yesterday by the Immigration Commissioner. Among the arrivals in 1914 were 573,675 aliens against 1,163,993 aliens in 1913. The aliens who departed from this port in 1914 numbered 418,886, against 381,068 in 1913.

The falling-off in immigration was marked before the war started. June shows the greatest drop of any month of the year. In June of 1914 only 57,139 aliens arrived against 136,690 during June of 1913. The causes of the decrease, aside from the war, is said to be the curtailing of work in this country and an effort on the part of foreign Governments to restrict immigration by providing work at home and bettering the condition of the working classes.

Edwin Norton, Inventor, Dead.

Edwin Norton inventor, and tfirs President of the American Can Company, died yesterday at his home at 640 West End Avenue. He was born in Rockton, Ill., March 27, 1845, and served in the civil war. He was an inventor of many sorts of sheet-metal working machinery, which he manufactured, and took out more than 5,000 patents in twenty-five years. Among his principal inventions were an automatic furnace and rolling mill for making tin plate and thin sheet steel, a machine for the automatic manufacture of hermetically sealed cans, and various processes for preserving food in a vacuum. Mr. Norton was Vice President of the manufacturing firm of Norton Brothers for a long time, later joining in the organization of the American Can Company. Mr. Norton was married in 1876 to Miss Lucy E. Akin of Chicago.

TUXEDO DANCERS USHER IN 1915

Sing "Auld Lang Syne" at Midnight, Before Punch Bowl, in Tuxedo Club,

AMID HOLLY AND ROSES

Many of the Younger Set in Throng at New Year's Eve Celebration—Hosts of House Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Dec. 31.—Tuxedo Park colonists celebrated tonight one of largest social events of the year, the New Year's Eve dance at the Tuxedo Club. For months the ball has been talked over by the younger set, and tonight they were out in large numbers.

The large circular ballroom was decorated with ropings of holly, the posts around the outside being entwined with rambler roses, and a large Christmas tree was stationed in the centre of the room, lighted with small incandescent colored lights. At midnight the punch bowl was brought in and the dancers ushered 1915 in by snging "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, who are spending the holiday week here, entertained a large party at their cottage before the dance, and many house parties were held throughout the park by the colonists, who opened their cottages for the week. Dinners were given at the club by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, and Mrs. Charles James Coulter.

Among those who had house parties were Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Abbott Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair.

At midnight a supper was served in the dining room of the club.

Among those who attended the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Mortimer, Pierre Lorillard, Richmond Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. A. S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, A. R. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris, W. R. Tod, E. W. Beaslee, Hoffman Nickerson, Miss M. Mackay, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Clermont L. Barnwell, Mrs. J. G. Maupin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, H. Gallatin Pell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Miss Beatrice Burrill, Miss Katharine Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, and H. Coleman Drayton.

A large crowd came out early in the day by motor to enjoy the Winter sports. The first skating of the year on the large Tuxedo Lake attracted a large number, and the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club held many exhibition matches.

HOSTS TO 2,000 CHILDREN.

Produce Exchange Men Provide Real Circus at Annual Entertainment.

Two thousand children living below Canal Street were entertained yesterday with a real circus and a big brass band by the members of the Produce Exchange on the floor of the board. It was the largest attendance ever at the annual New Year's celebration of the Exchange, and the members surpassed their former efforts to make the afternoon pelasant for their small guests.

To all apearances the Exchange floor had the regular circus setting, except that there was no tent surrounding the single ring. There were clowns, and performing donkeys, and trick ponies, and a giant ring master, who brought shrieks of delight from the bleachers when he made the clowns jump with his snapping whip. The children stared wide-eyed at the acrobats, and the Exchange fairly resounded with the tapping of little heels on the seats as the band played lively dance tunes.

None enjoyed the performance more than 150 crippled children from the School for Crippled Children, in Henry Street, who were brought to the Exchange in vans loaned by the Eagle Warehouse Company. Mothers of the children were invited, too, and as many accepted it was estimated that more than 3,000 persons witnessed the performance, by far and away the largest gathering on the Produce Exchange in many years. After the clowns had finished came the distribution of gifts.

The expenses of the entertainment were met by donations from the members of the Exchange. Funds collected amounted to between $2,000 and $2,500, all of which was spent for the children.

10,500 HONOR CAHALANE.

Entire Police Force Contributes to Testimonial to Inspector.

Police Commissioner Woods and each one of the 10,500 members of the Police Department have subscribed 1 cent for an engrossed testimonial to be presented to Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at Police Headquarters, as a token of their appreciation for the manual he has written on "Police Practice and Procedure," which he had printed and distributed to the men at his own expense.

The department has already accepted his work as a text book, and because it contains so much of interest to his fellow-policemen in addition to its practical and technical contents, Cahalane has become to them the most popular author of the season.

Mrs. Emma Chalfont Bivins.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Emma Chalfont Bivins, a well-known suffrage worker, is dead at the home of her son, Chalfont Bivins, Brooklyn. Her home was at 74 Park Avenue, this city, where she lived with Percy A. Bivins, another son. She was 89 years of age. Mrs. Bivins was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and moved with her parents to Iowa. She was later graduated from the University of Iowa. She spent the greater part of her life teaching in the West. All her life Mrs. Bivins was associated with charitable work. In this city she was a member of the Monday Afternoon Club, the Woman's Club, and the Passaic Equal Suffrage League.

McCALL SEES GOOD TIMES.

Tells How Big Concerns Can Help Bring About Prosperity.

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission predicted yesterday that there would be a revival of real estate activity in the city. He said he believed that the pendulum was about to swing in the other direction from the depression which has prevailed. Many persons, he said, believed the United States was on the eve of a period of unsurpassed prosperity, and then he continued:

"I should be inclined to share this opinion if we could attain rest from hysterical agitation and stop aiming poisoned arrows at business interests. If those who administer would adopt a helping régime, put the patient, now lying prostrate, on his feet, returning vitality would manifest itself in a way that would make this country take its place as the most prosperous and progressive in the world."

The Chairman spoke of the great opportunities that lay before the large institutions which advance money on real estate. They would obtain, he said, praise for the highest form of patriotism, if they would refrain from calling loans or demanding unnecessary payments on principal. Let them assure the sorely troubled people that the real worth of their real estate was recognized, and that no hysteria would find a place in the administration of the trusts. Thereby, they would save their clients unnecessary worry without risk of loss to themselves, and would assist the return of confidence.

The Chairman then reviewed the progress of subway construction, announcing that the half-way stone had been passed, and that in the present year two lines, the Fourth Avenue Brooklyn Subway and the Steinway Tunnel, would be in temporary operation.

STATE WINS CONEY APPEAL.

Appellate Decision Affirms Decision in Beach Reclamation Suit.

By a unanimous decision the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed a decision of Justice Benedict in favor of the State of New York in the suit brought by the Attorney General to reclaim the beach at Coney Island for the public.

The defendants in the suit were the Emilie Huber estate, the Steeplechase Park Company, and others who own beach property at Coney. Justice Benedict ruled against the claim of the defendants to build and maintain obstructions on ocean water front that deprived the public of free use of the beach.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL H. BLUM, for twenty years a partner in the firm of Blum & Koch, straw hat manufacturers, at 76 Madisan Avenue, died on Tuesday night at his home at 315 Central Park West. He was 55 years old. A widow survives him.

LOUIS MONSHEIMER, one of the founders of the firm of Danhauser & Monsheimer, underwear manufacmturers, died on Wednesday at his home a t16 Morningside Avenue. He was 88 years old, and had been retired from business for a number of years. A widow, five sons, and four daughters survive him.

LUCIEN IRWIN, President and general manager of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad, died on Wednesday night in a Louisville hospital. He was 48 years old.

The Rev. OTIS J. RANGE, one of the leading Methodist ministers of Connecticut, who had servid three terms in the State Legislature, and was for sixteen years Grand Chief Templar of the Connecticut Grand Templars, died on Wednesday night at his home at Guilford. He was 74 years old.

ASA SLAYTON, who was one of the first settlers of Iowa, died on Wednesday at his home at Somers, Conn. He was 83 years old.

HENRY C. VOGEL, in the commission furniture business in this city and a well-known resident of Bath Beach, died at his residence, 2,222 Seventy-ninth Street, on Wednesday. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZA ANN SEACOMBE, widow of Dr. George Seacombe, at one time a prominent physician of Chicago, who lost his fortune in the great Chicago fire, is dead at her home, 1,186 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She was 85 years old and was born in New Jersey.

JOHN H. BAPTISTE, 71 years old, a retired carpenter and builder, is dead at his hmoe, 31 Chapel Street, Brooklyn. During the civil war Mr. Baptiste enlisted in a Brooklyn regiment with his two brothers, both of whom were killed in action.

HENRY G. MEYN, formerly a well-known acrobat and a member of a team which traveled under the name of Le Roy Wilson and Tom, died on Wednesday at his home, 31 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year.

THOMAS BEITH of 407 Second Street, Brooklyn, an engineer for the R. F. Ford Company of Rochester, drapped dead at Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday night while supervising work for his company at the New York Training School. Mr. Beith was 62 years old and left a widow. He was a member of Acme Council, R. A.; Minerva Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Veterans.

HENRY W. B. PARSONS, who was the first President of the Association of Master Plumbers of the Borough of Brooklyn, is dead at 167 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. He left a widow.

Mrs. LYLIE V. HEAHERINGTON, wife of John W. Hetherington, a builder and for several years President of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mark's Congregational Church, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 770 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Liverpool, England, 47 years ago.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BIRDSALL, widow of Hiram L. Birdsall, a civil war veteran and for twenty-five years employed in the surveying department of the Custom House, died on Wednesday at her home, 415 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was in her seventy-second year and left a daughter.

WILLIAM CARTER TOMPKINS, a retired druggest, for many years in business in Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,643 Seventy-first Street. He was 51 years old and left a widow, four sons, and a daughter.

JOHN N. TRUMP, a well-known newspaper man, formerly with THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Dramatic Mirror, died in Denver, Col., on Dec. 10. Mr. Trump, who was about 34 years of age, left the position of dramatic reporter for THE TIMES to become a press agent with the Shuberts. Later ill-health caused him to return to his home in Columbia, S. C., but last Fall he became advance man for "Hanky Panky," a musical show, and traveled with that organization as far as Denver. There he entered a sanitarium for the treatment of his lungs and throat. His father and mother were with him when he died.

SEAMAN J. MALLABY, 71 years old, a retired New York City real estate operator, died yesterday at the Paterson (N. J.) General Hospital. Mr. Mallaby lived in Boonton, N. J.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

JAFFA—TALISMAN.—Mrs. Ray Talisman of 1,024 St. John's Av. to Joseph Jaffa of 1,418 5th Av. on Dec. 29, 1914.

SANFORD—MURPHY.—Dec. 31, Miss Louise Boyce Murphy to Edward Field Sanford, Jr.

FLEMING—GARRY.—Dec. 30, Agnes C. Garry to William A. Fleming.

Brooklyn.

ROCHE—BARRY.—Dec. 30, Irene M. Barry to James J. Roche.

Died.

BECKWITH.—At Rutherford, N. J., suddenly, of pneumonia, on Dec. 30, 1914, Frelove H. Beckwith, widow of the late Jefferson T. Beckwith. Funeral services from the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Charles Colhoun, 24 West Passaic Av., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 1, 1915, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment Elmira, N. Y.

BERG.—Helen McGregor, in her 85th year, widow of the late Albert W. Berg, daughter of the late Anthony Wooster Morse and Electa Russell Morse of Hanover, N. H. Funeral service at her late residence, 356 West 20th St., Saturday morning, January 2, 10 o'clock. Interment Mount Kisco, N. Y.

BLUM.—After a short illness, at his residence, 315 Central Park West, Samuel H. Blum, beloved husband of Lancie H., in his fifty-fifth year. Funeral today, strictly private.

BLUM.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. & A. M., are hereby informed of the death of Brother Samuel H. Blum, on Dec. 29.
EMANUEL SOLOMON, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

CARRAHER.—Ellen Carraher, mother of James, Herbert, Margaret, and Mrs. William McIntosh and Mrs. Morris S. Mayer, suddenly, Wednesday, Dec. 30, at her late residence, 321 West 139th St. Funeral at Church of St. Charles Borromeo, West 141st St., Saturday, Jan. 2, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CHAPMAN.—On Dec. 30, 1914, at his residence, 9 Forest Av., Caldwell, N. J., Thomas L. Chapman, in his seventy-first year. Interment private.

CLARKE.—On Dec. 31, Elizabeth B. Clarke, in her eighty-seventh year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 92 Stockton St., Princeton, N. J.

CLIFFORD.—Margaret. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.) Notice of funeral hereafter.

CODDINGTON.—Died at Avon Dassett, England, Dec. 30, Elizabeth Magevney Coddington, widow of Andrew Coddington. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COSTELLO.—At her residence, 342 East 69th St., on Dec. 31, Annie, beloved wife of the late Michael Costello. Funeral notice hereafter.

CROPSEY.—Suddenly, on Dec. 31, 1914, Olive Tredwell, wife of T. H. Cropsey. Funeral from her parents' residence, 458 McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915, at 2:30 P. M.

CROSS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, nee Joost, on Thursday, Dec. 31. Funeral at the Chapel of Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock. Port Washington News please copy.

DUERING.—Suddenly, on Dec. 30, Carl H., beloved husband of Julia Duering. Funeral from his late residence, 57 West 124th St., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn mass of requiem at All Saints' Church at 10 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. R. I. P. California papers please copy.

HOWISON.—Henry L., Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired, on Thursday, Dec. 31, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 53 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Washington, D. C. Please omit flowers.

JENKINS.—At his residence, Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, Edgar Marshal, son of the late Edgar and Mary Walworth Jenkins, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services Saturday, 2 P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Schenectady.

KING.—On Dec. 31, 1914, Fanny L. King, beloved mother of Mabel, Rena, Charles, Frederick, and George Harry King. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Saturday at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 921 St. Nicholas Av., corner 156th St. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

LAMBERT.—At Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, Ellen L., daughter of the late William G. Lambert. Funeral service at 104 State St., Newburyport, on Friday, Jan. 1, 1915, at noon. Interment at Woodlawn, N. Y., Saturday on arrival of 10:35 A. M. train from New York.

LOBENSTEIN.—On Dec. 31, 1914, Hannah, relict of the late Lehman Lobenstein, in her 80th year. Funeral from her late residence, 49 East 90th St., on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Please omit flowers. Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

McCLUNG.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, in London, England, Lee McClung, aged 44. Services will be held on Monday, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St. Please omit flowers. The services and interment at Knoxville, Tenn., will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 6.

MALLABY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, at the Paterson General Hospital, Seaman John, husband of Cornelia Bleecker and son of the late Rev. Thomas and Katharine Kortright Seaman Mallaby, in his 71st year. Funeral services, Grace Church, Madison, N. J., Jan. 1, at 2:15 P. M.

Died.

MONTGOMERY.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, 1914, Mrs. Rachel Chandler Montgomery, widow of the late Alfred K. Montgomery. Services at Balmford's Undertaking Parlors, 1,883 Amsterdam Av., (154th St.,) today at 10:45 A. M. Interment at New Orleans, La.

NELSON.—Walter C., husband of Josephine M. and son of Fred O. Nelson, aged 34, at his residence, 209 West 97th St., on Dec. 31. Services at residence Saturday, 11 A. M.

NORTON.—On Dec. 31, 1914, Edwin, husband of Lucy E. Norton, aged 69 years. Private funeral services at his late residence, 640 West End Av., Saturday morning.

PALUMBO.—Vincento, Dec. 31, 1914. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 2, 10 A. M., from 352 College Av., to Calvary Cemetery.

RICHARD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, at the Hotel Essex, Antonina Dearing Richard, beloved wife of Edwin A. Richard. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., Friday, Jan. 1, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RIDLEY.—On Dec. 30, 1914, at his residence, 20 2d Av., Rockaway Park, N. Y., James D. Ridley, in his 73d year. Funeral Saturday morning. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Member of Exempt and Volunteer Firemen's Association.

ROCKHILL.—On Dec. 8, at Honolulu, Hawaii, William Woodville Rockhill, in his 61st year. Services at St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1915. Interment at the convenience of the family.

ROLKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, Emilie Rolker, widow of the late August H. Rolker. Funeral from her late residence, 265 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Saturday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 A. M. Mass at St. Boniface Church at 10 A. M.

ROSE.—Charles Wood, Burnside, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 29, after a brief illness. Funeral services at Campbell Hall Presbyterian Church, Friday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

SCHILL.—Suddenly, on Dec. 30, 1914, Frederick, beloved husband of Anna Schill and father of Frederick and Elsie Schill and Theresa Welke in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 166 Ivy St., Elmhurst, N. Y., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Burial Saturday, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, Dec. 30, Adelaide W., daughter of the late William Penn Smith, in her 84th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Saturday, Jan. 2, 11 A. M.

SPIEGELBERG.—At Meran, Austria, Mrs. Emanuel Spiegelberg, on Dec. 25, in her 66th year.

STRASBURGER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 30, of heart failure, Alvin L., dearly beloved husband of Leonore Wertheimer and father of Leroy and Adrienne Strasburger, in his 53d year. Funeral from his late residence, 128 West 77th St., Sunday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

TABER.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, in New York City, after a brief illness, David S. Taber, son of the late William C. and Hannah Shearman Taber of New Bedford, Mass., in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, 20th St. and Gramercy Park, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 A. M.

VINER.—On Dec. 30, 1914, Emma, widow of Frederick D. Viner. Funeral from her late residence, 748 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1915, at 2 P. M.

WADE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, Jane H., wife of Clifford E. Wade. Funeral service at her late residence, 601 West 115th Street, on Friday evening, Jan. 1, 1915, at 8 o'clock.

WERNEKE.—At her residence, 908 West End Av., on Thursday, Dec. 31, Teresa Werneke. Funeral from the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 o'clock.

BAYLIS.—Phebe A., 204 West 70th St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BEIRNE.—Thomas, 516 Wales Av., Bronx, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BRENNAN.—James, 2,856 8th Av., Dec. 29, aged 1.

BUTLER.—Sarah, 173 East 90th St., Dec. 30. Funeral notice later.

CAULFIELD.—John, 541 West 125th St., Dec. 30, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DEL PIETRO.—Amelia, Dec. 30. Funeral 4,221 Park Av., Bronx, today, 2:30 P. M.

DIXON.—Frances, Sea View Hospital, S. I., Dec. 30, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DURNING.—John, St. Francis's Hospital, Dec. 29.

GARLICH.—Otto, Dec. 29. Funeral 148 West 144th St., today, 1 P. M.

Died.

HAHER.—Catherine, 403 East 24th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JOLLY.—Joseph, 470 9th Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KENNY.—Elizabeth, 631 Bergen Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KENT.—Sarah J., Dec. 30. Funeral service 1 Manhattan Av. tomorrow.

KIESLING.—Margaret, 267 East 234th St., Dec. 30, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LESSER.—Beatrice, 500 West 175th St., Dec. 30, aged 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LYONS.—Jane, 1,840 3d Av., Dec. 30, aged 16. Funeral Jan. 3, 2 P. M.

McILROY.—Alexander, 1,735 Zerega Av., Bronx, Dec. 30, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MILLER.—Dorothy, 157 West 133d St., Dec. 29, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOLLOY.—Mary, 44 West 100th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MONSHEIMER.—Louis, 16 Morningside Av., Dec. 30, aged 89. Funeral today.

NEUSCH.—Philipp, 620 East 17th St., Dec. 30, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

NORTON.—Edwin, 640 West End Av., Dec. 31, aged 69. Funeral service tomorrow.

O'BRIEN.—Anna, 125 East 108th St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PERKIN.—William, 1,458 2d Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PFEIFER.—Rosie, 1 Columbus Av., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PORTER.—John J., 414 East 81st St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Michael, Dec. 30, aged 70. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

TERRY.—Fanny, 130 East 123d St., Dec. 29.

TULLY.—Michael, 245 East 103d St., Dec. 30, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

UFFELMANN.—Charles J., 519 East 146th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow.

Brooklyn.

BENDER.—Amalie, 321 Marcy Av., Dec. 30, aged 48. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FAREWELL.—Frank E., 1,156 Myrtle Av., Dec. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—Peter, 302 Union St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEBBERD.—Mary J., 83 Garfield Place, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HETHERINGTON.—Lylie V., 770 Jefferson Av., Dec. 29, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HOEHN.—Elizabeth, 424 60th St., Dec. 29.

JUDGE.—Annie M., 359 Baltic St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KREY.—George, 318 Midford St., Dec. 30, aged 87.

LAVIN.—Thomas, 551 Warren St., Dec. 29, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LOUGHLIN.—Mary, 232 94th St., Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

LYNCH.—Kate T., 40 Albany Av., Dec. 30. Funeral Jan. 3, 2 P. M.

MEYN.—Henry G., 31 Bradford St., Dec. 30. Funeral Jan. 3, 2 P. M.

MULROONEY.—Michael, St. Mary's Hospital, Dec. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'NEIL.—Mary, 1,654 De Kalb Av., Dec. 30, aged 57. Funeral Jan. 3, 2 P. M.

PARSONS.—Adeline L., 492 Gates Av., Dec. 28, aged 71. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PARSONS.—Henry W. B., 492 Gates Av., Dec. 28, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHMALBERGER.—Mary, 1,485 De Kalb Av., Dec. 30, aged 55. Funeral Jan. 3.

SIEBERT.—Anna, 9 Woodbine St., Dec. 30. Funeral service today.

SMITH.—Frances M., 170 3d Av., Dec. 30. Funeral Jan. 3.

STANLEY.—Edward A., 291A Monroe St., Dec. 29, aged 73.

SUDAN.—Lena D., 650 Herkimer St., Dec. 30, aged 39.

TOMPKINS.—William C., 1,643 73d St., Dec. 30, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TREMPER.—Edward P., 1,032 Bedford Av., Dec. 30. Funeral today.

VALENTINE.—Catherine, 383 Himrod St., Dec. 30, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VOGEL.—Henry C., 2,222 79th St., Dec. 30, aged 68. Funeral service today.

WOOD.—Elizabeth G., Dec. 30. Funeral 333 Jay St. to-day, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALLESON.—Lavinia, Newark, Dec. 30, aged 105.

BOITANO.—Rose, 403 Adams St., Hoboken, Dec. 29, aged 77.

DU BOIS.—Charles D., 239 Bowers St., Jersey City, Dec. 30.

DUNNAM.—Hannah M. S., Newark, Dec. 31, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FAEBER.—Christian, 39 Webster St., Newark, Dec. 30, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow.

FRENO.—Louis E., Newark, Dec. 29, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow.

HEUSS.—Carolina, 98 Bently Av., Jersey City, Dec. 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUNT.—Henry R., 149 Sherman Av., Newark, Dec. 30, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow.

JACKSON.—Eliza, 220 North Fullerton Av., Newark, Dec. 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LARKINS.—E. Raymond, 185 Mercer St., Jersey City, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Died.

LYNCH.—Mary E., 84 Neptune Av., Jersey City, Dec. 31. Funeral Jan. 4.

MAYBERY.—Catherine, 187 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, Dec. 31. Funeral tomorrow.

MUTZ.—Justina, 706 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, Dec. 29, aged 87.

OPENSHAW.—Edna M., 40 Westervelt St., Jersey City, Dec. 30, aged 8 months.

OSTROM.—Amanda, 132 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City, Dec. 30, aged 17.

OTTO.—Maria, Newark, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PRITCHARD.—Oscar R., 465 Pacific Av., Jersey City, Dec. 31. Funeral Jan. 3.

ROLKER.—Emilie, 265 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Dec. 30.

SCHNELLBACHER.—Henry, 157 Huntington St., Dec. 30. Funeral private.

SCHIESS.—Anna M., 504 Serrel St., West Hoboken, Dec. 30. Funeral private.

STENECK.—Herman, 40 Bowers St., Jersey City, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STRAUB.—Caroline, Newark, Dec. 30, aged 73. Funeral Jan. 3, 2:30 P. M.

WARD.—Sophia, Jersey City, Dec. 29, aged [illegible] Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WATTS.—Louisa, 149 Walnut St., Newark, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

CORDIER.—Jacob, Flushing, Dec. 30, aged 75.

DOMENICHELLI.—Josephine, Woodhaven, Dec. 28, aged 32.

HORN.—Charles, Jr., 53 Carver St., Astoria, Dec. 29.

OBMANN.—Matthias, Astoria, Dec. 23, aged 77.

PEARSALL.—Hamilton B., Jr., Jamaica, Dec. 28, aged 34.

POOLE.—Mary J., Flushing, Dec. 28, aged 87.

RITTER.—Louis, Maspeth, Dec. 30, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROTTERSCHMIDT.—Michael, College Point, Dec. 30.

SEIBERT.—Margaretha, North Beach, Dec. 28, aged 72.

STRAUBE.—Henry, College Point, Dec. 28, aged 74.

TOLLBOM.—Nils J., Ozone Park, Dec. 28, aged 7.

WINDHORST.—Johann C., Westbury, Dec. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2:45 P. M.

WOLF.—George J., Woodhaven, Dec. 28, aged 44.

In Memoriam.

LIBBY.—Simon, Jan. 3, 1915.

The unveiling of the monument will take place on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915, at 2 P. M. at Union Field Cemetery, Cypress Hill.

KAY.—In loving memory of Miss Charlotte Kay, died Jan. 1, 1912.

BOYLAN.—Margaret, mass St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRADY.—Michael, mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

CANNON.—John, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DIXON.—John E., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1912.

GREEN.—Theodore E., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1912.

GROBHOLZ.—Bernard, mass St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

JAHN.—Julius A., in memory of; died Jan. 1, 1911.

McCABE.—Bernard J., mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., Jan. 4, 9 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY
Beautifully situated in the Westchester Hills, 54 minutes' ride from Grand Central Terminal. City Office, 103 Park Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

Crocker MOURNING HOUSE
HATS, GOWNS, WAISTS, VEILS, NECKWEAR, FURS.
375 5th Av. at 35th St.
Boston—Copley Square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue at 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
SERVICE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.
HOLY COMMUNION AT 11 A. M.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

Today "New Year's Day"
"The most Remarkable and Extensive Collection of Beautiful Weaves ever shown."
American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
Beginning Today, "New Year's Day"
ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Continuing until the date of the sale
The
Thomas B. Clarke Collection
Beautiful Old Chinese Rugs
Nearly Six Hundred Specimens Dating from the Ming to the Ch'ien Lung Dynasties
AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
Afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, at 2:30 o'clock
A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH TEXT BY DANA H. CARROLL, AND COLOR PLATES AND NUMEROUS HALF-TONE REPRODUCTIONS WILL BE MAILED POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF $1.25.
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.
2, 4 and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

A Glance Backward--And Forward

Now we come to the threshold of the year. Behind us is 1914, brilliant with achievement.

Ahead of us, 1915—bright with rosy promise.

This is the right minute to consider what we **have** accomplished during the year that is past, and what we **intend** to accomplish in the year that begins today.

The Record for 1914

Vastly bettered Store Service.

Proved (1) by an increase of 128,000 packages delivered over 1913.

Greatest single day's business since the store opened—December 19, 1914.

Increase in our Delivery Service of 12 automobile trucks and wagons; the total of 138 being larger than that of any other exclusively motor delivery service in New York.

Improvement in such essential details as wrapping of packages and accuracy of bookkeeping—betterments which bring the Store nearer to its ideal of satisfactory service.

Employment given in December to 11,795 people in our store families.

The Outlook for 1915

It is not in the trenches, but out in the open, where battles are won. It is what GIMBEL outposts discover and bring in that makes this Store of greatest value to its customers.

Four of our buyers have gone abroad during the last four weeks, in search of new things for the coming season—which we confidently expect will be the most active Spring in the history of our business. Other buyers will follow them at rapid intervals; while our permanent organizations in Paris, Berlin, and London, comprising over 50 people, are a trained corps of resident buyers.

GIMBEL stocks are "clean as a whistle"; we can turn our cash at a moment's notice toward points where such ready money will secure the best of the prizes that will abound in Europe this year.

It is with thankfulness to our friends for their good will of the past year, and with the hope that GIMBELS will be of acknowledgedly better helpfulness to them during 1915 that we say:—

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All!

Gimbel Brothers

New York, January 1, 1915.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ISAACS BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moe A. Isaacs and Harry N. Dine, who composed the firm of Isaacs Brothers, formerly manufacturers of clothing at 686 Broadway. Liabilities are $300,000 and assets are said to be $30,000.

BLOCK MANDEL CLOAK COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Block Mandel Cloak Company of 2,008 Third Avenue. The company assigned on Dec. 11.

OWEGO CAR COMPANY, INC., manufacturers of automobiles and cycle cars, of 286 Fifth Avenue, and plant at Owego, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $43,642 and assets of $25,078.

NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Lithographic Company of 533 East Seventy-ninth Street. The company assigned to Max E. Sanders. Henry B. Singer said that liabilities were $60,000, nominal assets $50,000, and actual assets $30,000.

McGOWN-SILSBEE LITHO COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the McGowan-Silsbee Litho Company, manufacturer of post-card novelties at 128 Park Row. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets between $4,000 and $10,000.

MORRIS SIMON has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the late firm of Charles Simon's Sons, wholesale dealers in hosiery and underwear, formerly at 11 Union Square, with liabilities of $165,436 and no assets. Harry Simon, another partner in the firm, went into bankruptcy on July 18 and received a discharge.

HENRY WEITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Weitz, muslin underwear manufacturer at 78 Grand Street. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

ABRAHAM ZWERDLING.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Zwerdling, installment dealer, at 30 West 112th Street. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

SAMUEL HARRIS & CO.—Samuel Harris, the senior partner in the firm of Samuel Harris & Co., manufacturers of interior wood work at 222 and 224 East Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy for the firm. Liabilities are $7,629 and assets $4,027.

HAROLD THOMPSON of 205 West 103d Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,304 and no assets.

JOSEPH KLEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Klein, dealer in jewelry and diamonds at 90 Nassau Street. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $2,000.

SARAH MORRIS, retail dealer in cloaks and suits at 100 Hester Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against her. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,000.

GOTTLIEB F. KNAUSS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gottlieb F. Knauss, grower of violets at Hyde Park, N. Y.

STURGIS & WALTON COMPANY.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed July 3 against the Strugis & Walton Company, school book publishers at 81 East Twenty-seventh Street, on a settlement with creditors. Liabilities were $34,715.

SAMUEL JACOBS.—Judge Hough has appointed Max Wulfsohn receiver for Samuel Jacobs, fur manufacturer at 40 West Twenty-second Street, on request of a majority of creditors. Liabilities are $24,000 and good assets $17,000.

VAN ORDEN CORSET COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed George E. Ingraham of Newark ancillary receiver for the property in this city of the Van Orden Corset Company of Newark; bond $1,000.

PERFECT SKIRT AND SUIT COMPANY of 14 West Seventeenth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $29,217 and assets of $2,960.

MAX NEWMAN, produce dealer at 424 East 103d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,377 and assets of $9,153.

D. MURPHY COMPANY, dealer in second-hand barrels at 348 Front Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,791 and assets of $5,286.

MERCY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturer of hats at 142 to 150 Commerce Street, Newark, has filed an assignment here to Henri Picard.

MARIE BRUNNER, trading as the Elite Shop, dealer in dresses and waists at 66 West Thirty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Abraham M. Eisenberg.

BARNEY LEEDER, dealer in clothing at 91 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Morris Zwerling.

WALTER MARKOFF, jeweler at 182 Fulton Street, has made an assignment to David Waronock.

HENRY GREENBERGER, grocer at 2,814 Broadway, has made an assignment to Clarence S. Houghton.

ANDES N. STEIN, jeweler at 363 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Morris Kraut.

R. & G. HAT STORE.—Max Radus and Morris Golpsky, doing business as the R. & G. Hat Store at 178 Rivington Street, have assigned to William J. Zuckerman.

SOLOMON RIEVMAN, dealer in laces and embroideries at 467 Broadway, has assigned to David London.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Brodin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of patterns, voluntary petition; liabilities, $38,960; assets, $61,068.

Israel Marcus and H. Levine, copartners trading as Gibson Cloak Store, involuntary petition; liabilities and assets not estimated.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 511 business failures in the United States during the week, against 452 for the previous week, and 365, 287, 349, and 282 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 135, New England 44, Southern 159, Western 78, Northwestern 51, and Far Western 44. Canada had 68, against 55 for the preceding week. Of the total number of concerns failing, 88 per cent. had less than $5,000 capital, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Record Year for Bankruptcies.

There were 1,696 petitions in bankruptcy filed here in 1914. This is the largest number for any one year since the act went into effect on Aug. 1, 1898, is one more than the year 1896, which had heretofore been the record, and 14 more than in 1913. The total number of petitions filed since the act went into effect is 20,954. More than 1,000 persons have been in bankruptcy twice, 58 three times, 3 four times, and 1 five times. There were 754 discharges in 1914.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Vernard—J. N. Rosenberg, $187.
Budoff, Bernard—J. Freile, $243.
Bates, Horace L.—A. E. Mietke, $186.
Breitbart, Mayllch—Century Bank of New York, $621.
Bahrenburg, Frederick W.—F. J. Bahrenburg, costs, $276.
Bradley Contracting Co.—S. Crace, $9,085.
Brown, John H.—E. H. Frasch et al., $13,802.
Benven Realty Co.—M. F. Barnes, $2,492.
Brown, Mary H. and Andrew—A. Aston, $7,488.
Blumenthal, Esther—J. C. Levi, $563.
Barron, Jacob, and William Miles—E. L. Richards, $528.
Bliss, Katharine—C. Buccellato, $800.
Carpenter, F. Newton—Elson & Brewer, $224.
Chambers Pub. Co., Inc.—News Printing Co., $759.
Creeden & Pitou, Inc.—Atlas Powder Co., $290.
Cognetta, Giacomo—State Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc., $137.
Cassidy, Joseph—Henry Steers Sand & Gravel Co., Inc., $625.
Candee & Krekeler Co.—I. Goldstein, $115.
Cohn, Max—L. L. Levy, $119.
Cohen, Abraham H., and Louis Weinberg—L. Livingston, $634.
Carroll, Martin—Standard Scale & Supply Co., $217.
Colodny, Hyman, and Samuel Milakoff—R. Hollander, $1,247.
Duncan, Alvin B.—C. B. Osterhout et al., $946.
D'Onofrio, Louis—M. Cunningham, $464.
Same—E. Cunningham et al., $447.
Eagle Insurance Co. of London, England—W. M. B. Hartley, costs, $209.
European & Asiatic Importing Co., Inc.—G. Dilsizian et al., $1,898.
Egan & Lake—J. F. Morgan, $153.
Fulton Arms—A. Thomson, $278.
Garfinkel, Solomon—Franklin Society for Home Building & Savings, $186.
Greenwood, Ernest H.—Union Trust Co. of Pennsylvania, $1,023.
Glioman, Maurie—J. Katz, $323.
Gildes, Anna—Newton Building Co., $298.
Govers, Francis X.—Holt Chandler Co., $233.
Glaser, Jacob—P. C. Eckhardt et al., $165.
Horwood, G. Charles—J. F. De Beau, $427.
Hurwitz, Paul—B. A. Ginsberg et al., $637.
Hochman, Josef H—M. Hochman, $385.
Hart, Loren M.—E. Fiske, $128.
Kamsler, Jennie—H. Glantz, $118.
Kerne, Dennie J.—Robert Rossman Co., $154.
Katz, David—L. Welinsky et al., $277.
Kelly, Henry J.—E. McGuire, $864.
Keenan, Mary A.—Franklin Society for Home Building & Savings, $988.
Kenyon, Thomas E. H.—Drenco Garage, Inc., $249.
Kiggen, John A.—L. Mandel & Co., $3,089.
Lenkowsky, Louis; Hyman Lenkowitz, and Adolph Blumenkron—Charles Kay Renting Co., Inc., $486.
L. Greenblatt & Sons, Inc.; Max Greenblatt, and Greenblatt Asbestos Mfg. Co., and Pincus H. Greenblatt—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $2,587.05.
Same—Same, $2,587.
Livingston, Louis, ex'r, and Bertha, ex'x—J. Kaufman, $5,204.
Luders, Grace G., or Countess de la Rochette—F. H. Thompson, $7,906.
Myers, Edw. E. O.—J. N. Rosenberg, $254.
Misch, Moses—G. Sidenberg, $609.
Same—Same, $609.
Madden, Will A.—E. C. Williams, $119.
Morris, Botwen, Inc.—Kavmor Automatic Co., Inc., $2,190.
Meyer, Marcella—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs, $110.
Moses, Morton—Hobart Electric Mfg. Co., $327.
Minrath, George—G. E. Kurshedt, $366.
Nora Construction Co. and Illinois Surety Co.—North America Wall Paper Co., $175.
New Centre Co.—W. M. Lybrand et al., $270.
New Yorker Staats Zeitung and Herman Ridder—L. Zimmerman et al., $5,303.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.—A. E. Salomon, $1,010.
O'Brien, Bernard—M. Salmon, $104.
Pashinsky, Joseph—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs, $108.
Power, Hannah J.—W. Woods, $3,737.
Patterson, Alexander F. and Thomas G.—People, &c., $3,000.
Preisig, Frieda—B. F. Bayer Co., $239.
Rosendorf, Hugo D.—M. Zalk, $117.
Rosenfield, Morris—S. Roganetsky, $1,193.
Richman, M.—W. W. Farley, $214.
Sullivan, Jerome, and Hudson Trust Co.—W. W. Farley, $1,820.
Siegel, Sarah—H. Horenburger, $996.
Sackman Construction Co.—W. Keeler et al., $135.
Stalb Abendschein Co.—Dock and Mill Co., $721.
Schwoerer, Anthony, Jr.—A. F. Shaw et al., $908.
Schulz, Otto A.—E. Martocca, $502.
Schattman, Julius—Schiff & Solomon, $2,332.
Strowger, Charles W.—A. B. Davis, $300.
Silverstein, Yettie—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs, $121.
Segal, Emanuel, by guardian—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs, $134.
Simon, Max—A. E. Mietke, $168.
Stern, Julius—P. A. Weinberg et al., $324.
Stanley, Alexander S.—George N. Lowrey Co., $186.
Shapiro, Isador—A. Kriegel.....$271
Travis & Lifflander, Inc., Samuel Travis, and Isidore Lifflander—B. Simon et al., $215.
Vitelli, Dionifio—D. W. F. Heldgert, $105.
Union Estates Co.—Afion Construction Co., $113.
Same—Frazee Realty Co. et al., $124.
Wright, Mary J.—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., costs, $129.
Wohl-Raeder Co.—Met. Electric Protective Co., $107.
Webb, William S.—H. L. Sprague, $248,213.
Warshawsky, Abraham—M. Damsky, $101.
Waddell, James A.—Harrolds Motor Car Co., $182.
Weeninger, John P., William G. Mulligan, and Agnes K. M. Mulligan—Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, $6,827.
W. T. Chapman & Co. and Wallace T. Chapin—B. A. Jackson, $326.

In Bronx County.

Ayer, Harriet W.—A. Pfirsich, $706.
Doherty, May Alice—S. E. Elliott et al., $111.
Duffy, Owen—J. E. Place, $126.
Garvey Brothers Co.—Church E. Gates & Co., $234.
Lowe, Charles—M. Beatus, $264.
O'Gorman, William J.—North Side News Co., $189.
Potter, Emily—S. C. Thurn et al., $1,247.
Rosendorf, Hugo D.—M. Zalk, $117.
Waldman, Jacob—J. S. Sills et al., $173.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

American Salvation Army—Salvation Army in the U. S., May 4, 1910, $1,689.
Same—Same, Dec. 29, 1910, $129.
Clark, Ambrose—S. Chard, Oct. 31, 1911, $1,041.
Donovan, Mary T.—City of N. Y., Dec. 8, 1914, (vacated,) $264.
N. Y. Railways Co.—C. C. Hubbell, Nov. 28, 1914, $3,631.
Same—G. H. Rowoand, Nov. 28, 1914, $3,132.
North British Mercantile Insurance Co. of London and Edinburgh—R. Barkovitz, Dec. 22, 1914, $941.
Osborn, William O., Jr.—H. V. Roddy, Jr., May 4, 1909, $440.
Rothschild, Morris—E. Vallens, Oct. 22, 1914, $162.
George Rector, Inc.—Hotel Claridge Co., Inc., July 8, 1914, $670.
Gebruder, Stollwerck Aktien Gesellschaft—A. N. Stollwerck & Co., June 23, 1914, $126.
Leerburger, Henry—H. R. C. Watson, Dec. 11, 1914, $101.
Same—Same, June 27, 1913, $100.
N. Y. Telephone Co.—M. Magee, Dec. 23, 1914, $126.
Third Avenue Ry. Co.—F. F. Martens, Dec. 4, 1914, $100.
Same—T. J. McArthur, Dec. 4, 1914, $200.
Vlastos, Solon J., and Atlantis—H. Economidy, Dec. 1, 1914, $105.
Same—Same, Nov. 26, 1913, $647.
H. G. Vogel Co.—C. P. Coleman et al., Dec. 30, 1914, $129.
Prochazka, Frederick—M. C. Rodriquez, May 17, 1911, $1,211.
Popper, Herman and Samuel—N. E. Fierstine, March 14, 1907, $158.
Parr, Henry—L. Wertheim Coal & Coke Co., April 9, 1914, $221.
John H. Barker Co.—N. Y. Clay Products Co., June 24, 1914, $1,555.
Rice, William A.—L. Elsoffer, Nov. 18, 1908, $124.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Dec. 31
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Seattle Maru .....Dec. 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.Dec. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana .....Jan. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Jan. 4
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru .....Jan. 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Jan. 8
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru .....Jan. 11
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Jan. 14

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 1, SS Cameronia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 9, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 4, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Jan. 11, SS Memmon.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 4, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Nov. 28; Hongkong, Dec. 1; Shanghai, Dec. 6; Yokohama, Dec. 12, and Honolulu, Dec. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolian, were dispatched East on Dec. 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 3.

DEALING WITH FACTS.

The Annalist every Monday provides investors, merchants, students, manufacturers, and the business world generally with information on the world's progress in economics. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 7:24|Sun sets, 4:37|Moon rises, 4:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:23	7:51	1:06	1:37
Governors Island	7:35	8:01	1:35	2:22
Hell Gate	9:25	9:51	3:15	4:05

Arrived—Thursday, Dec. 31.

SS Cymeric, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
SS Minneapolis, London, Dec. 20.
SS St. Joseph, Marseilles, Dec. 5.
SS Juan, Philadelphia, Dec. 29.
SS Camperio, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
SS Creole, NewsOrleans, Dec. 26.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 28.
SS Colorado, Galveston, Dec. 23.
SS Zacapa, Cristobal, Dec. 24.
SS Draper, Boston, Dec. 29.
SS Tonawanda, Hull, Dec. 11.
SS Limon, Boston, Dec. 28.
SS Lyra, Philadelphia, Dec. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Kentra	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 28
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 10
Soestdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 11
Iroquois	San Domingo	Dec. 20
Astraea	Palamos	Dec. 9
Sibek	Fayal	Dec. 16
Manitou	London	Dec. 19
Nevadan	Cristobal	Dec. 24
Monterey	Havana	Dec. 29
Oceana	Bermuda	Dec. 30
Zulia	Maracaibo	Dec. 23
Alliance	Cristobal	Dec. 25
El Norte	Galveston	Dec. 26
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 29
San Jacinto	Galveston	Dec. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	Dec. 18
Zuidyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 18
Perugia	Palermo	Dec. 18
Eastern Prince	Bahia	Dec. 16
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 30

DUE SUNDAY.

New York City	Swansea	Dec. 18
St. Paul	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Arabic	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Cavour	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 18
Santiago	Progreso	Dec. 26
Seguranca	Havana	Dec. 29
Minnehaha	London	Dec. 24
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 31
St. Paul	Liverpool	Dec. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cameronia, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fruters, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Fumuri, Vera Cruz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zinal, Buenos Aires	30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	——	2:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampazas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 1:43 P. M.
SS Santa Cruz, San Francisco to New York, was 325 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M., Dec. 30.
SS Frieda, Sabine to New York, was 5 miles E. of Alligator at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 33 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,133 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez to New York, was 137 miles S. at noon.
SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, was 376 miles S. at noon.
SS Carolyn, San Francisco to New York, was 1,523 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, arrived at Puerto Plata at 11 A. M.
SS John Hooper, San Francisco to New York, was 360 miles from Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Conus, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ansonia, at Glasgow, Dec. 30.
SS Francisco, at Hull, Dec. 30.
SS Banan, at Ardrossan, Dec. 30.
SS Dwinsk, at Greenock, Dec. 31.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, Dec. 31.
SS Narragansett, at London, Dec. 31.
SS Garlswood, at Marseilles, Dec. 29.

Sailed.

SS Megantic, from Queenstown, Dec. 31.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) from Penarth, Dec. 31.

Passed.

SS Re d'Italia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Aztec, New York for Savona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Bistis, New York for Patras, passed Gibraltar.

WINTER TRIPS

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New York to Nassau-Bahamas, thence to Havana, Cuba; returning via same route. Three days in Havana, enabling tourist to visit principal points of interest. Privilege of longer stop-over if desired.

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CUNARD

Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Francónia
SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 10 A. M.
Orduna.....Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
New Triple-Screw Turbine, 15,500 Tons.
Transylvania..Sat., Jan. 23, 10 A.M.
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine, 15,000 Tons.
LUSITANIA...Sat., Jan. 30, 10 A.M.
FRANCONIA.....Sat., Feb. 6, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA.....Sat., Feb. 13, 10 A.M.
Spain THE Riviera Italy-Greece
The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus
Carpathia, Jan. 6 AT NOON
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R.
St. Paul, Jan. 9, noon | Philadelphia, Jan. 16, noon

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis, Jan. 4, 3 P. M. | Minnehaha Jan. 9

White Star Line
New York—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R.
Arabic, Jan. 6, noon | Megantic, Jan. 13, noon
N. Y.—Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Under the American Flag
FINLAND, JAN. 12, NOON
*N. Y. via Boston—Italy—Patras, Greece, Calling at Azores & Gibraltar.
*Canopic, Jan. 26, 10 A.M. | *Cretic, Feb. 16
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York

New York to San Francisco
VIA THE PANAMA CANAL
New Passenger Service
S.S. S. V. LUCKENBACH
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FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
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HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Service discontinued until May, 1915.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
CAMERONIA..Jan. 2, noon
AUSONIA..Jan. 21, noon
CAMERONIA..Jan. 30, noon
TUSCANIA (new) Feb. 13, n'n
15,000 tons; 566 ft. long.
AUSONIA..Feb. 24, noon
CAMERONIA..Mar. 3, noon
1st Cabin, $85; 2d Cabin, $55; 3d Class, $35.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
NIAGARA . . . Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Jan. 16, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Jan. 23, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
$3 Direct Between NEW YORK & Reduced Fares All Points. 'Phone 6800 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.
PORTLAND

Regular Neutral fast twin-screw passenger steamers for East Coast South American ports. Sailings every 3 weeks. S. S. "Minas Geraes," Jan. 6; S. S. "Rio Janeiro," Jan. 16. Lloyd Brasileiro, J. J. Gordon, Agent, 17 State St., New York.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina, Jan 23, March 6.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

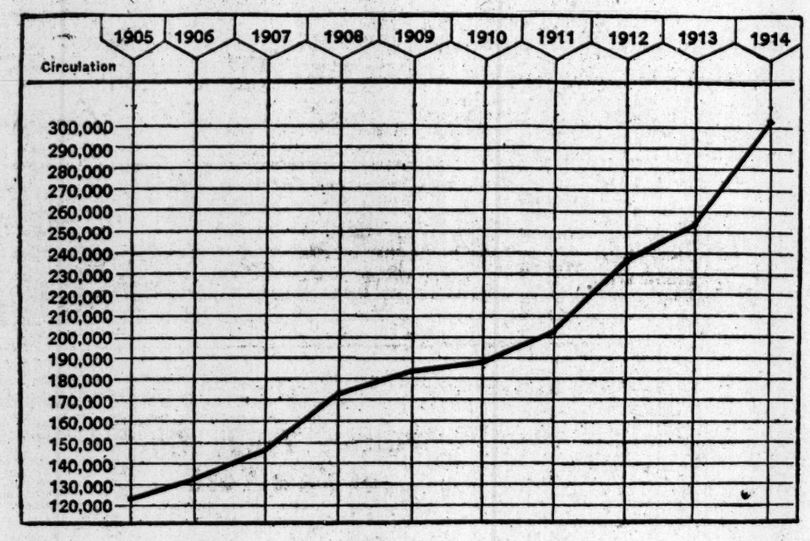
FLORIDA NOW THE WINTER RESORT OF THE WORLD.
Ocean Steamship Co., 401 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
To all points South and West. Every Wednesday at 3 P. M., Pier 26, North River. Tel. 3000 Franklin.

1905 At Times Square 1915

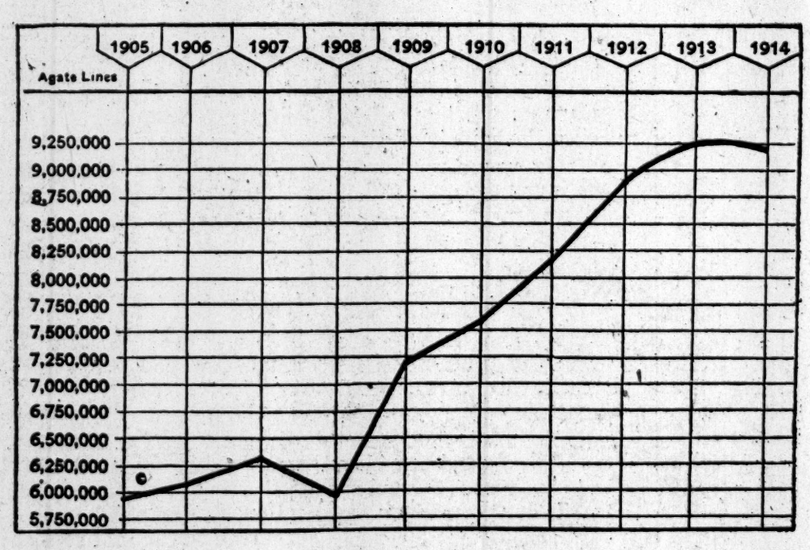
Ten-year Record of The New York Times Circulation and Advertising

Circulation over 300,000



Daily and Sunday Average for December, 1914 - - - **301,908**

Advertising over 9,000,000 lines



This steady gain, both in circulation and advertising, establishes a record unparalleled in newspaper history.

The circulation of The New York Times—over 300,000 copies daily and Sunday—(more than 2,000,000 per week) and an advertising rate of 45 cents an agate line, make it the cheapest as it is the best advertising medium in the world.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED by Kutner-Goldstein Co., Fresno, Cal., samples of women's muslin gowns, skirts, and combinations to cost between $1 and $1.25 each. Not more than ten samples in all from each house. Send prepaid, to Kutner-Goldstein Co., Fresno, Cal.

Gold-plated pocket knives, highly polished, two blades, $18 per gross; sample by mail 25c, prepaid. Premier Cutlery Co., 83 Bowery.

L. W. Fellows, 31 Union Square, wants jobs of furs cheap for Hens Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4@4½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday.4@4½ " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

A Tie for 1915.

As something appropriate for the new year, a local neckwear manufacturer has placed on the market an open-end scarf in which the figures 1915 are woven. The tie is made up in a number of colors. In line with this idea, the same house is also showing a scarf featuring the Panama-Pacific Exposition. These two designs offer an attractive departure from the ordinary effects that the run of houses carry. The policy of this house in going out of the usual channels for ideas seems to indicate a growing tendency on the part of the manufacturers catering to the men's wear trade to get something different than what has always been worn.

Some Strenuous Competition.

The clothing manufacturers who took up the Summer clothing business last Spring and Summer are expecting the most strenuous kind of competition on this sort of merchandise during the coming warm weather period. Prices for Summer suits were slashed right and left when this line was entered by others than the specialty houses. A good deal was learned in one season by the beginners. What another season will mean in the way of competition in this field is something hard to predict at the present time. Many clothiers feel, however, that rock bottom prices were reached and that buyers realized it was foolish to take chances by purchasing the cheaper lines simply because they were cheap.

Somewhat Short of Cash.

One of the foreign Governments in this market for supplies is understood to have exhausted its ready supply of funds and will depend for the time being on short-time warrants. In two instances dealers here are reported to have presented such warrants calling for payment in sixty days. Whether this Government will make the arrangement permanent after finding the advantages to be gained by so doing is a question that is puzzling those who are interested in this kind of business. A time payment is always preferable for the buyer to one made in cash, but it is not thought now that the issuing of warrants means anything else than a temporary shortage of funds.

Gray Goods Close Dull.

Trading in gray goods on the last day of 1914 was dull. While a few sales were made, none was large enough to be really worthy of comment. There was little bidding for forward deliveries, the buyers apparently being willing to wait for the new year before taking up their cudgels against the prices asked by the mills for such shipments. The day closed with prices very firm at the following levels:

	Spot.	Spring.	Future.
39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c.	5⅝c.	5¾c.
39-inch, 72-76s	5c.	5⅛c.	5⅛c.
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅜c.	4½c.	4½c.
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c.	3⅞c.	3[illegible]c.
38½-inch, 64-60s	3[illegible]c.	3¾c.	3⅞c.
38½-inch, 64-56s	3[illegible]c.	3[illegible]c.	3⅝c.
38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c.	3¼c.	3⅜c.
38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c.	3⅛c.	3¼c.
27-inch, 64-64s	2[illegible]c.	2½c.	2½c.
27-inch, 56-52s	2c.	2[illegible]c.	2⅛c.

Where's the Advantage?

A thing that is puzzling the local clothing manufacturers is the action of the British Government in having uniforms made in Canada, where the cost is much more than it would be if the same garments were manufactured here. In the matter of fabric, the comparison between prices here and on the other side of the Atlantic is not favorable to the domestic mills on account of the difference in labor cost. In making up garments, however, the factory efficiency and facilities that this and other clothing markets in this country offer permit the manufacturers to name the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. Those who have had reason to visit Canada in search of English contracts have not returned with any too glowing an account of conditions there. Some even say there is more red tape connected with the army business in Canada than exists here, which is saying a good deal.

Silk Outlook Is Good.

There has been little doing in the silk trade this week in the way of business. Most of the time has been spent in tallying up the year's results, which for the most part do not compare as favorably as they might with what the books showed last year at this time. The outlook is good, however, and there is little pessimism in sight. The stock books show that most of the houses will enter the new year with smaller stocks on hand than has been the case for some time, due to the curtailment of the past several months, but with stocks light and raw silk prices advancing the situation has taken on a brighter aspect. Since the upturn in raw material prices has begun the finished product is being more firmly held, and on most kinds of silk there is far less talk of price weakness than was the case a month or so ago. A decided improvement in demand is looked for in the next week or ten days.

Raw Silk Prices Advancing.

The raw silk market at Yokohama has advanced another 20 to 30 yen, $10 to $15, a picul since the last report, and holders are offering their silks sparingly. Sales for the week totaled 2,600 bales. Arrivals from the interior are falling off sharply, and stocks are now reduced to 23,000 bales. The Canton market reports a better demand, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., but reelers are holding off in anticipation of an advance. Stocks of good silks are limited. Shanghai reports an advance of 20 taels, about $12, on steam filatures, the supply of which is not equal to the demand. Higher prices are being asked for forward deliveries. Tsatlee silks have moved upward 25 taels, on the better grades. Tussahs are up about 10 per cent. from the low point touched a month ago. A better American demand in Italy is reflected in a firmer price tone in the Milan market. The local market continues to improve, and the demand is more general. Prices are slightly firmer.

Ready for Buyers' Rush.

Members of the cutting-up trades specializing in the manufacture of women's garments have practically completed their arrangements for meeting the rush of buyers of these lines that is expected here in the next week or ten days. A goodly amount of house buying of the new lines has already been done in some quarters of the trade, but the great bulk of the Spring merchandise is yet to be selected. While the weather conditions affected adversely the Fall season, and prevented many of the manufacturers from showing as good a record for the year as they doubtless would have done under more favorable circumstances, there is a feeling apparent in the trade that the business of the coming season will be great enough to make up a good part of the financial setback sustained this Fall. Conditions affecting the ultimate purchaser have improved beyond doubt, and the style differences of the two seasons are so marked as to make the woman who wears a Fall garment this Spring particularly noticeable. This fact is expected greatly to stimulate Spring sales.

CHANGES IN STERN BROS.

Benjamin Stern to be Again Active in the Business.

Benjamin Stern has become a director in the Stern Brothers Corporation, and will participate in the management of the company. He will have charge of the merchandising and devote his entire time and efforts to the interests of the corporation. At the annual meeting of the company the entire board was re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Stern.

At the organization meeting of the board Louis Stern was elected president and Arthur D. Brandeis, vice-president. Mr. Brandeis has so adjusted his interests in other directions as to be able to devote his energies to his duties as vice-president. Melville A. Stern and Irving C. Stern have resigned their positions with the company.

The appointment of Mr. Benjamin Stern to the care of the merchandising end of the business is taken as a sign that the policy of the store which made it so successful in the past will be followed out more actively than ever. Mr. Stern, prior to his withdrawal in 1910, was one of the most active members of what was then the firm of Stern Bros.

Gifts to Retiring Judge Green.

Joseph I. Green, whose term on the City Court bench ended yesterday, received a silver clock as a testimonial from his associates. The presentation address was made by Chief Judge O'Dwyer. The attachés of the court gave Judge Green a gold-trimmed seal leather portfolio for the carrying of briefs.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Phil Karfunkle, formerly with the Majestic Undergarment Company, has become associated with the Queen Manufacturing Company, 159-161 Wooster Street, as representative and manager.

The E. I. Horsman Company, Incorporated, announce the opening of their new place of business in the Tiffany Building, 11-15 Union Square, tomorrow. On that day also the company will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the business by E. I. Horsman.

James T. Leonard & Co., Incorporated, resident buyers, jobbers, and commission merchants, 353 Fourth Avenue, will add the following houses to their present Southern accounts: The Wolff & Marx Company, San Antonio, Texas; the Boston Store Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark., and R. E. Kennington, Jackson, Miss.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Model Pants Co.; L. Leventhal, mfrs. of pants; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Eastern Mfg. Co.; L. Kaplan, dry goods, tailor trimmings; Broadway Central.
DENVER—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; H. C. Koch, millinery; 621 Broadway.
PAWTUCKET—D. Halley Co.; L. M. Rousseau, silks, dress goods, wash goods; linings; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Stern & Sons; J. Stern, mfrs. shirtwaists; Van Cortland.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, coats; 470 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—East End Store; W. L. Hitchcock, clothing, furn. goods; Hermitage.
PROVIDENCE—H. C. Samuels, millinery; Hermitage.
SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss & Co.; W. C. McCarthy, hosiery, underwear; 377 Broadway; St. James.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. S. Levis, hats; 621 Broadway.
WATERBURY—Musler & Liebeskind; H. Musler, ladies' furn. goods; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, wholesale woolens; Broadway Central.

ARTISTIC COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At Exceptionally Moderate Prices

Printing of the highest quality executed at short notice. Inexpensive yet effective Booklets and Circulars prepared. Valuable suggestions for developing business given free when requested. Attractive but dignified office stationery prepared. Rush orders a specialty. *Send for Representative.*
Prices Always Moderate.
STAR PRINTING COMPANY,
301 WEST 37TH STREET.
Phone: Greeley 885.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A.G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
ENGLISH PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR	Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Cartwright & Warners Best in the World.	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors, 315 4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	H.B. BRAND LABEL REGISTERED	Hamburger Bros., 134-36-38-40 W. 26 St. New York City.
GOWNS DRESSES	The Magnet Brand	M. I. Nathan, Inc. MAKERS 105 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Lingerie	Amifrench	French Lingerie Co 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that Zel locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.
Middy Blouses Rompers, Bloomers, Etc.	Paul Jones Reg. U. S. Patent Office.	MORRIS & CO. BALTIMORE, MD. N. Y. OFFICE, 1270 BROADWAY.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Don't miss my line 300 Models-Dress Values $7.50 to $35.00
PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR
39 W. 32d St. In the Heart of the Trade.

Crochet, Beading, Tinsel, Silk and Cotton Work of All Kinds.
HAND EMBROIDERIES
AMERICAN ART EMBROIDERY CO., M. MARKEL. 25 E. 20th St., New York.
EMBROIDERY ON DRESSES, CLOAKS, and WAISTS for the Trade.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1914.

Figures for This Port Show Large Decline for the Year.

The foreign trade of the Port of New York in 1914, while totaling $1,799,929,962, according to statistics given out yesterday at the Custom House by Collector Malone, shows a decline of $108,837,446, compared with the corresponding 12 months of 1913. The grand total represents imports and exports of merchandise. Transactions in gold and silver bullion are not included in these figures.

Government experts, who analyzed the statistics yesterday attribute the year's diminished commerce to the world-wide interruption brought to over-sea trade following the outbreak of the European war, together with heavy slumps in exports the first seven months of the calendar year just closed. Since the Allied Powers and neutral countries began buying here on a heavy scale the past three months, exports increased by leaps and bounds, compared with the same period of 1913. Imports, on the other hand, started to shrink as soon as war was declared. This in turn caused a loss in duties collected at this port for the calendar year, amounting to $36,542,419, as compared with 1913.

Revenue collections last year aggregated $167,081,764 as against $203,624,183 in 1913. So-called miscellaneous receipts, consisting of fees and other items, in 1914 were $3,586,989, while the year before revenue under this head was put down at $5,417,496.

Under normal trade conditions, 1914 would have afforded an adequate idea of the working of the present tariff law under the lower duty rates carried in the act, as regards imports, this being the first full calendar year of its operation, but the war's upset of shipping and industry precludes an estimate of what the volume of incoming merchandise would have been had peace prevailed. At any rate, the excessive "dumping" of foreign goods in the American market as a result of the tariff's lower rates and additions to the free list, did not materialize. The imports here last year are placed at $974,747,925, compared with $1,010,387,759 in 1913. The last named year, included nine months' operation under the Aldrich-Payne act of 1909, and three under the present law. Imports last year, therefore, fell off $35,639,831, compared with the preceding twelve months.

Exports of domestic merchandise from this port for 1914, reached $802,827,338 as compared with $907,496,383 the year before. Foreign buying for war purposes sent exports up during the last quarter of 1914. Exports of foreign merchandise passing out of the port, part of it Canadian wheat, totaled for 1914, $22,354,096, as against $18,431,032 the preceding twelve months. Foreign merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses in 1914, aggregated $122,882,414, compared with $124,472,917 the year before when heavy withdrawals took place following the enactment of the present tariff in order to obtain the benefit of the lower rates on many lines. In view of the difficulty in getting European goods since the war began, withdrawals last year are not deemed excessive by the Customs officials.

Exports of domestic gold and silver bullion during 1914 were notably heavy with a grand total of $155,395,067, exceeding the previous year by $38,911,632. Approximately two-thirds of the entire precious metal outward movement took place in the months of May, June and July, the exports for that period being set down at $106,373,498. The other months of the year reflected apparently normal movements. Exports of foreign precious metals last year were valued at $5,392,476, against $3,068,382 in 1913.

There was a material falling off in imports of gold and silver in the year just closed. Their value in 1914 was only $24,119,472, compared with $44,630,515 in 1913. These imports were uniformly small per month in 1914 in comparison with the preceding twelve months. During the last five months of the old year, the imports were not anywhere near up to the level of the corresponding period of 1913.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Is the Metal or the Glass in Seidels the More Valuable?

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers as to the classification under the present tariff of so-called novelty sidings. Duty was taken at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood. The claim was for free entry, as lumber not molded nor otherwise further manufactured than planed, tongued, and grooved.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lost in protests relating to glass seidels which were assessed for duty under the old tariff as blown glass at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The contention was for a tax of 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal. Samples of the goods were put before the board, but Judge Sullivan says that they do not aid in arriving at the component material of chief value in the merchandise. The presumption being in favor of the Collector's assessment, his finding was affirmed.

Sullivan & Co., Philadelphia, imported men's and boys' gloves made from knitted cotton goods cut to shape and sewn together. Duty was collected under the act of 1909, at 50 cents per dozen pairs and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The protestants claimed the goods to be properly dutiable as cotton wearing apparel at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The Board held that under rulings of the Court the contention is without merit.

Dodge & Starkel, Chicago, imported olive oil contained in bottles. The bottles were assessed for duty under the provisions of the tariff act of 1897. The importers contended that the specific rate of duty provided for olive oil in bottles in the act covers both the oil and the bottles, and that the bottles are not dutiable separately under any other provision of the act. Judge Somerville disagreed and held that the duty was properly assessed.

Semon Bache & Co. were sustained in a claim for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem on glass knobs imported under the act of 1909. The Board found that they are manufactures of glass and not decorated glass, dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as assessed by Collector Malone. The Board reduced the duty on towel rack bars, imported by the same firm, from 60 to 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Z. L. White & Co., Galveston, protested the Collector's assessment of 35 per cent. ad valorem on second-hand jute bags because of stenciling. They were claimed dutiable at 10 per cent. as bags or sacks made from plain woven fabric of single jute yarns. The contention was overruled.

TRUST CO. BUYS BANK.

Commercial National to be Used as a Branch by Broadway.

The Broadway Trust Company has bought control of the Commercial National Bank of Long Island City, and will hereafter utilize the offices of the latter as a branch. The Commercial National was opened two years ago with a capital of $200,000. In its statement to the Controller of the Currency on Oct. 31 its deposits were set down as $535,418, with profits of $111,917, and total assets of $899,314.

With the new addition the Broadway Trust will have three branches, the others being in Flatbush and New Utrecht. In its last statement the company reported deposits aggregating $16,419,101, capital and surplus of $2,250,000, and total assets of $19,245,715.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. winds.

Ala., Miss., La., and E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

W. Tex. and Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla., Ark., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and somewhat warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy, probably snow flurries near the lakes; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair; fresh s. w. and w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow flurries and warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy; strong s. w. shifting to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow flurries and warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy, probably snow flurries near Lake Superior.

Wis.—Cloudy and somewhat warmer, with snow flurries, Fri.; Sat. fair; fresh to strong s. w. to w. winds.

Minn.—Snow flurries Fri.; Sat. fair.

Iowa—Fair Fri., somewhat warmer in e.; Sat. fair.

Mo.—Fair and somewhat warmer Fri.; Sat. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair and colder Fri.; Sat. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair and somewhat colder Fri.; Sat. fair.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of December show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing advances and those showing declines being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,449,113	+$131,774
Twenty-two roads	8,770,613	—2,948,059
Total (26 roads)	10,219,726	—2,816,276

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$2,541,495	$3,806,210	$3,071,228
Net after tax	546,299	989,008	866,031
4 mos. gross	11,933,646	13,823,359	13,466,077
Net after tax	1,435,514	2,805,626	2,986,869

CUBA RAILROAD for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	285,225	342,357	57,131
Net	118,648	147,146	28,498
Sur. aft. chgs.	48,452	80,355	31,903
5 mos. gross	1,603,080	1,715,231	112,150
Net	650,890	742,944	92,553
Sur. aft. chgs.	299,232	408,986	109,753

MOBILE & OHIO for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,122	1,122	1,114
Gross	$810,351	$1,146,350	$1,052,155
Net after tax	222,743	233,146	258,552
5 mos. gross	4,762,014	5,523,772	5,105,044
Net after tax	915,418	1,198,263	1,263,376

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	895,099	1,107,316	212,216
Net after taxes	116,319	247,697	131,378
5 mos. gross	4,820,495	5,396,347	575,851
Net after taxes	730,219	1,024,371	294,151

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER, for November, (excluding Boston & Albany)—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	7,832,080	8,485,870	653,790
Net aft. tax	1,600,984	986,165	*614,818
11 mos. gross	87,947,251	95,892,644	7,945,394
Net aft. tax	17,443,781	17,321,684	*122,098
BOSTON & ALBANY—			
Nov. gross	1,287,017	1,462,181	175,166
Net aft. tax	380,209	289,321	*60,887
11 mos gross	15,206,463	16,326,208	1,119,746
Net aft. tax	3,219,147	3,487,340	268,193

*Increase.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Nov. gross	2,526,096	2,914,715	2,898,481
Net aft. tax	305,936	841,285	781,855
11 mos. gross	30,808,377	33,617,779	29,860,919
Net aft. tax	6,159,450	6,670,153	7,780,601
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—			
Nov. gross	3,892,159	4,404,029	4,723,153
Net aft. tax	733,614	442,703	1,553,728
11 mos. gross	47,477,366	54,802,889	49,264,241
Net aft. tax	10,464,180	13,568,919	15,561,962
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS, (Peoria & Eastern included in 1913 and 1914)—			
Nov. gross	2,759,200	2,980,272	2,995,868
Net aft. tax	413,922	117,062	810,663
11 mos. gross	32,464,518	34,496,944	29,675,878
Net aft. tax	4,245,140	2,930,129	6,606,192
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Nov. gross	982,518	1,028,880	1,178,226
Net aft. tax	172,257	214,998	417,647
11 mos. gross	10,334,857	11,328,505	11,141,206
Net aft. tax	1,282,490	1,977,085	2,759,982
PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE—			
Nov. gross	1,004,112	1,508,568	1,622,499
Net aft. tax	140,795	494,228	784,848
11 mos. gross	14,662,603	18,463,740	16,585,188
Net aft. tax	4,490,281	7,819,523	7,840,125
CHICAGO, INDIANA & SOUTHERN—			
Nov. gross	341,283	402,525	380,191
Net aft. tax	30,089	9,939	95,592
11 mos. gross	3,872,929	4,087,899	3,840,861
Net aft. tax	484,500	475,516	626,995
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Nov. gross	422,557	404,841	505,533
Net aft. tax	23,691	67,801	140,554
11 mos. gross	5,206,725	5,473,089	5,309,190
Net aft. tax	856,063	796,946	1,049,733
CINCINNATI NORTHERN—			
Nov. gross	130,197	130,949	132,159
Net aft. tax	38,008	*25,741	38,458
11 mos. gross	1,356,736	1,298,980	1,279,565
Net aft. tax	162,776	*71,922	124,510

*Deficit.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Nov. gross	454,678	479,989	503,857
Net aft. tax	80,341	27,264	183,453
11 mos. gross	4,568,241	5,525,725	4,921,355
Net aft. tax	618,668	1,019,272	1,137,635
TOTAL ALL LINES—			
Nov. gross	21,581,894	24,257,817	24,965,149
Net aft. tax	3,869,843	2,945,030	7,334,877
11 mos. gr.	253,906,068	281,322,090	255,092,992
Net aft. tax	49,426,481	55,994,649	64,938,425

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for November—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	694,958	688,431	715,145
Net after taxes	131,427	92,102	189,137
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,219	*23,127	69,423
5 mos. gross	4,266,533	4,339,790	4,341,120
Net aft. taxes	1,189,331	1,174,612	1,460,584
Sur. aft. chgs.	555,096	576,185	859,072

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for November—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	207,713	236,850	29,137
Net after taxes	84,952	99,702	14,750
Sur. aft. chgs.	26,551	49,762	23,211
12 mos. gross	2,648,458	2,690,543	42,085
Net after taxes	998,150	1,118,206	120,056
Sur. aft. chgs.	321,296	527,755	206,459
Bal. af. pf. div.	12,963	177,755	164,792
PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for November—			
Gross	494,626	576,244	81,618
Net aft. taxes	236,987	303,994	67,607
Sur. aft. chgs.	53,921	127,569	73,648
12 mons. gross	6,366,154	6,703,123	336,969
Net aft. taxes	3,081,882	3,402,001	320,119
Sur. aft. chgs.	916,695	1,417,481	500,786

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Incorporated today:

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., to manage public utility properties, stock and bond brokers, $2,000,000; B. C. Cobb, G. E. Hardy, A. G. Hodenpyl, 14 Wall St.

Eastern Grain Mill & Elevator Corp'n, Buffalo, consolidation of Eastern Grain, the Iron Elevator and Transfer, Eastern Milling, and Eastern Grain, Mill, and Elevator corporations, $1,000,000; J. J. Rammacher, G. J. and N. Grammer.

Plimpton-Cowan Co., Buffalo, drugs, groceries, merchandise, $400,000; G. A., D. M., and H. D. Cowan.

J. Aron & Co., brokerage, coffee, &c., $300,000; J. E. Beaven, T. J. Israel, J. Aron, 95 Wall St.

Carey Printing Co., $250,000; J. G. Mahoney, A. R. May, M. M. Eisenberg, 457 Hopkinson Av., Bklyn.

Acme Die-Casting Corp'n, Bklyn., $125,000; E. N. Wolf, G. W. Bungay, E. N. Dollin, 35 Rugby Road, Bklyn.

Pasadena Farms, $100,000; S. E. Marvin, W. L. Bryant, P. Azbill, 1,790 B'way.

Razzetti & Cella, restaurants, $60,000; A. Philips, G. B. Cella, A. Razzetti, 630 8 Av.

Whytes, cafes, hotels, $50,000; N. R., F. H., and E. E. White, 145 Fulton St.

Conger-Duncan Construction Co., $25,000; J. W. Conger, D. and D. B. Duncan, 17 Battery Pl.

Metal Crafts Corp'n, personal property, foods, beverages, merchandise, $25,000; F. B. Cook, H. F. Parish, W. J. Grinden, 427 Marcy Av., Bklyn.

Leon Mayer, Inc., Queens, power laundry and branches, $25,000; D. G. Godwin, I. M. and L. Mayer, 542 W. 112 St.

Marx-Simson Co., laces, veilings, embroideries, $12,000; E. Simson, L. and E. Marx, 520 B'way.

C. A. Holding Co., realty, construction, $10,000; L. Stone, M. Goetz, H. Wynkoop, 1,950 E. 9 St., B'klyn.

Martin M. Kahn Co., cutlery, woodenware, jewelry, $10,000; J. A. Bravy, H. E. Herman, C. Koechlein, 127 Liberty St., Plainfield, N. J.

Crescent Photo-Play Corpn., $10,000; A. P. Flibig, C. S. Skinner, G. T. Sharp, 30 E. 42 St.

H. Silverman, Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; B. E. Kopelman, G. D. Zahm, E. Silverman, 960 Kelly St.

Imperial Chandelier Co., brass gas and electric fixtures, $5,000. Annie Phillips, Nicola De Marco, 332 W. 26 St., Manhattan, and Louis B. Sherman, 673 Snediker Av., B'klyn.

R. Lawrence Smith, Inc., horses, live stock, merchandise, $10,000; C. Andrade, Jr., Roy A. Rainey, R. Lawrence Smith, Smithtown Branch, Smithtown.

Cortland Insurance Agency, Cortland, $7,000; G. M. Hoagland, D. Kernan, T. F. Heron.

I. Hirschberg, Inc., trucking, produce, fruit, $5,000; B. Freedman, S. and I. Hirschberg, 4,915 14 Av., B'klyn.

Dolcemaschio Co., food products, oils, wines, cigars, $5,000; M. Dolcemaschio, F. Fama, F. Mancaruso, 222 4 Av., B'klyn.

Nonpareil Garage, $5,000; S. Goldberg, H. Redelshemer, J. E. Kerr, 1,609 Beverly Road, B'klyn.

Grange Theatre Co., $5,000; A. S. Gussow, G. C. Woolf, A. Miller, 15 Hamilton Pl., B'klyn.

Authorizations: Durex Paper Container Co., Dover, Del., $500,000; rep., J. V. Hession, Eddyville; Xenia New York City Realty Co., Xenia, Ohio, $25,000; rep., F. R. Keeshan, 119 State St., Albany; Skinner Engine Co., Erie, Penn.; rep., Edwin H. Ludeman, 165 B'way.

Capital Increases: Eastern Grain Mill & Elevator Corp'n, Buffalo, $1,000 to $340,000; New Amsterdam Casualty Co., N. Y., $500,000 to $600,000; New York Representing Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Majestic Printing Co., N. Y.; Union Underwriter Co., Moravia; Iridium Steel Co., N. Y.; J. W. Davis Co., Rome; American Rockcutter Co., N. Y.; Glenhead Holding Co., Glenhead.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 31.—Charter filed today: Tray Honduras Co., $1,500,000, to construct, hire, charter, and equip steamships and vessels of all kinds; S. S. Adams, Jr., H. M. Kennedy, M. B. F. Hawkins.

Increase in Capital: United Profit Sharing Co. of New York, $350,000 to $2,000,000. The company was first incorporated April 4, 1914.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$100,000 worth men's and boys' clothing; lots to suit purchaser, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, Auct'rs, 894 Broadway.

HISTORY IN PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid Week Pictorial War Extra, illustrating the great European conflict in a series of graphic photographs, week by week. 10 cents a copy. $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MR. McCALL EXPLAINS.

Park Row Realty Co. Suit Purely a Tax Case—Got No Fees.

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission explained yesterday how he came to appear as counsel for the Park Row Realty Company, in which August Belmont is interested.

Last summer, he said, Charles Stewart Davison, attorney for the company, caled on him and talked over some novel questions of law arising in the case. They affected the operations of the mortgage tax law, especially its retroactive effect, and concerned a purely real estate question. At Mr. Davison's request he agreed, if the litigation went on, to argue the point for him on his demurrer.

"I never gave a thought to Mr. Belmont or to any of Mr. Belmont's connections in reference to the case," said Mr. McCall. "My acquaintance with him is of the most casual nature. I never met him more than twice in my life, to the best of my recollection.

"The matter of compensation was never mentioned in my conversation with Mr. Davison. I have never received a retainer of any kind; it was never discussed or ever asked for; has not been received, and would not be accepted if tendered.

"The mere fact that I appeared as counsel in a matter affecting real estate, as far removed from any of my official duties as it is possible to conceive of, has not the slightest relation to my attitude on any question which has come or may come before the Public Service Commission concerning the Interborough Company or any other company."

FIX PERE MARQUETTE VALUE

Dean Cooley and Assistants Appraise It at $96,962,771.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 31.—The Pere Marquette Railroad, the financial affairs of which have been the subject of Congressional investigation recently, has a reproduction value of $96,962,771, according to an appraisal completed by Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, of the University of Michigan, and submitted today to the receivers of the road and the State Railway Commission. The reproduction cost, less depreciation, is fixed by Dean Cooley at $78,545,241.

Mr. Cooley, who was appointed by the State authorities, and a staff of assistants, have been at work on the appraisal for the last eight months. The cost of the road a mile is figured at $45,392, or $36,770, less depreciation. There are 2,586.73 miles of track in Michigan and 2,966.87 miles in five other States and Canada.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $98,681.25,) market value		$99,286.25
Private securities, (book value, $541,795.96,) market value		542,542.08
Real estate owned		131,352.68
Mortgages owned		7,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		27,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,040,258.91
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,789,460.70
Overdrafts		418.43
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$643,649.79	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	7,980.29	
		651,630.08
Specie		700,053.99
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		320,712.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$314,052.96	
Other cash items	23,248.65	
		337,301.61
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$10,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,232.33	
Gold Fund Committee	15,807.75	
		31,040.08
Total		$8,678,056.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	94,714.02	
		694,714.02
Surplus on book values	$749,730.57	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	180,505.32	
Deposits by the State of New York	12,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	33.03	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,080,896.48	
Demand certificates of deposit	24,610.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	90,142.91	
Certified checks	87,079.76	
Unpaid dividends	8.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	84,467.29	
Total deposits		7,509,742.79
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$104,500.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c	7,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	31,700.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	29,900.00	
		173,600.00
Total		$8,678,056.81

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,

at the close of business on the 24th day or December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $525,995,) market value		$526,392.50
Private securities, (book value, $1,429,802.25,) market value		1,350,136.00
Real estate owned		670,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		103,884.72
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,177,816.30
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,009,892.92
Overdrafts		1,359.44
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item		449,066.99
Specie		1,945,408.59
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		343,905.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$810,561.53	
Other cash items	116,861.30	
		927,422.83
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures, safe deposit vaults, home office and branches	$125,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	34,769.20	
Foreign exchange	109,569.83	
		269,339.03
Total		$13,774,124.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	356,118.98	
		856,118.98
Surplus on book values, $951,715.61.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings banks	$315,013.48	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and credit unions	36,729.56	
Deposits by the State of New York	30,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	10,540,760.52	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	449,965.88	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	5,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	178,226.27	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	81,236.28	
Certified checks	213,135.61	
Unpaid dividends	1,514.10	
		11,851,581.70
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, etc.	$15,326.56	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	26,406.93	
Estimated unearned discounts	24,690.15	
		66,423.64
Total		$13,774,124.32

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE SECURITY BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $124,620.00;) market value		$120,270.00
Private securities, (book value, $223,735.54;) market value		223,735.54
Real estate owned		107,009.35
Mortgages owned		99,510.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		45,440.47
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,685,031.42
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,862,095.29
Overdrafts		993.39
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,551,530.11	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	17,072.75	
		2,568,602.86
Specie	$922,867.18	
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	385,515.00	
		1,308,382.18
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$527,907.59	
Other cash items	128,156.24	
		656,063.83
Other assets, viz.:		
Subscription to gold fund	$63,166.25	
Furniture and fixtures	52,870.53	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,138.89	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	10,137.86	
Revenue stamp account	1,327.74	
		128,640.77
Loan account, balance due on Nineteenth Ward and Twelfth Ward Banks' liquidation	$600,000.00	
Less reserve loan account balance due on Nineteenth Ward and Twelfth Ward Banks' liquidation	12,900.05	
		587,099.95
Total		$15,392,875.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$300,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,816.85	
		301,816.85
Surplus on book values	$304,793.53	
Guaranty account		12,940.45
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	$10,669.64	
Deposits by the State of New York	20,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	19,882.48	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	10,409,096.20	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	8,250.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	86,172.81	
Other certificates of deposit	5,400.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	3,221,988.88	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	94,876.01	
Certified checks	125,704.85	
Unpaid dividends	532.50	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,687.10	
		14,003,709.97
Other liabilities, viz.:		
United States internal revenue	$235.86	
Mortgages on real estate owned	8,500.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	14,736.64	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	42,171.74	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	8,764.04	
		74,408.28
Estimated unearned discounts	$77,750.00	
Total		$15,392,875.55

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $156,685.63;) market value		$157,312.00
Private securities, (book value, $415,894.73;) market value		408,974.00
Real estate		5,300.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		11,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,323,480.06
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,181,981.36
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		353,164.85
Specie		779,149.42
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		141,909.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,642,433.10	
Other cash items	12,005.31	
		1,654,438.41
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		20,000.00
Total		$7,037,209.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	441,529.35	
		691,529.35
Surplus on book values	$692,828.71	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	321,373.21	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	3,647,894.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	14,534.11	
Certified checks	1,437,822.12	
Unpaid dividends	2.25	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	120,835.99	
Extend total deposits		5,542,461.84
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$28,217.88	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	19,000.00	
		53,217.88
Total		$7,037,209.07

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,365,159.30) market value		$1,386,024.30
Private securities (book value $3,325,369.53) market value		3,230,337.35
Real estate owned		528,000.00
Mortgages owned		771,885.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		38,775.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,803,106.85
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,808,226.75
Overdrafts		272.33
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$590,019.94	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	326,080.26	
		916,100.20
Specie		726,748.10
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		485,600.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$691,927.22	
Other cash items	159.26	
		692,086.48
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		586,097.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund	$24,057.25	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	77,260.90	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	14,386.29	
		115,704.44
Total		$17,089,563.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	36,924.38	
		1,036,924.38
Surplus on book values, $1,146,263.09.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,550,812.53	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	1,824.98	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	96,409.68	
Deposits by the State of New York	50,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	331,591.58	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,033,213.88	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,692,659.31	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,512,145.80	
Other certificates of deposit	2,791.59	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	547,265.62	
Certified checks	56,269.82	
Dividend payable December 31, 1914	60,000.00	
Unpaid dividends	24.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	417,599.01	
		14,352,607.30
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		586,697.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	$8,117.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	57,667.30	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	13,550.82	
Estimated unearned discounts	34,000.00	
		113,835.12
Total		$17,089,563.80

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $499,201.62,) market value		$506,372.50
Private securities, (book value, $1,905,525.16,) market value		1,898,539.50
Mortgages owned		497,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,976,860.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		114,500.00
Overdrafts secured		8,104.46
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		981,849.92
Specie		735,082.60
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		153,808.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Due from Gold Fund Committee		17,713.50
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$444.76	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	60,775.04	
Suspense account	12,091.27	
		73,311.07
Total		$8,963,231.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
undivided profits	406,568.61	
		656,568.61
Surplus on book values, $656,383.39.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$28,016.38	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	116,140.55	
Deposits by the State of New York	10,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	25,893.43	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	6,666,536.60	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	405,500.74	
Demand certificates of deposit	372,558.77	
Other certificates of deposit	74,743.26	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	9,738.95	
		7,709,128.68
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$6,227.16	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	91,307.10	
		97,534.26
Estimated unearned discounts, $1,169.64.		
Total		$8,963,231.55

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 31, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,075,959.62
Due from banks and bankers	3,579,318.76
Real estate and securities	475,500.00
United States bonds	550,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings	100,000.00
Cash	949,989.81
Total	$9,730,768.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,259,069.88
Circulation	393,297.50
Deposits	7,678,400.84
Total	$9,730,768.19

Geo. T. Smith, President; Edwd. I. Edwards, Cashier; Robert E. Jennings, Vice Pres.; [illegible] Brown, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $6,426,970.99,) market value		$6,440,4[illegible]
Private securities, (book value, $25,089,089.34,) market value		24,487,974.61
Real estate owned		3,619,000.00
Mortgages owned		4,312,529.93
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		45,300.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		35,991,473.81
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		20,069,060.21
Overdrafts		1,084.74
Overdrafts secured		182,715.52
Advances to trusts, secured		140,897.06
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$15,097,958.16	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,967,535.82	
		19,065,493.98
Specie		3,445,086.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		711,800.00
Customers' liability under commercial letters of credit, (see liabilities, per contra)		1,256,779.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$509,972.04	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	255,364.47	
		765,336.51
Total		$125,485,574.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	6,163,179.46	
		6,363,179.46
Undivided profits and surplus on book values, $6,910,208.63.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,494,337.35	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	746,752.76	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	13,065.73	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	80,487,768.53	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	12,211,668.14	
Demand certificates of deposit	182,900.00	
Other certificates of deposit	8,428,254.90	
Certified checks	596,410.74	
Unpaid dividends	86.75	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	8,112,069.55	
		115,273,384.45
Commercial letters of credit issued to customers		1,256,779.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$48,306.77	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,047,544.30	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	226,408.08	
Estimated unearned discounts	269,980.01	
		1,592,231.16
Total		$125,485,574.07

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $5,067,122.50,) market value		$5,041,033.36
Private securities, (book value, $15,644,404.13,) market value		14,910,517.43
Real estate owned		2,400,000.00
Mortgages owned		569,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		10,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		27,013,962.55
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,143,562.88
Overdrafts		2,045.47
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$6,187,732.71	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	460,843.00	
		6,648,575.71
Specie		5,637,929.72
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		634,585.00
Cash items		1,100.49
Other assets, viz.:		
Gold Fund Committee N. Y. Clearing House		117,953.50
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$292,635.63	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	194,975.42	
Advanced to trusts	20,939.73	
		508,550.78
Total		$68,658,822.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$4,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	160,200.97	
		4,660,200.97
Surplus on book values, $5,332,685.93.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,359,074.09	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	2,942,883.18	
Deposits by the State of New York	168,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	22,005.74	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	335,512.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	47,565,660.80	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,501,091.77	
Demand certificates of deposit	524,946.71	
Other certificates of deposit	1,668,035.37	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	30,678.72	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,024,088.41	
		60,151,926.79
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$42,700.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	599,182.60	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	107,484.54	
Estimated unearned discounts	97,327.69	
		846,694.88
Total		$68,658,822.59

TOPICAL MAGAZINE.

The New York Times Current History of the War. The only magazine of its kind. Twice a month. No. 1 now ready—price 25c. Contains among other important features complete article by Bernard Shaw, "Common Sense About the War." The New York Times War History, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Year Ends in Dullness, but with Prices Firm—Our Growing Trade Balance.

There was more significance in the fact that call money rates did not rise yesterday above 3½ per cent., although it was the last day of the year when preparations had to be completed for the January disbursements, than in anything which happened on the Stock Exchange. Trading there was still very dull although the total was larger by 25 per cent. than Wednesday's very restricted dealings. Aside from inactive stocks in which there were substantial price readjustments, most of them advances, there was very little change in the level of prices. On the average they showed an advance of a very small fraction. Western Maryland was weak and Missouri Pacific was sympathetically affected. American Can preferred rose nearly two points and there were other movements of the kind, but in such stocks as United States Steel, Union Pacific and Reading small fractions sufficed to record the day's net changes.

Again the market was less unsatisfactory from the point of view of prices than it was from the point of view of those whose profits lie in active dealings. It can hardly be said that the dullness of the past two weeks has been a disappointment for real activity was hardly to be expected. At the same time the extreme inaction in which the market has lain has furnished an unpleasant ending of the year for brokers who had previously had to put up with a long suspension of public trading. Better things are hoped for in the new year which has just begun. This hope has at least this much support, that there are unmistakable signs of improvement in the trade situation, which, coupled with the noteworthy ease in money should gradually stimulate the investment demand.

Not all of the new financing which has to be provided during coming months can be done easily but for the borrowers better credit conditions have vastly improved of late. The railroads have a good deal of new financing to undertake and their task will be much easier because of the recent advance in rates and the growing ease in money. It is not at all unlikely that in addition to financing maturing obligations this market will be asked to make substantial advances to the European markets during the coming months. Exchange rates are low and the tendency seems to be still downward, but Europe will not willingly give up gold and it is more likely to seek loans here than to part with gold which has already been obtained from this side.

No indications have been afforded of any desire to resort to the other alternative of selling us back our securities in any large amount at prevailing prices. If these loans are made they will in all probability be mere money market transactions, advances for short periods, the repayment of which would fortify us against any demand upon ourselves through enlarged liquidation.

A highly significant fact is the continued growth in our favorable trade balance. Present indications are that December yielded an excess of exports over imports close to $120,000,000. That is very nearly as large as the credit trade balance which had been accumulated during the preceding three months.

BUY ST. L. & FRISCO COUPONS

Bondholders' Committee States 87½ Per Cent. of Bonds Are Deposited.

The Bondholders' Committee headed by Frederick Straus, has arranged to buy the coupons and claims for interest on the registered four per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, due January 1 and July 1, 1915. The Central Trust Co. of New York and the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis will pay depositors upon presentation of the proper certificates.

The committee announced yesterday that 87½ per cent. of the bonds had been deposited and additional deposits will be received as they are offered.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4½	5	5	..
New York	4½	5	5	..
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	..
Cleveland	5	5½	6	..
Richmond	4½	5½	6	..
Atlanta	5	5½	6	6
Chicago	4½	5½	6	6
St. Louis	5	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	5½	5½	6	..
Kansas City	5	6	6	..
Dallas	5	5	6	..
San Francisco	4½	5	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Four to six months....3½@3¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 3½@4 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 2¾@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names....4@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand stirling	$4.85½	$4.85¼	$4.85⅜
Cables	4.86¼	4.85⅝	4.85⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅞
Paris	5.16½	5.15½
Berlin	.88½	.88⅝
Switzerland	5.24½	5.23½
Holland	.40⅛	.40⅜
Italy	5.32½	5.32

New York Clearing House exchanges, $283,620,544; balance, $17,238,351; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $556,420.

The local banks lost $9,304,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Minneapolis, 45c. premium, Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $5 permium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d., unchanged; in New York, 48⅞c. unchanged.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

D. P. Bennett, Vice President of the National Railways of Mexico, has resigned from the company and its subsidiary organizations. Mr. Bennett plans to take a long vacation before deciding upon plans for the future.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has sold to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, an issue of $5,000,000 6 per cent. notes, of which $1,500,000 will mature on Jan. 1, 1918, $1,500,000 on Jan. 1, 1919, and $2,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1920. Through this transaction the borrower has provided for all of its indebtedness and secured ample working capital.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1915, on the ten-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes of the Pierce Oil Corporation are being paid at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Lewis G. Morris, member of the Stock Exchange, and J. Hathaway Pope have formed a firm under the name of Morris & Pope, 50 Broad Street, to conduct a general business in securities.

The annual dinner of the Maritime Association will be held on Jan. 30 at the Waldorf. The Directors decided several weeks ago to omit the dinner, but reconsidered their action at a special meeting Wednesday.

Robert J. Johnson, who recently bought the Chicago Board of Trade membership of S. H. B. Pell, has been elected a member of the Board.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	75,897
Same day last year	Holiday.
Year 1914	47,899,628
Year 1913	83,283,582
Average price and change 50 stocks	60.20 + .12
Same day last year	*Holiday.

	High.		Low.	
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Previous day's close, 68.06.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26⅝	27	5,100	Alaska Gold Mines	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26¾	+¼
51¼	52	3,800	Amalgamated Cop.	51¼	52	51⅛	51⅞	+¾
33⅜	33⅝	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	33	33½	32⅞	33½	+⅝
..	135	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	134	134	134	134	..
25⅝	26	625	Am. Can	25⅝	26⅛	25⅛	25½	−⅜
89	91	500	Am. Can pf.	89	89⅞	89	89⅞	+1⅜
91	97½	10	Am. Cotton Oil	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
20¼	21½	200	Am. Ice Securities	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅞
102½	104	100	Am. Sugar Refin.	103	103	103	103	..
112½	114½	100	Am. Sugar R. pf.	113	113	113	113	+¼
115⅞	117	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	115½	115½	115½	115½	−¼
77	79	100	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+½
25¼	25½	100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	−⅛
93⅜	93½	400	Atch., T. & S. F.	93	93	93	93	+1
96	97¾	100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	..
68¾	69	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅞	68⅞	68½	68⅝	+¼
46⅛	46⅜	4,350	Bethlehem Steel	45½	46⅜	45¼	46⅛	+1¼
90½	91	700	Beth. Steel pf.	89½	91⅜	89½	91¼	+2¼
84½	85	300	Brook. Rap. Tran.	85	85	84¾	84⅞	+⅝
27	30	250	Butterick Co.	27	27¼	27	27¼	..
15½	16½	100	California Petrol.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
154½	156	250	Canadian Pacific	154	154	154	154	..
37	37⅜	5,400	Central Leath. Co.	37¼	38⅛	37¼	37⅜	+⅜
100	100⅜	100	Central L. Co. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
10⅛	10⅜	150	Chi. Great Western	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
86½	87½	420	Ch., Mil. & St. P.	87	87¼	86¾	86⅞	..
33¼	33⅜	400	Chino Copper	33⅝	33¾	33⅜	33½	+¼
42	50	200	Col. South. 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	..
32	38	100	Col. South. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	..
113	114	200	Consol. Gas	114¼	114¼	114	114	..
..	..	1,445	Con. Gas rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
140¼	142	160	Del. & Hudson	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	+½
4½	5¼	300	Denver & R. G.	5½	5½	5½	5½	−½
7	8½	100	Den. & R. G. pf.	8	8	8	8	−⅞
11⅛	11¾	100	Distillers' S.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
21¼	21½	2,600	Erie	21⅜	21¾	21⅛	21¼	−½
33½	34¼	200	Erie 1st pf.	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	−¼
80	82	920	General Motors	80¾	82	80¾	81½	+1½
24	25	400	Goodrich (B. F.)	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	−⅛
112½	113	1,475	Great North. pf.	113	113¼	112¾	113	..
26	27	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	27	27	27	27	..
112	117½	5	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	117	+3
11⅝	11¾	500	In.-Met. V. tr. ctfs.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
88	90	100	In. Harvest., N. J.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅛	88½	−⅛
7½	8	100	International Paper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅝
129¾	130½	200	Lehigh Valley	130	130	130	130	..
15	15¼	1,769	Maxwell M.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15	+1¼
42¾	43⅛	695	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	43⅜	44	43	43	+⅜
16¾	17⅞	200	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	17	17½	17	17½	+1¼
17	17¼	100	Miami Copper	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+½
8½	8⅝	100	Miss., Kan. & T.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
..	26	200	Mis., Kan. & T. pf.	26	26	26	26	+¼
7½	7¾	4,800	Missouri Pacific	9½	9⅝	7	7⅝	−2⅛
..	42	300	Montana Power	41	41	41	41	..
11¾	12	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	11⅛	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅜
84	84½	100	New York Central	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅝	+⅝
54½	55	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+¼
21⅝	22¼	360	N. Y., O. & W.	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	−⅛
99¼	100	100	Norfolk & Western	99	99	99	99	..
99½	100	1,100	Northern Pacific	99½	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	−⅛
104½	104¾	838	Penn. Railroad	104½	104¾	104½	104⅝	+⅝
67½	70	150	Pi., C. C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	..
15⅛	16½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
151	152	300	Pullman Co.	150⅝	151	150⅝	151	+½
22	23	100	Railway S. S.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅞
15¼	15½	765	Ray Con. Copper	15⅝	15½	15¼	15½	+½
143	143½	5,300	Reading	143	143¾	142⅞	143½	+⅝
18⅛	19	30	Republic I. & S.	19	19	19	19	..
1¼	1⅝	30	Rock Island Co. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
4	5	390	Rumely, (M.) Co.	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+¼
8	11	100	S. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10	10	10	10	..
2½	3¼	1,000	S. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3	3	3	3	..
121	121⅞	100	Sears-R. & Co. pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	+¼
23	24½	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co.	23	23	23	23	+½
81⅞	82⅛	1,935	Southern Pacific	81½	82⅛	81½	82	+½
43	45	150	Standard Milling	43	43	43	43	−1⅜
67	68½	100	Standard Mill. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	..
35¼	35¾	500	Studebaker Co.	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35½	+¼
90	91½	225	Studebaker Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+3
32¼	32⅝	1,000	Tennessee Cop.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	+¼
11⅝	12	200	Texas & Pacific	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	−½
36	36½	400	Third Avenue	35½	36	35½	36	+½
96¾	97	50	Twin City R. T.	97	97	97	97	..
116	116¼	4,375	Union Pacific	116	116⅝	116	116	+⅛
27¼	28	300	Union P. warrants	28	28	27½	27½	..
78¾	79	125	Union Pac. pf.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	−⅜
30	50	235	United D. G. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	−24¾
7½	8	200	United Rys. Invest.	8	8	8	8	−⅜
23	23½	100	United Rys. I. pf.	23	23	23	23	−¾
7¾	9	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	8	8	8	8	..
52	53	100	United S. R.	51½	51½	51½	51½	−½
101	102	100	United S. R. 1st pf.	102	102	102	102	..
49¼	49⅜	4,825	United States Steel	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+⅜
104⅜	105½	315	United S. S. pf.	104½	104½	104¼	104½	..
49	49⅝	1,410	Utah Copper	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	−¼
..	15	100	Vir.-Car. Chem.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
10⅝	10¾	2,400	Western Md.	12⅞	12⅞	10⅜	10⅜	−1⅞
56⅞	57¾	200	West. Union Tel.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
67¾	68¾	300	West. E. & M.	68	68	68	68	+1
90¾	91¾	400	Wool., (F. W.,) Co.	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	+½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	..
4s, c, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	99½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	99½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	..	88
Allis-Chal.	8¼	9
Do pf.	34½	37
Am Ag C pf.	..	48
Do pf.	90½	91
A B S pf.	78	82
A B S & Fdy	87	97
A C & F.	43⅝	45
Do pf.	111¼	115½
Am C Pr.	..	83
Do pf.	104	105
Am Cot O.	38¼	40
Am Exp.	..	97
A H & L.	4½	4⅞
Do pf.	18½	19⅝
Am Lin.	7	8½
Do pf.	..	25
Am Loc.	23	23¼
Do pf.	95	97½
Am Malt.	4	6
Do pf.	..	33
A S pf, B.	78	80
A S & R.	56	56½
Do pf.	99	100
Am Sn.	..	155
Am St Fd.	26	32
A T & C.	58	..
Am Tob.	218	220
Do pf.	101½	103½
Am Wool.	15	25
Am Wr Pa pf.	..	11
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	5	10
Atl C L.	..	99
Bald Loc.	..	40
Do pf.	..	105
B & O pf.	..	69
Batop M.	½	⅞
Br Sh pf.	..	85
Bruns Ter.	..	7½
B. R & P.	..	90
Cal Pet pf.	..	51⅝
Canada So, ex div.	56	..
Case (J I) pf.	76¾	85
C R R of N. J.	..	310
C & S A T, ex div.	106¼	..
Ches & O.	40½	41
Chi & Alt.	..	9½
Do pf.	..	13½
Chi Gt W pf.	27⅛	28½
C, M & St Paul pf.	..	126
C & N W.	..	123
Chi, St P, M & Om.	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C, C, C & St L.	21	40
Do pf.	40	55
Cluett-P.	..	67
Do pf.	97½	100
Col F & I.	20¼	23
Col & So.	23	28
Cont Can.	40	42
Do pf.	87	88
Corn P R.	8	8¼
Do pf.	63	66½
Crex Carp.	..	69
Cub-Am S.	..	48
D & Co pf.	..	89
D, L & W.	390	400
Det Ed, ex div.	..	113
Det & M.	30	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	..	68½
D, S S & A.	..	5
Do pf.	6	9
Erie 2d pf.	26	29
F M & S.	..	10
Do pf.	28¾	33
Gen Ch, ex d & ex r.	160	165
Do pf.	107	110
Gen Elec.	139	140
Gen M pf.	85	90½
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	92	95
Gugg Expl.	44¼	45¼
Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	79
Do pf.	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co.	..	175
Do pf.	..	115
Ill Cent.	106⅛	107
Inger-R.	105	..
Do pf.	92	..
Insp C C.	16½	16⅝
Inter-M pf.	50½	51
Int Agric.	..	12
Do pf.	..	20
Int H pf.	..	116½
Int H Cor.	..	73
Do pf.	..	115
Int P pf.	32	33
Int St P.	..	3
Do pf.	5¼	..
Iowa Cent.	4	8
Do pf.	..	13
Kan C So.	21	23
Do pf, ex div.	51	58½
Kayser (J) & Co.	..	84
Do 1st pf.	103	..
K & D M.	3	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co.	94¼	97
Do pf.	100½	104
Lack St'l.	25½	36
Lacl Gas.	86	90
L E & W.	..	5
Do pf.	8¼	..
Ligg & M.	204	215
Do pf.	..	115
L-W Bis.	27¼	..
Do 1st pf.	100	103
Do 2d pf.	..	94¾
Lorill Co.	159	170
Do pf.	..	111
Louis & N.	..	112
M'kay Cos.	70	73
Do pf.	67	68
Man Elev.	121	128
M Dep Sts.	..	56
Do pf.	..	96½
Mer Mar.	⅝	1
Do pf.	2½	6
Mex Pet.	53⅛	55
Do pf.	69	76
M & St L.	..	11
Do pf.	..	27
M, St P & S S M.	105	108
Do pf.	..	130
Do l l.	73	82
Mor & Es.	156	..
Mon P pf.	..	100
N, C & St L.	..	135
Nat Bis.	118¾	121
Do pf.	..	121½
Nat Enam.	9½	10½
Do pf.	78	90
Nat Lead.	43½	44
Do pf.	104	107
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	25
Do 2d pf.	4½	7
N Y A B.	55	60
N Y, L & West.	111	..
Norf So.	..	25½
Norf & W pf.	83⅝	89
North Am.	68	70
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst B pf.	..	110
Pac Mail.	18½	21
P T & T.	23	26
Do pf, ex div.	..	89¾
Peo G. C.	116½	117
Peo & E.	3	6
Pett-Mull.	12	27
P, C, C & St L pf.	95	105
Pitts C pf.	80	82¾
P, Ft W & C.	151	..
Pitts S pf.	..	92
Pr St Car.	34	34¼
Do pf.	..	101
Pub S C.	..	106
Quicksilver	1⅛	1¼
Do pf.	1½	2
Ry St Spr pf.	..	88
Rdg 1st pf.	..	86½
Do 2d pf.	79	83
Rep I & S pf.	..	75
Rock Isl'd.	⅝	1
Rumely (M) Co pf.	..	19
St L & S Fran.	1½	2½
St L S W.	..	17
Do pf.	..	37
Seab A L.	11⅛	11½
Do pf.	..	38
Sears-R.	182	186
So P R S pf.	..	100
So Ry.	..	14
Do pf.	..	58
Texas Co.	130	134½
T P L Tr.	96	..
Tol, St L & West.	..	3½
Do pf.	6	8
Und Type.	..	70
Do pf.	..	102
U B & P.	4⅝	5
Do pf.	20	31
Un Cig M.	40½	42¼
Do pf.	97½	103½
Un Dry G.	..	50
U S Exp.	..	75
U S Ind A.	15	25
Do pf.	..	75
U S R & I.	..	51
Va-Car Ch pf.	..	80
Va R & P.	..	48
Do pf, ex div.	..	96¾
Vul Det.	..	11
Wabash	½	⅞
Do pf.	1⅜	2
W F Exp.	76	82
W Md pf.	..	29
W E & M 1st pf, ex div.	..	118
Weym-B.	..	280
Do pf.	..	115
W & L E.	2	3
Do 1st pf.	8	15
Do 2d pf.	3	4
Wis Cent.	30	39
W'w'th (F W) pf.	113½	115

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	68.21	67.89	68.04	+.06
Industrials	52.47	52.26	52.36	+.17

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec. 24	59.61	58.97	59.17	−.38
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	59.51	59.29	59.45	+.28
Dec. 28	60.38	59.63	60.24	+.79
Dec. 29	60.31	60.08	60.16	−.08
Dec. 30	60.25	59.98	60.08	−.08
Dec. 31	60.34	60.07	60.20	+.12

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
Dec., 1913	68.69 Dec. 26	65.10 Dec. 15	68.06
Dec., 1912	82.54 Dec. 2	72.23 Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40 Dec. 20	75.06 Dec. 8	77.60
Year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Receipts and expenditures for Dec. 30:

	Dec. 30.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Ordinary	$643,216	$14,141,481	$106,983,383
Internal rev.	830,031	31,197,947	163,360,720
Corp. & inc. tax.	50,050	455,352	9,187,640
Miscellaneous	84,787	3,583,789	35,504,523
Total receipts	1,608,686	49,378,470	315,036,267
Expenditures	1,097,439	54,754,062	377,585,081
Surplus	511,246	......	......
Deficit	......	5,375,591	62,548,814

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£804,000
Circulation decreased	81,000
Bullion decreased	884,794
Other securities increased	2,942,000
Other deposits increased	12,650,000
Public deposits decreased	10,526,000
Notes reserve decreased	783,000
Government securities increased	2,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 33.42 per cent.; last week it was 34.40 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.75
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Am. Tob., sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101¼	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100	100⅛	3.90
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 11, '15	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	99	5.40
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101½	101⅝	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89½	90½	7.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96	7.05
Con. Gas	6	June, 1915	101½	102⅛	3.00
Con. Power	6	1917	96½	97⅜	6.62
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅞	6.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97¾	98½	6.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	95½	96	7.30
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100½	101	4.90
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99⅝	100	4.50
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	95	96½	15.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100	100⅛	5.85
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100	100⅛	3.45
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	98¾	99½	8.00
Louis, G. & E.	6	1918	96	97⅜	6.75
L. S. & S. So.		June, 1915	4.62	4.50	
L. S. & M. So.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅝	100⅛	4.82
L. S. & M. So.	5	Dec., 1915	99⅝	100	5.00
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.55
Minn. G. El.	6	1917	99¼	99¾	6.10
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	90	91	10.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99¾	5.45
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98⅞	99⅜	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98⅞	99⅛	5.95
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	96	97¼	12.50
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	100	100¼	4.50
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99¼	99½	4.15
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	98¼	98⅝	6.10
Seaboard A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	96½	98⅛	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98¼	99⅛	5.70
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¼	98¼	5.75
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	6.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	95½	6.50
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96	98¼	6.35
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100	100⅝	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97	97⅛	5.82
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.50
West. Power	6	1915	99½	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.		1917	96	97¼	6.75

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist, every Monday, deals with the world's finances, authoritatively and independently. By mail 10 cents; $4 a year. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Business on a Limited Scale in the Curb Stocks and Prices Are Generally Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 153,299 shares of stock and $18,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 6,300; oils, 664, and mining, 146,335. In addition there were sales of 530 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
170	Br.-Am. Tob., ordinary	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17⅛
90	Kelly Sp. Tire	67⅝	69	67⅝	69
10	Kelly Sp. Tire new, 2d pf.	95	95	95	95
800	Corp. R. & H.	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜
700	Sterling Gum	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	Tob. Prod. pf.	87½	88⅞	87	87½
1,200	Un. Cigar St., new	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
1,000	Un. P. Shar.	17½	17⅝	17	17
1,500	Un. P. Sh. new	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
330	†World Film	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
530	Detroit Ed.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	‡An-Am. Oil	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	−1
10	Buckeye P. L.	114	112	112	−1
2	Gal.-Sig. Oil	166	166	166	−1
2	§Ill. P. L., w.i.	130	130	130	−5
10	North. P. L.	92	92	92	+2
9	§Ohio Oil	142	140	142	−43
135	P. Oil, new	16	15¾	16	..
12	S. Penn. Oil	260	260	260	−1
5	St. Oil, Cal.	313	310	312	..
21	St. Oil, Ind.	470	467	468	+1
6	St. Oil, N. J.	399	397	397	−1
52	St. Oil, N. Y.	202	200	200	−2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
37,800	†Atlanta	48	48	44	45
2,000	*Booth	15	16	15	16
3,300	†Blue Bell	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
1,200	Braden Cop.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
500	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Comb. Frac.	11	11	11	11
500	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅛	¼	¼	¼
3,000	*C.O.D. Cons.	9	9	8	8½
3,000	*Dia. Bl. B.	7	7	6⅛	6⅛
1,000	*Dia. Daisy	9	9	9	9
200	*Florence	63	63	63	63
200	G'field Cons.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
8,300	G'dfield Meg.	38	38	35½	36
2,000	Iron Blossom	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
50,000	Jumbo Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
610	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,800	†Kewanas	29	31½	29	30
125	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200	Lone Star	12	14	12	14
500	*McK.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
1,000	Nev. Hills	31	31	29	30
2,000	*North Star	16	16	16	16
12,000	*†Oro	14	14	13	13
2,000	*Sandst'm K.	15	15	14½	14½
500	*Silver Pick	12	12	12	12
300	St. Sil.-Lead	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	*Ton. Merg.	35½	35½	35	35½
100	*Ton. Mizpah	35	35	35	35
100	Ton. of Nev.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	C. & N'w. 5s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
	N.Y.C. 6s, '15.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Ex dividend, §Ex rights.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.
B.-A. Tob., ord. br.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Electric Boat	20	26	20	26
Electric Boat pf.	38	45	38	45
Houston Oil	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½
Inter. Rub. t. c.	5½	6	5½	6
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	75	79	75	79
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	½	⅝	½	⅝
Marconi of America	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
National Cloak & Suit	44	45½	44	45½
Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	94½	95½	94½	95½
Riker & Hege, new	6½	7	6½	7
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	91	92	91	92
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Willys Overland	83	85	83	85
Willys Overland pf.	92	94	92	94

MINING STOCKS.

	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Beaver Consolidated	21	23	21	23
Caribou Cobalt	60	70	60	70
Canada Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Crown Reserve	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
El Paso Con.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Gold Hill	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Greene-Cananea	24	26	24	26
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	28	32	25	30
Kerr Lake	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
La Rose Consolidated	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mines of America	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Nipissing Mines	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
North Butte Dev.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Pacific Smelters	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tonopah Extension	2 1-16	2 3-16	2 1-16	2 3-16
Tonopah Merger	36	38	35	36
Tonopah Mining	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Tularosa	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tuolumne Copper	20	25	22	26
West End Consol.	55	56	55	58
West End Extension	2	4	2	4
Wett. Silver Mines	5	7	5	7
White Knob Cop. pf.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜

BONDS.

	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.
Can. Pac. 6% Notes	101	101¼	..	..
Chic. Elev. 5s	94	98	94	98
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	98	98½	98	98½
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	98	98½	98	98½
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1964	98	98½	98	98½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Trading in stocks on the Consolidated Exchange was quite active, with commission houses handling a great many orders for fractional lots. The tone of the market was generally firm, although Missouri Pacific developed special weakness. Great activity again developed in the wheat trading from an opening price of 137⅞. The May delivery early receded to 137¼. From that point, however, there was a rapid advance until a rise of two cents a bushel from the early low level was recorded, the price touching 139¼. Dealings were on a very heavy scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Alaska Gold	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1,770	Amal. Copper	51⅛	52	51⅛	51⅞
240	Am. Beet Sug.	33	33¼	33	33¼
450	Amer. Can	26	26	25⅛	25⅛
10	Amer. Smelt.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
20	Anaconda Cop.	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼
40	At., T. & S. F.	92⅞	93	92⅞	93
60	Balt. & Ohio	68⅛	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞
250	Beth. Steel	46	46⅛	46	46⅛
80	Brook. R. T.	85	85	84¾	84¾
780	Cent. Leather	37½	38⅛	37½	37⅞
50	Chi. Gt. West.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
60	C., M. & St. P.	86⅞	87½	86⅞	87½
20	Chino Copper	33½	33½	33½	33½
50	Den. & R. G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	D. & R. G. pf.	8	8	8	8
240	Erie	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅝
210	Gt. Nor pf.	113	113¼	112⅞	113
10	Inter. Met.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
20	Kan. City So.	21½	21½	21½	21½
60	Lehigh Val.	129⅞	130	129⅞	130
70	Mo., K. & T.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
30	M., K. & T. pf.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
710	Mo. Pacific	9⅝	10	7	7⅝
50	Nevada Cons.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
270	N. Y. Central	84½	84½	84½	84½
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
220	Nor. Pacific	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
160	Pennsylvania	104½	104½	104⅜	104½
20	Pitts. Coal	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,820	Reading	142⅞	143⅜	142⅞	143⅜
50	Rock Island	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
190	Southern Pac.	81½	82¼	81½	82
10	Studebaker	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
10	Tenn. Copper	32½	32½	32½	32½
2,050	Union Pacific	116	116⅝	115⅞	116
450	U. S. Steel	49	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝
80	Utah Copper	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
40	Va.-Car. Ch.	15	15	15	15
20	W'house Elec.	68	68	68	68
10,790					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,800	Atlanta	.48	.48	.45	.46
500	Booth	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Consol. Va.	.13	.13	.13	.13
400	G'f'd Merg.	.35	.35	.35	.35
400	Isabella	.14	.14½	.14	.14½
1,150	Jumbo Ext.	2.62½	2.62½	2.40	2.50
200	Mexican	.42	.42	.42	.42
100	Portland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
1,500	Yel. Tiger	.08	.08	.08	.08
7,350					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.50	33.50	32.75	33.50
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, 2X, fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.60
Antimony	16.00	17.00	16.00	17.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton; other commodities, cents per pound.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Wednesday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	56	12	6	56	12	6
Copper, futures	57	0	0	57	0	0
Tin, spot	146	5	0	147	15	0
Tin, futures	142	0	0	143	15	0
Lead	19	0	0	19	2	6
Spelter	27	15	0	27	10	0

Trading Active in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes: 72 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Dec. 31, 1914	$1,199,000
Same day last year	Holiday.
Year 1914	468,898,100
Year 1913	501,155,920
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.47 — .06
Same day last year	*Holiday.

	High.		Low.	
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

*Previous day's close, 86.34.

N Y Canal 4s, '61, registered
2,000.........99⅝
1,000.........99⅝
N Y City 4s, 1957
1,000.........95¾
1,000.........95⅝
N Y City 4s, 1958
3,000.........95⅝
N Y City 4½s, May, 1917
2,000.........100⅝
N Y City 4½s, '63
2,000.........104
Am T & T col 4s
1,000.........86⅞
Am T & T cv 4½s
3,000.........96
5,000.........95⅞
500.........95¾
Armour & Co 4½s
4,000.........91⅛
A, T & S F gen 4s
12,000.........91½
1,000.........91⅝
adjustment 4s
500.........81½
stamped
500.........81⅜
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
1,000.........87
Atl Coast Line, Lo & N col 4s
1,000.........84⅞
B & O gold 4s
1,000.........89⅝
B & O prior lien 3½s
1,000.........89⅛
conv 4½s
19,000.........84⅝
500.........84
S W div 3½s
3,000.........87⅜
Beth Steel ext 5s
5,000.........98½
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
30,000.........85⅛
Bkln R T 5s, 1918
8,000.........98⅞
10,000.........98¾
18,000.........98⅞
Central of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000.........100⅛
Cent Leather 5s
1,000.........96⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s
500.........86¼
Ches & O cv 4½s
1,000.........71¼
C, B & Q gen 4s
3,000.........89¼
1,000.........89⅛
C, B & Q joint 4s
10,000.........94⅞
15,000.........95
3,000.........94⅞
C, M & S P gen 4½s
1,000.........99⅜
3,000.........99⅝
6,000.........99⅛
conv 4½s
61,000.........96⅛
4,000.........96⅝
5,000.........96⅛
9,000.........96⅛
Chi & N W con 7s
5,000.........100⅜
gen 4s
17,000.........89⅛
St L, P & N W 5s
1,000.........102½
C, R I & P gen 4s
6,000.........81⅛
C, R I & P Ry deb 5s
1,000.........55½
1,000.........56
1,000.........55⅝
10,000.........56
1,000.........55⅝
4,000.........55⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s
1,000.........23⅞
10,000.........23½
2,000.........23¼
2,000.........23⅝
9,000.........23½
Cent Tr certfs
3,000.........23½
5,000.........23⅛
10,000.........23⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s, ctfs of dep
7,000.........15
Col & So 1st 4s
10,000.........85¼
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
2,000.........80½
Con Gas conv 6s, when issued
40,000.........109⅝
31,000.........109⅝
43,000.........109⅝
15,000.........109½
5,000.........109⅝
Del & Hudson deb 4s, 1916
3,000.........99
Dul & Iron R 5s
2,000.........99½
Erie cv 4s, Ser A
7,000.........62
Erie cv 4s Ser B
1,000.........64½
7,000.........64⅛
7,000.........64
Gen Motors 6s
4,000.........100⅜
Gt Nor ref 4¼s
1,000.........99⅛
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
9,000.........75
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s
2,000.........25⅜
Ill Central ref 4s
10,000.........85½
Insp Con Copper cv 6s, 1922
1,000.........97
Inter-Met 4½s
6,000.........73⅜
5,000.........73⅜
30,000.........73⅜
2,000.........73⅞
10,000.........73⅜
4,000.........73⅞
Int Rap Transit 1st & ref 5s
8,000.........96⅛
7,000.........96⅞
Laclede Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
8,000.........100¼
L S & M So 4s, '31
5,000.........90
15,000.........90⅛
L S & M So 3½s
1,000.........83¼
Liggett & M 5s
1,000.........100⅝
1,000.........100
Lorillard Co 5s
1,500.........100
Louis & N, S & N Ala 5s, 1963
2,000.........99½
Mer Marine col trust 4½s
3,000.........30½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000.........77
Mo Pacific cv 5s
5,000.........40¼
9,000.........40
5,000.........39
5,000.........38⅞
Natl Tube 5s
2,000.........98
N Y Cent gen 3½s
2,000.........80
10,000.........79¾
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
1,000.........83
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
5,000.........101⅝
N Y Rys ref 4s
3,000.........71⅜
N Y Rys adj 5s
1,000.........51⅝
2,000.........51¼
N Y Tel 4½s
1,000.........95
Norf & Wn, Poc, C & C 4s
3,000.........89½
Nor Pacific 4s
10,000.........89⅝
8,000.........89¼
1,000.........89
registered
2,000.........88½
4,000.........89
Nor Pacific gen 3s
500.........62
Oregon S L 1st 6s
1,000.........107½
Oreg S L gtd ref 4s
6,000.........87⅛
Penn conv 3½s
25,000.........99⅝
Public Ser Corp sink fund 5s
5,000.........87
1,000.........86⅞
Reading gen 4s
1,000.........93¼
1,000.........93
5,000.........93¼
St L & S F R R gen 5s
1,000.........40
St L & S F R R ref 4s
2,000.........63
cfs of dep stpd
2,000.........61½
Seab A L adj 5s
1,000.........64¼
So Pacific col 4s
2,000.........83¼
So Pacific conv 4s
25,000.........80½
4,000.........80¼
So Pacific conv 5s
2,000.........96½
38,000.........96⅛
4,000.........96⅜
500.........96½
10,000.........96¼
12,000.........96⅛
So Pac 1st ref 4s
8,000.........84¼
6,000.........84⅝
So Ry gen 4s
5,000.........64¼
4,000.........64½
6,000.........64
So Ry 1st 5s
1,000.........98⅝
Texas Co conv 6s
1,000.........98⅞
12,000.........99
Texas & P 1st 5s
1,000.........95
Third Av adj 5s
5,000.........75½
Un Pacific 1st 4s
2,000.........94⅞
Un Pacific conv 4s
25,000.........88½
Un R R of S F 4s
20,000.........55
3,000.........54⅝
10,000.........54⅝
U S Rubber 6s
1,000.........101¼
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
16,000.........100
Virginian Ry 1st 5s
1,000.........95½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.........97
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
2,000.........32
4,000.........33
1,000.........33¼
2,000.........33⅞
Eqt Tr Co ctfs of dep stmpd
2,000.........28
3,000.........28½
2,000.........29
4,000.........28
1,000.........29
Wab P Ter 1st 4s, Cent tr ctfs
10,000.........7
West Md 4s
20,000.........55
1,000.........54
1,000.........53⅞
3,000.........53⅝
3,000.........53⅛
4,000.........54
Western Elec 5s
2,000.........100⅛
Westing El & M 1st cv s f 5s
6,000.........90
2,000.........90⅝

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Con. Power	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Houst. Oil pf	55	55	55	55
50	*Nor. Central	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
17	U. Rys. & El.	25	25	25	25

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Balt., Sp. Pt & C. 4½s	95	95	95	95
2,000	Mil. E. Ry. & Lt. ref. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	91½
2,000	M.&St.P. jt. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Pa. Wat. & Power 5s	88	88	88	88
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	82	82	82	82
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
5,000	Wash. Ry. & El. con. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Can pf.	89	89	89	89
10	Chic. Title & Tr.	204½	204½	204½	204½
93	Comw. Edison	136	136¼	136	136
137	Diamond Match	92½	92½	91⅞	92
18	Montgom.-W. pf.	110	110	110	110
25	Nat. Biscuit	121½	121½	121½	121½
368	Nat. Carbon	118	119⅞	118	119⅞
100	Pacific Gas	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
55	Public Serv. pf.	94⅞	95	94⅞	95
93	People's Gas	116⅞	117	116⅞	117
10	Quaker Oats pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
120	Sears	182	184	181	184
25	Studebaker pf	89	89	89	89
10	Swift	105	105	104¾	105

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$700	Chic. inc. 4s	42	42	42	42
5,000	Comw. Edis'n 5s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Met. gold 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92	92	92	92

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Am. Gas of N. J.	100½	100½	100½	100½
27	Bald. Loco. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
170	Cambria Steel	42½	43	42½	43
874	Cam. Steel scrip	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Elec. Stor. Bat.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
10	Erie	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10	Gen. Asphalt pf.	68	68	68	68
2	Ins. Co. of N.A.	22	22	22	22
475	Keystone Tel.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼
50	Keystone Tel. pf.	61	61	61	61
23	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½	77½
12	Lehigh Nav. t.c.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
89	Lehigh Valley	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
10	L. Val. Tran. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
65	Mo. Pacific	7	7	7	7
2	Morristown	137	137	137	137
63	North Penn	91	91	91	91
151	Penn. R. R.	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52¼
206	Phila. Electric	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
1	P. Co. 6% cum. pf.	40	40	40	40
150	Phila. R. T. cfs.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
52	Phila. Traction	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
54	Reading	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
10	Tenn. Copper	32	32	32	32
50	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	*Tonopah Min.	7½	7½	7½	7½
25	†Tonopah Min.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50	†Un. Gas. Imp.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
50	*Un. Gas. Imp.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
49	U. S. Steel	49½	49½	49½	49½
150	War. Iron & St.	9½	9½	9½	9½
5	W. Jer. & Seash.	50	50	50	50

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	City 4s, '43 cou.	100	100	100	100
13,000	E. & P. 4s, cfs.	78	78	78	78
500	E. & P. 4s, cfs.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	G. Asph. deb. 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
24,000	Int. Rys. 4s	57	58	57	58
2,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4,000	L. V. g.c. 4½s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	L. V. g. c. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,000	Phila. El. g. 5s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Read. gen. 4s	93	93	93	93
2,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5,000	W. P. g. m. 4s.	78	78	78	78

*Ex dividend. †Cash.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,110	Alaska Gold	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
10	Amalgamated	52	52	51⅝	51⅝
410	American Zinc	17	17¼	17	17¼
15	*Anaconda	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
130	Ariz. Com'l	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Butte & Bal.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,513	Butte & Sup.	35½	36⅜	35½	36¼
15	Cal. & Ariz.	55	55	55	55
2	Cal. & Hecla	350	350	350	350
170	Copper Range	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾
40	Gr.-Cananea	25	25	24¾	24¾
30	Hancock	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Isle Royale	18	18	18	18
10	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	La Salle	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16
100	Mason Val.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Mayflower	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
29	Mohawk	47	48¼	47	48
5	Nevada Con.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
340	New Arcadian	6	6	6	6
200	North Butte	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
30	Old Colony	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
250	Pond Creek	13	13¼	13	13¼
15	Quincy	52	52	52	52
100	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Superior Cop.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
20	Tamarack	25	25	25	25
20	Trinity	3	3	3	3
280	U. S. Smelt.	25½	25½	25½	25½
30	U. S. Sm. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
255	Utah Apex	2	2	2	2
10	Utah Con.	10	10	10	10
165	Utah Copper	49½	49¾	49½	49¾
100	Winona	2	2	1¾	2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Boston & M.	33	33	32	32
180	Mass. E. pf. fr.	17	17	17	17
109	N.Y., N.H.&H.	54⅝	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝
10	W. E. St. Ry.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. P. S. pf.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
30	Am. Sugar	104	104	104	104
16	Am. Sugar pf.	113	113	113	113
243	*Am. T. & T.	116¼	116¼	116	116
304	Am. Wool. pf.	77	78	77	77⅝
410	East Bos. L.	9¾	10	9¾	10
31	Edison	248	248	248	248
36	Gen. Elec.	139	139	138⅝	138⅝
30	Mass. Gas	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾
255	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	87	86½	87
60	New E. T.	129	129⅛	129	129⅛
100	Pullman	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛
20	Swift & Co.	104½	105¼	104½	105¼
20	Torrington pf.	28	28	28	28
354	United Fruit	119	121	119	120½
95	Un. Shoe M.	54⅛	54⅛	54	54
50	Un. S. M. pf.	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
280	U. S. Steel	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝
210	West. Union	57⅞	58	57⅞	58

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	60	60	60	60
2,000	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s.	94¾	95	94¾	95
5,000	C. B. & Q. 4s, rg.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	West. T. & T. 5s.	95½	95½	95½	95½

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1.00
Bay S G.	.13	.14
Begole	1¼	1⅜
Bohemia	1⅛	1½
Bost Ely	.20	.23
Butte & L.	.21	.24
Calaveras	.93	.97
Chief Con.	.80	.85
Cons Cop.	1¼	1⅜
Cortez	.15	.30
Cr Res, ex div	.55	.60
Davis-D.	.65	.75
Eagle and Bluebell	.95	1.00
First Nat.	1 3-16	1 5-16
G'f'd Con.	1 7-16	1 9-16
Houghton	1½	2
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16
La Rose, ex div	.60	.75
Majestic	.17	.20
McK-Dar.	.55	.60
Mex Met.	.14	.16
M of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
New Balt.	1½	1¾
Nev Doug.	.65	.70
Ohio Cop.	.10	.14
Oneco	.80	.85
Stew't M.	1⅛	1¼
So Lake	4½	5
Un Verde	2	2 1-16
Yukon	2 3-16	2⅜

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Crucible Steel	12½	12½	12½	12½
53	Mfrs. L. & H.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
885	Nat. F'pr'f'g	5	5	5	5
300	Nat. F'p'g. pf.	21	21¼	21	21¼
20	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	105	107	105	107
50	*West. A. B.	120½	120½	120½	120½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Pitts. Br. 6s.	65	65	65	65

*Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

The Annalist, every Monday, describes financial conditions the world over. Best newspaper for students of economics, industrial developments, and international commercial relations. Sample copy 10 cents. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.95	4.80
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	5.10	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.15	4.85
Chi. & N. western	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.80
Ch., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	4½	5.62	5.12
Ch., St. L. & N.O.	1915-'24	5	5.05	4.95
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.90	4.75
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.25	5.05
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½@5	5.15	4.95
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.85
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.90	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.30	5.75
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.80	6.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.25	5.12
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.88	4.62
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	6.75	6.25
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1914-'23	4	4.75	4.50
St. L., Ir. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	4 @4½	5.90	5.20
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.80	5.10
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.90
South. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.88
Virginian Rwy	1914-'19	5	5.38	5.12

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	105
4½s	March, 1963	103⅞	104⅛	104	104¼
4½s	May, 1957	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s	Nov., 1957	103⅝	104	103⅝	104⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4¼s	March, 1964	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4¼s	March, 1962	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4¼s	Sept., 1960	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4¼s	March, 1930-60	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
4s	May, 1959	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	Nov., 1958	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	May, 1957	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	Nov., 1955	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
4s	1918-1919	95	96	95	96
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
3½s	May, 1954	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
3½s	1950-1954	84⅝	85	84⅝	85

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	316	320
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
American Gas & Electric	87	90
American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	82	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf.	63	66
American Waterworks & Electric	4¼	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	55
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf.	50	53
Colorado Power	13½	15
Colorado Power pf.	85	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	34	36
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78½	80
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	34	50
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s	..	69
Empire District Electric pf.	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	10	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	52
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	18	25
Northern Ontario Light & Pow.	11	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	53	57
Northern States Power	20	21
Northern States Power pf.	80¼	82
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41⅛	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	80	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	79
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17½	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	..	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	34	38
United Light & Rys.	34	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	72
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	68
Utah Securities	10	14
Western Power	12	16
Western Power pf.	55	58

NEW MERCHANDISE.

The Business Page of The New York Times is consulted for latest news in fashions and manufactures. Best means of reaching host of buyers.—Advt.

We Specialize in United Cigar Stores Co. of America United Profit Sharing Corporation Riker Hegeman Issues Tobacco Products Pf.

These are high grade investment securities as their course in 1914 has amply shown.

We wish the stockholders a Happy New Year, feeling confident that the most sanguine expectations which we have consistently entertained in regard to the future prosperity of these companies, will be richly realized in 1915.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 BROAD ST. Phone 5501 Broad, N. Y.

We Offer
Riker & Hegeman
Common Stock
(Par $5.)
Price $7 per Share

This Stock during the past year has paid approximately 22% in stock dividends and "Rights," and is intrinsically identical with Corp. for R. & H. Stock, which sells on the Curb Market at $7.50 per share.

GILMAN & CLUCAS
Members New York Stock Exchange
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

5% GUARANTEED BONDS 6%
SECURED BY MORE THAN
DOUBLE VALUE
in New York City Real Estate

Unique
PROFIT SHARING PRIVILEGE
based on a 6-year record of splendid results.

Send for table showing Railroad and Industrial Investments as compared with Real Estate and Mortgages.

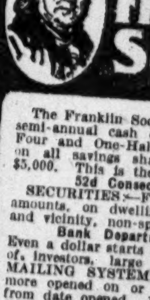
INVESTORS' BUREAU
141 West 36th Street.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
50 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
Porto Rican American Tobacco Scrip
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
100 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd. Stock
100 Union Ferry Stock
50 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock
200 Ward Baking Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 Alaska Steamship Stock
50 American Chicle Com. Stock
75 American Meter Stock
10 Continental Fire Insurance Stock
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stock
50 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

The Franklin Society



The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's 52d Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES:—First Mortgages, in small amounts, on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 11th earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
2 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

CHARTERED 1864

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.

Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 19, 1915, for Contract 162—for about 8,000 square feet of face cutting of stones for Kensico dam. The stones to be cut will be furnished to the Contractor near the dam. The work is located in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Five Dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN F. GALVIN.
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE STOCK BROKERAGE FIRM OF MAYER & COMPANY of 11 Wall St. has been dissolved this 31st day of December, 1914. MAYER & COMPANY.
MARCUS MAYER, (liquidating member.)
JUSTUS G. DETTMER.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1915, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the first day of January, 1915, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited before January 10th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1st.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.
Blanks for opening Accounts by Mail sent upon request.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Ave. & 42d St.

108th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 18th, 1915.

Deposits made on or before the 9th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors......$23,275,845.15
Surplus, market values.......$1,416,517.58

WM. G. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES A. STENHOUSE, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on December 31, 1914.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 13th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.

Open Mondays and Saturdays 6 to 8 P. M.
Clarence O. Bigelow, Pres.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
Accounts of Societies Accepted.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK

125TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto according to the by-laws, from $5 up to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18th, 1915. Money deposited on or before Jan. 9th, 1915, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1915.

WILLIAM E. TROTTER, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

We beg to announce that MR. PAUL J. SACHS this day retires from our firm, and that MR. HENRY S. BOWERS and MR. HOWARD J. SACHS have been admitted as partners in our firm this day organized.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
January 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that the term of the partnership existing under the name of BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and of BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY in London, England, having expired December 31, 1914, Mr. Waldron Post Brown, to our great regret, retired from the firm as of that date. The business will be continued under the same firm name of BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY in New York, Philadelphia and Boston by Charles Denston Dickey, Eugene Delano, George Harrison Frazier, James Brown, James Crosby Brown, Thatcher Magoun Brown, Moreau Delano, Louis Curtis, and BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY of London, England, as partners.

Dated January 1, 1915.
BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY.

LEWIS G. MORRIS and J. HATHAWAY POPE announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

MORRIS & POPE

successors to J. HATHAWAY POPE & CO., with offices at 50 Broad Street, New York.

Lewis G. Morris,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
J. Hathaway Pope.

New York, January 1st, 1915.
We beg to announce that Mr. LOUIS C. CLARK, Sr., and Mr. J. E. POSTLETHWAITE have today retired from our firm.
Mr. JOSEPH P. BRADSHAW is today admitted to partnership.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Philadelphia, 511 Chestnut St.
MR. WILLIAM HENRY NEWBOLD retires from partnership in our firm this day.
W. H. NEWBOLD'S SON & CO.
Dec. 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. HATHAWAY POPE & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. R. P. Graham will sign in liquidation.
J. HATHAWAY POPE & CO.

December 31, 1914.
MR. J. JULIAN DICK has today retired from this firm.
DICK BROS. & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

PIERCE OIL CORPORATION
10-Year 6% Convertible Gold Debentures of 1924

Coupon due January 1, 1915, of the above Debentures will be payable on presentation at our office on and after that date.
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.
25 Broad Street.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
December 22nd, 1914.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 P. M., December 22nd, 1914, to 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1915.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
New York, December 31, 1914.
A dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 20, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 4, 1915.
ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 23rd, 1914.
A semi-annual dividend of 2% has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed from December 24, 1914, to January 4, 1915, both inclusive.
GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 18th, 1914.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1915.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Direct-Line Telephone Company
Dividend No. 3
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable January 1st 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1914.
CHAS. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 22d, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 28th, 1914.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 9th to January 13th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

An election of twenty Managers of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institute, 9th Ave. and 34th St., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1915. Linzee Blagden, Sec.

EXPORTS OF COTTON 2,429,000 BALES

1914 Shipments 2,920,000 Bales Under Those Made in the Previous 12 Months.

OUTLOOK NOW IS BRIGHTER

Market Holds Attention and Nine New Membership Applications Are Posted on 'Change.

Although there was a range of 10 points in cotton fluctuations yesterday the net change was trifling, and the close showed quotations unchanged to a net gain of 3 points. The market was very quiet most of the day, but held steady in the late trading on some Wall Street buying.

The New York Cotton Exchange will be closed today, but will be open as usual tomorrow, although the New Orleans and Liverpool markets will not reopen until Monday.

The week has been quiet throughout the cotton trade and Southern spot markets have remained practically stationary, although a fair amount of business has been done during the holiday season. A good deal of cotton has gone forward, and exports make a creditable showing. The clearances yesterday amounted to 33,000 bales, thus furnishing a total of 2,429,000 bales, against 5,349,000 last year.

There is great interest in cotton, although this has not yet manifested itself in any marked increase in business. As an evidence of the attention which cotton has attracted it might be said that there are now nine applications for membership posted at the Exchange, the greatest number at one time in several years.

Sentiment on cotton is optimistic for the new season, although there is a general inclination to look for a decline in the near future. Statisticians point out that during the last forty-three years, which constitutes practically the whole period for which there is a record of future quotations, the month of January has witnessed a decline in thirty-five years, while there has been an advance in only eight years. The recent records show advances in 1903 and 1904, as well as in 1908 and 1909. There was an advance of 150 points from Jan. 2, 1912, to Feb. 13. The market also advanced 73 points in January, 1914.

It is pointed out, however, that the only seasons which have witnessed an advance in January are those in which a bearish supply situation was discounted before the turn of the year.

There was less than the usual horseplay and New Year festivity on the floor, probably due to the sobering influence of the experiences since the end of July.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, with 7.80c for middling upland; sales, 2,900 bales.

The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.39	7.30	...@...	7.33@7.35
January	7.70	7.70	7.67@7.69	7.65@7.66
March	7.85	7.78	7.80@7.81	7.79@7.80
May	8.03	7.93	7.98@7.99	7.95@7.96
July	8.21	8.13	8.15@8.16	8.15@8.16
October	8.43	8.36	8.39@8.40	8.38@8.39

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,627	19,647	10,952
New Orleans	13,711	19,980	3,345
Mobile	684	587	500
Savannah	8,835	12,875	...
Charleston	4,363	4,057	...
Wilmington	582	2,242	689
Norfolk	1,348	3,059	...

Total port receipts 43,091, against 20,529 the same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	871	2,953	...
Memphis	1,554	4,075	3,111
St. Louis	212	3,645	...
Houston	10,807	15,219	4,524

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000 to 13,000	20,375	13,160
New Orleans	2,500 to 3,500	10,012	1,134

Total exports yesterday, 33,229; so far this season 2,429,246 against 5,349,312 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1914.	Stocks 1913.
2,745	New Orleans	7½	354,755	320,425
...	Mobile	7¼	52,005	68,118
...	Savannah	7⅜	307,583	165,725
100	Galveston	7⅝	458,689	276,364
...	Wilmington	7¼	42,661	23,938
...	Norfolk	7⅝	61,209	66,619
1,703	Augusta	7½	95,945	95,945
3,500	Memphis	7¾	264,537	264,537
...	St. Louis	7¾	29,871	29,871
6,020	Houston	7⅜	181,127	181,127

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling four points lower at 458d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 19,000 bales, all American. Closed steady.

EMERGENCY MONEY REPORT

Balance Outstanding at the Close of the Year $150,836,692.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Controller of the Currency announced today that the total amount of emergency currency issued to the close of business on Dec. 31, under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland law, amounted to $384,482,025, and that $233,645,333 had been retired up to this time, leaving the amount outstanding at the end of the year, $150,836,692.

Of the amount outstanding $9,378,500 is in the New England States, $33,432,420 in the Eastern States, $55,721,115 in the Southern States, $35,403,942 in the Middle States, $3,926,000 in the West, and $12,974,715 in the Pacific States.

OPPOSES RAIL MONOPOLY.

J. B. Eastman Favors Competition Between New England Roads.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Joseph B. Eastman, Secretary of the Public Franchise League, who was nominated for membership on the Public Service Commission yesterday, said today that he always had been opposed to the idea of one big railroad for all New England.

"I have believed," he added, "that the interests of this section of the country can best be served by the present railroads working independently of one another, except, of course, in so far as transportation is carried from one road to another."

Committees for Brazilian Bonds.

Protective committees have been formed in London for the 4½ per cent. bonds and 5 per cent. convertible debentures of the Brazilian Railway and for the 5½ and 6 per cent. bonds of the Madeiro-Mamore Railway. Both companies have been in the hands of receivers since Oct. 14. The Brazilian Railway bonds involved aggregate the total of $60,000,000, while $13,000,000 bonds of the other company are being looked after. The contraction of the rubber market after the war began impaired severely the earnings of the roads.

Registering Commercial Paper.

Endicott, Johnson & Co., large manufacturers of shoes, have arranged to register their commercial paper with the Bankers Trust Company as registrar. It is expected in banking quarters that a number of other concerns will shortly register their commercial bills. The adoption of this procedure is considered of much importance in strengthening the regulations of the Federal Reserve Banks regarding rediscounts.

TRANSACTIONS IN DECEMBER

The New York Stock Exchange reopened for stock trading on Saturday, December 12, and the total dealings from that date to the end of the month amounted to 1,910,416 shares. The largest total was made on the 15th when 271,476 shares were dealt in and the smallest on the 30th when the sales were only 50,166 shares, which was also the smallest amount of trading since July 3, 1888, when the total was only 43,935 shares. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 109,673 shares on the 12th, and the minimum 23,875 shares on the 26th, which was also the smallest amount of trading on record for any Saturday.

The total of the sixteen business days in December compare as follows, with full month in previous years:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	December.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1914	1,910,416	47,899,628
1913	7,148,561	83,283,582
1912	12,598,440	131,051,116
1911	9,006,294	126,516,906
1910	9,888,222	163,882,956
1909	17,489,541	214,425,978
1908	22,959,321	196,821,875
1907	12,540,786	195,445,321
1906	20,258,539	284,016,984
1905	31,408,900	263,040,993
1904	28,175,459	186,529,384
1903	15,176,178	160,748,369
1902	15,719,742	188,321,181
1901	16,672,348	265,577,354
1900	23,377,626	138,312,266
1899	17,045,518	175,073,855
1898	18,220,133	112,160,166
1897	7,438,808	78,210,655
1896	2,917,049	56,663,023
1895	6,750,047	66,440,576
1894	4,065,217	49,275,736
1893	4,891,694	77,984,965
1892	8,308,922	86,726,410
1891	6,847,840	69,031,689
1890	4,945,706	71,828,885
1889	5,455,576	72,014,600

Bond trading was resumed on Saturday, Nov. 28, and the total for that day and the following Monday amounted to $2,030,500. For the month of December the transactions in railroad bonds amounted to $33,811,000 in Government bonds to $155,500, in State bonds to $239,000, and in city bonds to $581,000; a total in all classes of bonds of $34,806,500. The heaviest day's trading was $2,632,000, on the 14th, and the lightest $1,129,000, on the 24th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $1,029,000, on the 12th, and the minimum, $463,500, on the 26th.

Bond dealings for the month of December and for the year 1914 make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	December.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.
1914	$34,806,500	$468,898,100
1913	45,545,500	501,155,920
1912	46,869,500	674,215,000
1911	90,698,500	880,567,100
1910	52,271,000	634,091,000
1909	112,339,000	1,134,656,200
1908	165,669,500	1,084,454,020
1907	63,901,000	527,167,850
1906	44,419,500	676,392,500
1905	72,610,000	1,018,090,420
1904	118,153,000	1,036,810,560
1903	64,034,000	684,200,850
1902	60,641,000	891,305,150
1901	75,855,300	999,404,920
1900	104,316,270	578,359,280
1899	47,769,040	836,451,130
1898	181,352,280	922,514,410
1897	62,940,430	544,560,030
1896	35,652,300	394,329,000
1895	39,711,500	519,142,100
1894	31,283,100	352,741,950
1893	27,637,750	301,303,777
1892	33,020,000	352,741,950
1891	14,957,000	388,650,900
1890	26,470,500	409,325,120
1889	31,291,300	408,456,625

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues, and of these two groups of stocks combined, since the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange on Dec. 12:

1914.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec. 12	68.63	67.60	68.59	+1.81
Dec. 14	70.81	69.34	70.63	+2.04
Dec. 15	71.13	69.29	69.46	−1.17
Dec. 16	69.85	69.26	69.46	..
Dec. 17	69.73	69.28	69.41	−.05
Dec. 18	70.15	68.83	69.74	+.33
Dec. 19	69.84	69.54	69.60	−.05
Dec. 21	69.41	68.72	68.86	−.83
Dec. 22	69.11	68.58	68.76	−.10
Dec. 23	68.65	67.18	67.22	−1.54
Dec. 24	67.57	66.76	66.98	−.24
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	67.35	67.08	67.25	+.27
Dec. 28	68.34	67.29	68.17	+.93
Dec. 29	68.19	67.90	68.01	−.16
Dec. 30	68.13	67.89	67.98	−.03
Dec. 31	68.21	67.89	68.04	+.06

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec. 12	52.46	51.85	52.38	+3.62
Dec. 14	54.31	53.03	54.16	+1.78
Dec. 15	55.30	53.92	54.00	−.16
Dec. 16	54.11	53.54	53.82	−.18
Dec. 17	53.84	53.53	53.64	−.18
Dec. 18	53.60	52.92	53.35	−.29
Dec. 19	53.37	53.13	53.21	−.14
Dec. 21	53.35	52.79	52.89	−.32
Dec. 22	53.07	52.66	52.87	−.02
Dec. 23	52.63	51.86	51.88	−.99
Dec. 24	51.66	51.19	51.36	−.52
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	51.67	51.10	51.66	+.30
Dec. 28	52.42	51.97	52.31	+.65
Dec. 29	52.43	52.26	52.31	..
Dec. 30	52.37	52.07	52.19	−.12
Dec. 31	52.47	52.26	52.36	+.17

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec. 12	60.53	59.72	60.48	+2.71
Dec. 14	62.56	61.18	62.39	+1.91
Dec. 15	63.21	61.60	61.73	−.66
Dec. 16	61.98	61.40	61.64	−.09
Dec. 17	61.78	61.40	61.52	−.12
Dec. 18	61.87	60.87	61.54	+.02
Dec. 19	61.60	61.33	61.45	−.09
Dec. 21	61.38	60.75	60.87	−.58
Dec. 22	61.09	60.62	60.81	−.06
Dec. 23	60.64	59.52	59.55	−1.26
Dec. 24	59.61	58.97	59.17	−.38
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 26	59.51	59.09	59.45	+.28
Dec. 28	60.38	59.63	60.24	+.79
Dec. 29	60.31	60.08	60.16	−.08
Dec. 30	60.25	59.98	60.08	−.08
Dec. 31	60.38	60.07	60.20	+.12

DECEMBER RANGE IN 1914.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	71.13	Dec. 15	66.76	Dec. 24	68.04
Indust'ls	55.30	Dec. 15	51.10	Dec. 26	52.36
Combined	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20

Range for December, 1913.

	High.		Low.	
Railroads	80.56	Dec. 26	77.25	Dec. 15
Industrials	56.82	Dec. 26	52.96	Dec. 15
Comb. Avg.	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15

December Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1912	94.15	Dec. 2	88.90	Dec. 12	90.27
1911	92.60	Dec. 18	89.66	Dec. 8	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1912	70.94	Dec. 2	63.80	Dec. 11	66.13
1911	64.44	Dec. 20	60.51	Dec. 8	63.83

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60

Range for Year 1913.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Jan. 9.	Low. June 10.
Railroads	90.68	91.41	75.92
Industrials	66.76	67.08	50.27
Combined average	78.72	79.10	63.09

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 2.	Oct. 4.	Dec. 16	Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.48	97.28	88.89	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sep. 30	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrials	64.60	74.50	61.74	66.13
Combined avg.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.20

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sep. 25	Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.70	99.61	84.40	91.37
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sep. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.05	66.76	54.75	63.83
	Jan. 3.	June 26	Sep. 23	Dec. 30.
Combined avg.	77.37	84.41	69.57	77.60

BOND AVERAGES.

The following are the bond averages since the resumption of trading on Nov. 28:

Nov. 28	82.49	−.24	Dec. 15	82.10	−.07
Nov. 30	81.97	−.52	Dec. 16	82.01	−.09
Dec. 1	81.54	−.43	Dec. 17	82.01	..
Dec. 2	81.42	−.12	Dec. 18	82.00	−.01
Dec. 3	81.47	+.05	Dec. 19	82.03	+.03
Dec. 4	81.64	+.17	Dec. 21	81.98	−.05
Dec. 5	81.77	+.13	Dec. 22	81.96	−.02
Dec. 7	81.60	−.17	Dec. 23	81.75	−.21
Dec. 8	81.64	+.04	Dec. 24	81.67	−.08
Dec. 9	81.76	+.12	Dec. 26	81.62	−.05
Dec. 10	81.85	+.09	Dec. 28	81.81	+.19
Dec. 11	81.95	+.10	Dec. 29	81.70	−.11
Dec. 12	82.09	+.14	Dec. 30	81.53	−.17
Dec. 14	82.17	+.08	Dec. 31	81.47	−.06

DECEMBER, 1914.		DECEMBER, 1913.	
High	82.17, Dec. 14	High	86.36, Dec. 30
Low	81.42, Dec. 2	Low	83.45, Dec. 18
JULY, 1914.		JULY, 1913.	
High	86.85, July 7	High	87.21, July 31
Low	82.78, July 30	Low	86.30, July 14

	1914.		1913.	
June—High	87.59	June 10	87.85	June 2
Low	86.56	June 30	85.78	June 11
May—High	87.50	May 18	89.06	May 7
Low	87.22	May 26	88.01	May 29
April—High	87.27	April 7	90.63	April 5
Low	86.91	April 27	88.70	April 30
March—High	88.71	Mar. 4	90.92	Mar. 3
Low	87.91	Mar. 12	87.91	Mar. 20
February—High	89.42	Feb. 4	92.10	Feb. 1
Low	88.61	Feb. 26	90.53	Feb. 25
January—High	89.36	Jan. 27	92.31	Jan. 10
Low	86.40	Jan. 3	91.86	Jan. 2

RANGE FOR YEAR 1914.

High.		Low.		Last.	
89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.47	Dec. 31

RANGE FOR YEAR 1913.

[illegible]

STATE BANKS GAINED $41,835,583 IN 1914

Trust Co. Resources Increased by More Than $100,000,000, Supt. Richards Reports.

WAR CUTS INVESTMENTS

Institutions Are Using Their Available Funds to Take Care of Their Own Customers.

of the State Banking Department shows that the State banks gained $41,835,583 in resources in 1914, while the resources of the eighty-one trust companies reporting to the department increased more than $100,000,000. The notable increases for both classes of institutions were in stocks, loans, and discounts, the gains for the banks being $22,852,779 in stocks and $31,718,558 in loans and discounts. The total number of banks in operation at the close of the year was 197, a gain of two.

"There has been little change in the character of bank investments during the past year," says Superintendent E. L. Richards. "Short-time bonds, notes, and equipment obligations continue to be popular because of their comparative safety and their large income return. Because of conditions due to the European war, banks have made very few investments during the past few months, using their available funds to take care of their own customers. As a medium of investment, commercial paper still continues in favor."

Superintendent Richards reviews the measures taken during the early days of financial disturbance after the war began to keep the savings banks on a stable basis. After the banks put into operation the sixty-day withdrawal clause, he says, weekly reports were required from each institution in which especial attention was paid to their cash resources. Early in November the situation was found to be so far improved that the guard against withdrawals was found to be no longer necessary.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The new year opens with a decided improvement in the business outlook, although the actual volume of transactions is still much below the average. At every leading centre there is a notable expansion of confidence, owing to the remarkable progress which has been made in restoring the financial situation to normal and in reestablishing the favorable balance of international trade, in spite of the limited shipping facilities. There are, moreover, unmistakable signs of increasing activity in domestic business, notwithstanding that conservatism continues the controlling policy in all quarters. Bank clearings again make quite an indifferent exhibit, for while there is substantial improvement over a few weeks ago, there is still a very marked falling off at most points, so that the total this week at all leading cities, amounts to only $1,973,973,290, a decrease of 19.6 per cent. as compared with the $2,454,732,718 of the same week last year and of 28.1 per cent., as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1912, when $2,743,722,616 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

Inventory taking is the rule, and therefore movements in the more important industrial and commercial channels are slow, but the most significant fact is that practically all lines and sections, save the South, look for improvement after Jan. 1—gradually perhaps at first, but expanding as the season for Spring buying progresses. At the moment, however, distribution is mainly from retail purveyors, by whom sacrifice sales are being pushed with negatively favorable results at most centres, the range being from poor in the South to active in the West, where the full force of remunerative prices for wheat are exhibited.

EXPLAINS MINIMUM PRICES.

Committee Says They Will Not Be Used to Valorize Market.

The Committee on Minimum Prices of the Stock Exchange stated yesterday that considerable misapprehension had gone abroad as the purpose of maintaining minimum price restrictions, and this explanatory statement was issued:

Owing to the uncertain position incident to the war, and the abnormal condition of the foreign markets, it has been deemed wise to guard against a sudden demoralization of prices that might come with some unlooked-for news. Minimum prices furnish this safeguard by arresting a panicky decline automatically.

It is not the intention, however, that minimum prices should be used to valorize or sustain the market at any arbitrary level, as such a procedure would lead to the establishment of an unregulated outside market if the natural trend were ignored. It is, therefore, the object of the committee to keep minimum prices as far as possible in conformity with supply and demand while at the same time using them as a check against unforeseen panic.

The statement was signed by H. G. S. Noble, President of the Stock Exchange and Chairman of the Minimum Price Committee.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	565	575	570	580
Borne-Scrymser	260	280	260	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	112	115
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	680	660	680
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	39	42	39	42
Cumberland P. L.	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	225	235	225	235
Galena-S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Galena-S. Oil com.	165	169	165	169
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96	99
National Transit	36½	37¼	36½	37½
New York Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern P. L.	90	93	90	93
Ohio Oil	140	143	185	187
Pierce Oil	15½	16	15½	16
Prairie O. & G.	462	466	462	466
Solar Refining	250	260	250	260
Southern Pipe Line	203	206	202	206
South Penn Oil	260	263	260	264
So. W. Penn. P. L.	122	125	122	125
Stand. Oil of Cal.	308	312	308	312
Stand. Oil of Ind.	465	470	465	470
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	355	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky.	247	252	247	252
Stand. Oil of Neb.	330	345	330	345
Stand. Oil of N. J.	397	399	397	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	200	203	200	203
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	430	440
Swan & Finch	160	170	160	170
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	198	201	198	202
Washington Oil	37	40	37	40
Illinois P. L. (W. I.)	127	132	137	142

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar	105	115	105	115
American Cigar pf.	93	98	93	98
Am. Mach. & F'dry	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	17¼	17½	17	17½
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	125	140	125	135
MacAndrews & F.	165	175	165	175
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	235	250	235	250
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	125	130	125	130
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	275	285	275	285
R. J. Reynolds rights	2¾	3¼	2½	3
Riker & Heg., old	137	143	137	143
Riker & Hegeman pf.	92	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	3¾	4	3¾	4
Tobacco Prod. Corp.	87	89	86	89
United Cigar Stores	90	94	90	94
United Cigar St. pf.	..	..	108	114
United Profit Sharing	17	17¼	17⅛	17¼

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Twenty Third Ward Bank of the City of New York.
No. 2,469 Third Avenue.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.
Transfer books will close on January 4th at 3:00 P. M., and reopen January 12th at 10 A. M. CHARLES P. BOGART, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
10 Broadway, New York City.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including a change in the number of Directors if considered advisable, will be held in the Banking Room at 10 Broadway on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1915, at one o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, $7,000,000

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

60 Broadway
Fifth Ave. & 34th St.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St.
Third Ave. & 148th St.

Member New York Clearing House

Condensed Statement December 24th, 1914.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand	$5,353,810.90	Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Cash in Banks and Exchanges	6,276,794.85	Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,094,057.90
N. Y. State and N. Y. City Bonds	968,940.70	Deposits	61,770,213.13
Other Bonds and Stocks	6,365,327.59	Office Cheques	478,292.50
Loans and Bills Purchased	31,129,335.23	Reserved for Taxes and Dividend	155,627.21
Maturing Securities	13,239,090.42	Accrued Interest Payable	260,267.06
N. Y. City Mortgages	2,407,743.17		
Real Estate, Banking Houses	5,747,036.10		
Accrued Interest Receivable	270,378.84		
	$71,758,457.80		$71,758,457.80

Independent of the Control of any Single Interest

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Ave.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1914

Assets

New York City Mortgages	$1,000,000.00
New York City and State Bonds	2,822,906.99
Securities due, one to five years	2,908,671.12
Other Bonds and Stocks	6,006,875.56
Time Loans	8,743,115.03
Bills and Notes Purchased	9,226,212.19
Demand Loans and Loans due in thirty days	10,478,544.14
Cash on Hand and in Bank	14,016,884.62
Clearing House Exchanges	3,554,915.42
Foreign Exchange	214,312.98
Mortgages	9,416,253.79
Accrued Interest Receivable	606,554.73
	68,995,246.57

Liabilities

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	4,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	216,237.65
Reserve for Taxes, etc.	318,567.89
Deposits	52,725,925.41
Treasurer's Checks	1,497,206.17
Mortgage Trust Bonds	8,043,300.00
Accrued Interest Payable	194,009.45
	68,995,246.57

DIRECTORS

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, CHARLES S. BROWN, BURNS D. CALDWELL, LEWIS L. CLARKE, THOMAS DEWITT CUYLER, CHARLES D. DICKEY, ALLEN B. FORBES, HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, WILLIAM A. JAMISON, LOUIS C. KRAUTHOFF, JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, ADOLPH LEWISOHN, ROBERT OLYPHANT, MORTIMER L. SCHIFF, HENRY TATNALL, EBEN B. THOMAS, JAMES TIMPSON, GUY E. TRIPP, ARTHUR TURNBULL, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, GEORGE G. WARD, JOHN W. PLATTEN

OFFICERS

JOHN W. PLATTEN.....President
CARL G. RASMUS.....Vice-President
JOSEPH ADAMS.....Treasurer
HENRY L. SERVOSS.....Ass't Treasurer
HARRY W. HADLEY.....Ass't Treasurer
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY.....Ass't Treasurer
CALVERT BREWER.....Vice-President
FRANK J. PARSONS.....Vice-President
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Secretary
T. W. B. MIDDLETON.....Ass't Secretary
WILLIAM T. LAW.....Ass't Secretary
RALPH L. CERERO.....Ass't Secretary

Member New York Clearing House Association

Interest on Idle Funds

Money awaiting investment may be deposited with this company in a reserve account subject to check, on which interest will be allowed; or it may be placed on a time Certificate of Deposit which will command a better rate.

Your idle funds will thus be earning an income even while not permanently employed.

Upon your personal or written request we shall be pleased to submit a definite proposition.

Our pamphlet S-169 outlines our various facilities.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Member of New York Clearing House Association

204 Fifth Avenue

OFFICERS

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President
OWEN WARD, Vice-President
HORACE F. POOR, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary
BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Asst. Treasurer

Statement of condition at the close of business December 31st, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Vault and Banks	$2,499,787.37	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	445,726.24	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand Loans on Collateral	2,188,020.78	Undivided Profits	55,756.62
Time Loans on Collateral	3,095,735.05	Reserved for Taxes and Expense	9,173.30
Bills Purchased	1,798,914.14	Treasurer's Checks	377,423.61
Foreign Exchange	21,754.25	Deposits	11,440,878.46
Bonds, Market Value	2,060,704.97	Accrued Interest Payable	26,018.85
Stocks, Market Value	185,000.00		
Bonds and Mortgages	873,913.51		
Real Estate	10,000.00		
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue	98,500.00		
72d St. Leasehold, Improvement	35,000.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	96,189.53		
Total	$13,409,245.84	Total	$13,409,245.84

DIRECTORS

W. D. BALDWIN, GEORGE BLAGDEN, GEORGE C. BOLDT, WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, OTTO L. DOMMERICH, WILLIAM FELSINGER, HERMANN C. FLEITMANN, ERSKINE HEWITT, SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, EDWARD W. HUMPHREYS, ABRAM M. HYATT, ARTHUR ISELIN, BRADISH JOHNSON, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, W. DE LANCEY KOUNTZE, GEORGE LEASK, JOHN P. MUNN, M. D., P. F. MURPHY, IRVING E. RAYMOND, B. AYMAR SANDS, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, LOUIS STERN, JESSE I. STRAUS, OWEN WARD, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, C. MORTON WHITMAN, WILLIAM H. WHEELOCK

BROADWAY & LISPENARD ST.
FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Sec.-Manager.

BROADWAY & 72ND ST.
NELSON F. GRIFFIN, Manager.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

OTTO T. BANNARD, *President*

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, FREDERICK J. HORNE, Vice Presidents.
JAMES DODD, Treasurer.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary.
CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, ARTHUR S. GIBBS, H. WALTER SHAW, MONTROSE STUART, Asst. Secretaries.

TRUSTEES

OTTO T. BANNARD, S. READING BERTRON, JAMES A. BLAIR, MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, JAMES C. COLGATE, ROBERT W. de FOREST, JOHN B. DENNIS, JOSEPH P. GRACE, BENJAMIN S. GUINNESS, CHARLES W. HARKNESS, F. N. HOFFSTOT, ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, FREDERIC B. JENNINGS, WALTER JENNINGS, CHAUNCEY KEEP, DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, JOHN J. MITCHELL, JAMES PARMELEE, GEORGE W. PERKINS, JOHN S. PHIPPS, E. PARMALEE PRENTICE, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, NORMAN B. REAM, DEAN SAGE, B. AYMAR SANDS, JOSEPH J. SLOCUM, JOHN W. STERLING, JAMES STILLMAN, MYLES TIERNEY

Statement, January 1st, 1915

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Office & Banks	$11,995,021.76	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Loans on Collateral	23,070,724.42	Surplus & Undivided Profits	11,662,936.46
Bills Purchased	9,073,735.55	Deposits	47,186,288.47
Stocks & Bonds (Market Value.)	11,889,952.97	Cheques Outstanding	790,598.50
Bonds & Mortgages	2,573,630.22	Reserved for Taxes	89,000.00
Real Estate	225,433.02	Interest Payable	98,086.88
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,566,444.01		
Interest Receivable	431,968.36		
	$62,826,910.31		$62,826,910.31

Member of The New York Clearing House Association

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Dec. 31, 1914

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$431,064.75	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	10,108,081.77	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	25,424,206.32	*Undivided Profits	1,010,457.51
Loans	52,326,794.14	Deposits	104,588,661.53
Real Estate	1,287,013.24	Reserved for Taxes	152,091.15
Cash on hand and in Banks	33,388,749.10	Accrued Interest	223,012.94
Accrued Interest	1,012,387.22	Secretary's Checks	4,073.41
Total	$123,978,296.54	Total	$123,978,296.54

*Dividend payable January 2, 1915, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.

OFFICERS

JAMES N. WALLACE, President
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President
DUDLEY OLCOTT 2d, Vice-President
BENJAMIN G. MITCHELL, Vice-Pres.
GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President
MILTON FERGUSON, Secretary
FRANK B. SMIDT, Assistant Secretary
C. P. STALLKNECHT, Assistant Secretary
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Assistant Secretary

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

F. WM. KNOLHOFF, Branch Manager
F. J. LEARY, Assistant Manager
H. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 12, 1915. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.

B. L. HASKINS, Cashier,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1914.

The German Exchange Bank

New York, December 28, 1914.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 330 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M. GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of LUTZ & SHEINKMAN will be held at the office of the Company, No. 282 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1915, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next Annual Meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated December 28th, 1914.
ROBERT G. RASQUIN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 10, 1914.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open [illegible]
[illegible] WARD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, December 11th, 1914.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, December 1, 1914.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 9th, 1915, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 13th, 1915.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 12, 1914.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 5th, 1914.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank.
New York, December 30th, 1914.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, Nos. 683-5 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1915, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Statement at the Close of Business December 31, 1914

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
City & State of New York Bonds (market value)	$580,547.50	Capital	$5,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds (market value)	6,884,265.17	Surplus (all earned)	11,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	12,297,839.53	Undivided Profits	306,822.05
Bills purchased	3,239,818.77	Amount due Depositors	27,090,363.79
Banking Houses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jamaica, and Bronx	1,999,266.23	Certified Checks	83,765.31
Other Real Estate	478,786.46	Officers' Checks	727,721.92
Accounts Receivable	188,093.62	Reserved for Taxes	95,800.00
Overdrafts	2,024.00	Accrued Interest	39,553.69
Accrued Interest	464,426.83	Accrued Expenses	38,156.10
Time Loans on Collateral	7,724,334.80		
Demand Loans on Collateral	3,836,031.53		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	6,685,748.42		
Suspense	1,000.00		
Total	$44,382,182.86	Total	$44,382,182.86

OFFICES

176 Broadway, Manhattan
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn
196 Montague Street, B'klyn
67 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market closed the year, which marked the end of the first six months of the crop season, with prices 31¼ to 38⅝ cents above those of a year ago and at about the high point of the season for the spot position, while May was only 1⅛c below the high record. Compared with the previous close, the market was ⅜ to 1⅛c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.35 and No. 2 hard at $1.35, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.36½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.38¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	..	1.34
May	..	..	1.37⅞	1.36⅜

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.39¼	1.37¼	1.38⅛	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	1.28⅝	1.26½	1.27	1.26⅛
May	1.30⅛	1.28⅛	1.29⅜	1.28⅛
July	1.19⅛	1.18	1.18⅜	1.18⅞

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firmer, closing ¼@½c. net higher. Compared with last year the market showed a decline of 4c. a bushel for the December position, while later months were 1⅛@3⅛c net higher. Receipts were again quite liberal, and there were evidences of more or less selling by the country. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 77¼c., cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 73c, nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	67⅛	66⅜	67	66⅛
May	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	73⅛
July	74⅛	73⅞	74½	74⅛

OATS.

The oats market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn and on covering on the part of shorts in December, closing prices being ½c to 1⅛c net higher. The local cash market was dull; standard, 55@55½c; No. 2 white, 55½@56c; No. 3 white, 54½@55c; No. 4 white, 53½@54c; fancy clipped white, 57@57½c; ordinary clipped white, 55½@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	49⅝	48⅛	49⅜	48⅞
May	54	53⅛	53⅝	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products showed a very steady undertone. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000, estimated for Saturday, 15,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha, 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
January	10.50	10.37	10.50	10.35
May	10.75	10.62	10.72	10.57
Ribs—				
January	10.17	10.10	10.15	10.07
May	10.57	10.50	10.55	10.95
Pork—				
January	18.62	18.57	18.62	18.52
May	19.30	19.17	19.27	19.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil closed early owing to the annual celebration on the floor of the Produce Exchange. Prices were steady, however, closing 1 to 6 points net higher. There will be no session of the cotton oil trade on Saturday. Total sales for the year in the local market were 3,060,700 barrels, compared with 3,837,500 in 1913. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.83@6.00	5.78
January	5.84	5.84	5.85@5.90	5.81
February	..	..	6.00@6.10	5.97
March	6.19	6.16	6.18@6.20	6.12
April	..	..	6.28@6.30	6.22
May	6.45	6.41	6.42@6.44	6.39
June	..	..	6.50@6.60	6.47
July	6.65	6.63	6.62@6.64	6.61
August	..	..	6.73@6.80	6.74

COFFEE.

The last day of the year proved a quiet one in the coffee market, total sales amounting to 9,250 bags, and prices were 2 to 6 points above the previous closing level. The local spot market was inactive but steady with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝ to 7½c, and Santos 4s at 9⅝c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	5.94@5.96	5.92
February	..	..	6.03@6.04	6.00
March	6.15	6.12	6.1[illegible]@6.14	6.10
April	..	..	6.22@6.24	6.20
May	6.35	6.31	6.32@6.34	6.30
June	..	..	6.22@6.24	6.20
July	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.16	7.13
August	..	..	7.24@7.25	7.20
September	7.35	7.32	7.32@7.33	7.28
October	..	..	7.38@7.40	7.32
November	..	..	7.44@7.46	7.38

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,023 packages. Regular trade took a fair quantity of stock and there was a little outside demand, but the buying was confined closely to the needs of the moment and the situation on the whole is unchanged. The tone is barely steady on most grades of fresh table butter. Held creamery firm. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock moving out moderately in about the range of former quotations. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 36c; higher scoring, 36¼@37c; firsts, 32@35½c; seconds, 28@31c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½@33c; higher scoring, 33¼@33½c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 27@29c; State Dairy, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 29@33c; common to fair, 24@28c; renovated, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 20@22c; packing stock, held, fine, 22@22½c; current make, No. 2, 21½@22c; lower grades, 19@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,036 cases, not including 1,200 cases in transit for export. The arrivals of fresh gathered eggs continue light, and there is still a good deal of damage from frost. Furthermore, many lots are still badly mixed with old eggs, so that the supply of high grades suitable for the best class of trade is small. There are further limits placed on stock arriving on the part of shippers, and the available supply is thus somewhat further reduced. The demand, however, is quiet and the supply available seems to be sufficient for all needs at unchanged prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 40@41c; extra firsts, 39c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 33@36c; thirds and poorer, 25@32c; Fall refrigerator, poor to good, 19@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 27c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 23½@25c; undergrades, 15@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@49c; defective, 40@45c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 37@47c; Western gathered whites, 37@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 42@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@41c.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 186, w s, 65.4 ft n of 31st St, 22.6x100x irregular, three-story tenement and stores; M. E. Cohen et al., executors, against Julius Rosenberg et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $27,502.59; taxes, &c., $492.20; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

West St, 140 and 141, e s, 43.10 ft n of Vesey St, 37.5x60.11x30.4 and 8x41.10, two three-story stores; Bowery Savings Bank against Cath. Steljes et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $26,470.85; taxes, &c., $4,261.41; to the plaintiff for $25,000

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By George Price.

Beach St, 1,147, w s, 256.8 ft s of Gleason St, 25x100; Camille Zuria against Christina Ringsinger et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; John Davis, referee; due, $3,943.35; taxes, &c., $229; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, 2,464 and 2,466, for a fireproof platform for the distribution of gasoline, 52x30; Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, owner; P. F. Brogan, 119 East 23d St, architect; cost....$500

183d St, s e corner Jerome Av, for a one-story brick store, 68x100; H. U. Singhi, 121 North Kingsbridge Road, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost..$8,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

4th Av, 450 to 460, to a twelve-story showroom and loft; Dr. Forest Estate Corporation 7 Wall St., owner; S. J. Stammers, architect; cost, $5,000.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 4: Sergts. Harry Freudenberg, 81, to 1; J. F. Hall, 1, to 81.

Temporary Assignments: Sergts. F. A. Dunn, 36, as Act. Lt., for 8 days, from 9 A. M. Dec. 30; W. F. Muller, 37, as Act. Lt., for 14 days, from 9 A. M. Dec. 28; Patrol. to Det. Bu.: Henry Barth, 4, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Jan. 1; J. F. Sherlin, 14, and Selig Whitman, Traf. C, for 5 days, from 4 P. M. Jan. 2; C. S. Crossen, 16, for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Jan. 3; J. A. Knapp, 292, from noon, Jan. 3, to 4 P. M. Jan. 13.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. F. O. Rice and W. G. Irwin, 40, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M. Dec. 31.

Leaves without pay: Lts. George Fennel, 12, 1 day, from 9 A. M., Dec. 31; F. A. Smith, 62, 1 day, from 5 P. M., Dec. 31. Sergts. John Enright, 42, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31; C. W. Mehrer, 143, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1. Patrol. J. H. White, 6, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31; F. E. Beston, 21, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Jan. 1; John Stoll, 21, 2 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; Michael Gillen, 21, 2 days, from 12 P. M., Jan. 2; J. W. Ward, 21, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Jan. 1; Bernard McLaughlin, 36, 2 days, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1; J. L. Shattuck, 37, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; Charles Kuenemund, 39, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Dec. 31; C. C. Strauch, 62, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; Daniel Brickley, 65, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; A. W. Harriott, 68, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Jan. 1; W. F. Fleming, 69, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1; F. C. Trainor, 69, 1 day, from noon, Jan. 1; T. H. Moore, 74, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1; J. H. Graham, 143, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Dec. 25; T. J. Gillen, 143, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; Harry McMahon, 150, 3 days, from 12 P. M., Dec. 28; F. A. Timmes, 152, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; Frederick Katt, 153, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Jan. 1; G. P. Sweeney, 161, 3 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 30; G. M. Klub, 163, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; W. H. Hough, 143, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Dec. 31; M. F. Davey, 143, 2 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 31; Arthur O'Neil, 148, 1 day, from noon, Jan. 3; W. C. Abram, 153, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; C. F. Mandt, 153, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; A. V. McDonald, 156, 2 days, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; Harry Boyd, 160, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; W. C. Franke, 164, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1; J. J. McCormack, 167, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; J. E. Asklund, 167, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1.

Restored to duty: Patrol. Michael Moran, 28, to take effect 10:58 A. M., Dec. 30; Timothy Daly, 145, to take effect 11:17 A. M., Dec. 30.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. Michael Moran, 28, to take effect 11 A. M., Dec. 30; Timothy Daly, 145, to take effect 11:19 A. M., Dec. 30.

Fines remitted: The fine of five (5) days' pay imposed upon Lt. W. J. McGrath Training School, July 7, 1911, is remitted. The fine of fifteen (15) days' pay imposed upon each of the following patrolmen on dates indicated is remitted July 7, 1911—R. J. Fitzgerald, 1; John Pierce, 13; W. M. Potter, 14; J. A. Torpey, 42; Jas. McAuliffe, 167; J. P. O'Connor, 40; P. F. Gilligan, 61; A. W. Zucker, 62. July 18—J. P. Knowles, 65; J. J. McCamley, 168; John Campbell, 170. Aug. 17, 1911—Jos. Siess, 62.

Change of name, effective Jan. 1: The records of the Police Dept. are amended so that the patrolman known as Carl Alexander Abramson shall thereafter be known as Carl Alexander Anderson, by order of the courts.

Fire Department.

To Chief Kenlon, Officers, and Men of the Fire Department:

At the conclusion of the year's work I wish to express to you, both officers and men, my appreciation for the splendid work you have done in the performance of your duty during the year just closed. The record you have made for 1914 in the extinguishment of fires, and in the incidental risk of life, has upheld the best traditions of the dept. The extra work placed upon you by the blizzard of last March and by the monthly inspection of buildings was faithfully done. Especially was the conduct of the men during the emergency created by the blizzard praiseworthy. The difficulties of this trying time were met with credit and the resource and vigilance of the force prevented any serious disaster resulting from the blocked streets and the broken fire alarm wires. Thanks to your promptness, energy, and skill, the city has had no great fire with heavy loss during the year. The promptness with which fires are reached after they break out and the intelligence with which they are attacked are the principal factors in reducing the loss by fire.

The rapid motorization of the dept. is enabling the companies to get to fires more promptly than ever, and this increase in speed should bring with it also new and more scientific methods. The art of fire fighting, like every other art, is capable of progress and development, and I am exceedingly glad to say that the response which has come to the offer of a medal which I made last July for the best suggestion for the improvement of the dept. shows that the necessity of progress in ideas and methods is fully appreciated by the dept. Progress in fire fighting, both in equipment and method, is naturally to be expected from the experience and training of the members of the largest and most active fire department in the world. I hope that the impulse which has been given to the creative resources of the dept. in 1914 will continue during the coming year.

I think the city is to be congratulated upon the protection which it has received against fire during the year from this dept., and I wish to congratulate and thank the Chief and each officer and man for his share in furnishing this protection.

ROBERT ADAMSON,
Fire Commissioner.

V. In publishing the above letter of Fire Commissioner Adamson in orders, the Chief of Dept. takes the opportunity to offer his sincere thanks to the officers and men of the uniformed force for their loyalty and devotion to duty during the past year, and wishes both officers and men, as well as their families, a Happy New Year.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARRY, ELIZABETH M., (April 22, 1911;) net estate, $203,806; beneficiaries, Gerald J. Barry, Joseph F. Barry, John J. Barry, Margaret M. Feeney, William A. Barry, Alice M. Barry, Irene M. Barry, Francis A. Barry, and Norah E. Murphy, sons and daughters; each receives $22,089; Nelly Parry, sister-in-law, $5,000; deposits, $3,978; personalty, $14,932; stocks and bonds, $177,269. Among realty holdings were: Equity, $18,000, in 545 E. 167 St.; parcel near 164 St., appraised at $220,000, equity being $45,000. Largest holdings of stocks were: 103 shares Standard Oil Co. of N. J., $127,575, and 52 shares Sound View Land & Improvement Co.

BAUER, LOUIS, of New Jersey, (May 4;) net estate, $6,764; entire estate to Emilie Bauer, widow; deposits, $1,518; stocks, $400; realty, $11,000.

BLACKSTOCK, THOMAS G., Toronto, Canada, (July 26, 1906;) gross estate, $885,554. Taxable in New York: Stocks, $41,820; net value, $20,702. Mrs. Harriet V. Blackstock, widow, is the beneficiary.

CAHEN, BALLY, (Aug. 7, 1913;) net estate, $31,738; Valentine Simons, daughter, gets bulk of estate; deposits, $3,146; ½ interest in 52 Leonard St., $14,000; ½ interest in 12 South St., $9,000; personalty, notes, stocks, and bonds, $25,060.

CALDWELL, Mrs. MINNIE N., of Jefferson County, Ky., (June 14, 1911;) personal estate, $567,000; taxable in New York: Stocks, $14,222; net value, $13,315; 5 brothers and sisters received bulk of estate.

CASE, SARAH T., (March 11, 1911;) net estate, $12,200; realty, $2,400; bonds and stocks outside N. Y., $12,000.

DAVIS, ELIZABETH BROWN, (Jan. 5;) net estate, $34,304; Charles H. Davis, husband, life interest in entire estate; at his death it passes to relatives of decedent; 20 acres at Monroe, N. Y., $10,000; small place at Monroe, $1,500; three lots at Shelter Island Heights, $2,600; deposits, $311; personalty and notes, $19,173; bonds, $4,270.

DUFFY, FRANKLIN P., (June 24, 1913;) net estate, $3,800; Mrs. Catherine A. Duffy, widow, beneficiary.

GLEMBY, SAUL, (June 21, 1912;) net estate, $32,064; Mrs. Tolba Glemby, widow, 3 sons, a daughter, and 3 grandchildren share estate; deposits, $336; auto, $500; ins., $23,554; jewelry, $100; 662 shares S. Glemby, Inc., $55,277.

GREAGAN, Mrs. JULIA E., (May 16;) net estate, $75,772; bulk of estate to Jeremiah J. Greagan, husband; realty, $22,321; deposits, $2,200; stocks and bonds, $56,961.

GUCKER, HENRY, (Oct. 2, 1913;) net estate, $321,292; Mrs. Louise Gucker, widow, receives residuary estate of $316,674; minor bequests to 2 sons and daughter; realty, $239,043; deposits, $9,949; notes and personalty, $33,415; stocks and bonds, $26,177; realty includes equities, $11,908, in 410 5 St.; $12,794, in 313 E. 9 St.; 22 8 Av., $25,000; $10,938 in 7 Jones St.; $10,878 in 237 W. 13 St.; $6,613 in 276 3 Av.; $28,494 in 360 3 Av.; $31,825 in 222 E. 22 St.; $12,446 in 228 E. 22 St.; $24,327 in 204 E. 5 St.; $11,893 in 219 E. 26 St.; 533 3 Av., $39,500; $19,832 in 110 E. 52 St.; $1,945 in 210 E. 65 St.; $7,923 in 212 E. 65 St.; $7,923 in 214 E. 65 St.; $7,923 in 216 E. 65 St.; 48 W. 120 St., valued at $18,000; 3 lots on Walton Av., bet. 188 and 189 Sts., $8,000; 22 acres, Centreport, L. I., $16,000; widow's dower, $54,127.

HALL, ROBERT, (June 7, 1904;) appraiser's supplementary report.

HARLIN, JOHN, (Oct. 28, 1910;) net estate, $637,895; estate passed to Julia T. McKenna, May Loreto Harlin, Marcella O'Connell, Elizabeth J. Harlin and Cecilia Catherine Gaynor, daughters. Equity, $12,500 in 149 W. 86 St.; deposits, $4,748; mtgs., notes, and ins., $92,851; stocks & bonds, $312,618; 168 shares McNab & Harlin Mfg. Co., $252,750. Among other stocks, 64 shares U. S. Casualty Co., 100 Inter.-Met. pfd., 200 U. S. Steel pfd., 100 Lake Erie & Western R. R., 55 Inter.-Met. com. Among bonds, $43,000 CNY, $25,000 par Reading Co., $15,000 B. & O. R. R., $15,000 Atch., Top. & S. F. R. R., $20,000 C. B. & Q. R. R., $20,000 Ill. Cent. R. R.

HASKELL, BENJAMIN F., (June 7;) net estate, $86,638; William A. Haskell, son, received $33,243; Marie E. Haskell, daughter, $53,395. Jewelry & personalty, $100; deposits, $33,274, and shares of stock.

HAYDEN, FRANK, (April 17;) net estate, $24,054; Benjamin O. Davis received the bulk of the estate. Deposits, $2,207; stocks and bonds, $24,000.

HINRICHS, MAMIE, of New Jersey, (Aug. 12, 1910;) taxable in New York, 99 shares George F. Hinrichs Co., $18,810, net value, $18,261; William J. Hinrichs, husband, is the beneficiary.

KELLER, Mrs. Louise, (Aug. 21;) net estate, $22,368; John M. Keller, husband, entire estate; deposits, $195; personalty, $828; stocks & bonds, $20,150.

KESSLER, PHILIP, (April 12;) net estate, $68,082; bulk of estate left to Philip Kessler, son; deposits, $56,825; notes, bonds, and mtgs., $5,663; interest in 143 E. 4 St., $8,421.

KUBLER, ALFRED W., (Dec. 1, 1913;) net estate, $42,983; Kuentzy Kubler receives $33,783; New York Lodge 197, F. & A. M., cash bequest of $1,000; remainder to friends and relatives; deposits, $28,955; personalty, notes & bonds, $18,561.

LOWENFELD, PINCUS, (Sept. 15;) net estate, $86,921; Mrs. Celia Lowenfeld, widow, life interest in $80,171; passes to the 9 children; bequests to certain charities, $20,000; equity in 106 E. 64 St.; deposits, $5,015; ins., loans, and personalty, $94,405; stocks and bonds, $61,253; (decendent was member of Lowenfeld & Prager, 149 B'way;) largest debt was to brokers, amounting to $60,339.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM J., (June 22;) deposits and personalty, $4,589; net value, $3,893; two sisters beneficiaries.

MANHEIMER, WILLIAM, (May 26, 1911;) net estate, $3,346; beneficiaries, brothers and sisters; deposits, $43; realty, $38,000; 1-8 interest on mortgage, $4,425.

MENDEL, HERMAN, (March 26;) beneficiaries are 2 daughters & sister-in-law; deposits, $163; ¼ interest in equity in real estate, $20,775; ¼ interest in Mendel Bros., $2,510; ins., $1,000; ¼ interest in stocks and bonds, $2,000.

MICHAELIS, MOSES, (May 28;) net estate, $72,424; 3 sons and 1 daughter each receive $18,081; deposits, $18,661; notes, $25,000; personalty, $100; stocks & bonds, $30,949.

MOORE, ARTHUR L., (March 29, 1910;) net estate, $3,004; widow & 2 daughters beneficiaries; deposits $686; personalty & ins., $5,004; stocks, $10,966; interest in Moore Bros., $4,778.

MOSHER, THOMAS, (March 31;) net estate, $83,371; to George Henry Mosher, brother, bulk of estate; ½ interest in 52 W. 76 St., $13,750; ½ in 821 10 Av., $8,000; ½ interest in equity 395 3 Av., $22,500; deposits, $4,494; mtgs. and personalty, $37,191.

ORMISTON, THOMAS, (March 29.) He was connected with Austin Nichols & Co.; net estate, $592,032; Mrs. Helen F. Ormiston, widow, gets $10,000 cash, personalty, $595, and a life estate in $279,557; Jessie Ormiston Calhoun, daughter, $289,557; provision for annuities for two sisters and a sister-in-law; deposits, $2,150; notes and loans, including $187,289 loaned to Austin Nichols & Co., $229,389; stocks, $396,622; 3,500 shares Austin Nichols & Co. pfd., $350,000; 1,000 shares Austin Nichols & Co. common, 9,339 shares Soccorro Mine & Milling Co., $24,349; 123 shares (com.) Childs Co., $15,375.

REIN, ANNA, (Feb. 2;) net estate, $8,024; estate to relatives; deposits, $8,742; personalty, $172.

RYAN, SUSAN T., (Feb. 21;) net estate, $6,752; Geo. T. Ryan, son, receives bulk of estate; deposits, $3,727; ½ interest in S. T. Ryan & Co., jewelers, 706 8 Av., $5,000.

SEIFERT, CHARLES W., (March 23;) net estate, $1,623; widow and 2 children beneficiaries; deposits, $458; 2 autos and rentals due on same, $2,030; ½ interest in Seifert & Sorenson, sold for $1,346.

SMITH, EDWIN B., (Jan. 5;) net estate, $615,852; Bowdoin College receives residuary estate, $140,234, and remainder interests; Gertrude W. Martling, not related, gets life estate in $50,000 & stocks & personalty, $22,617, outright; Julia S. Brackett, not related, gets life estate in $25,000; Henrietta Winslow, not related, life estate in $25,000; Mary B. Hubbard, not related, life interest in $20,000; Margaret R. Carney, not related, life estate in $300,000; Farmers Loan & Trust Co., executor; among stocks, 400 shares Morris & Essex R. R.; 104 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; 100 Del. & Hudson Co., 100 Christopher & 10 St. R. R., 130 9 Av. R. R., 403 Penn. R. R., 54 Phelps, Dodge & Co.; 235 6 Av. R. R., 100 St. Louis Bridge Co.; among bonds, $13,000, par value, Evansville & Indianapolis R. R.; $10,000 Kings Co. Elec. L. & P. Co., $12,000 Lynn & Boston R. R., $16,000 Nor. Pac.-Gt. Northern, $10,000 St. Paul City R. R., $15,000 West. Un. Tel., $10,000 Union R. R.

STABLER, CORNELIA, of Maryland, (Oct. 1, 1910;) taxable in New York, $6,192; net value, $5,724; daughter and daughter-in-law receive bulk of estate; lot on 3 Av., the Bronx, $4,823; stocks, $1,226; personalty, $142.

STEINHARDT, ADOLPH M., (March 9;) net estate, $75,112; Mrs. Adelaide Steinhardt, widow, life interest in entire estate; deposits, $10,520; ins., personalty, & autos., $48,062; stocks and bonds, $31,988; salary due, $628. Decedent was Treas. of Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co., in which wife held 520 shares pfd. & 505 shares com. stock.

STRAWN, Mrs. EDNA F., (Feb. 15;) net estate, $5,555; bulk of estate to Thomas C. Strawn, husband. Deposits, $200; interest in real estate, $5,700; claim, $1,000.

SUTTON, SARAH JANE, (no death date;) supplemental report.

TORRENS, WILLIAM E., (June 20, 1914;) net estate, $119,138; Mrs. Grace Ferris Torrens, widow, sole beneficiary. Cash, $25; ins., $10,213; money loaned W. E. Torrens & Co., $15,000; 495 shares W. E. Torrens & Co., $99,757; jewelry, $225.

UNTERMEYER, HENRY, (Nov. 19, 1913;) net estate, $413,591; Melville Untermeyer, Walter Untermeyer, and Rita U. Wernes, sons and daughter, each receive $135,263; United Hebrew Charities, $5,000; Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, $2,500. Deposits, $5,006; ins., $89,000; stocks and bonds, $209,97[illegible]; largest holding of bonds Clarès Keller & Co., $165,000; also 1,095 shares stock of same corporation, $20,582.

WATERS, CAROLINE T., (Aug. 2, 1898;) net estate taxable in New York, value $44,091; entire estate is not disclosed; deposits, $1,020; stocks, $44,180; James T. Waters and Henry Anton Waters, sons beneficiaries.

WISNER, JOSEPHINE, (June 22;) net estate, $123,162; 4 brothers & 2 sisters each receive $17,020; rest of estate to nephews & nieces; deposits, $3,412; personalty, $37; stocks, $125,790; largest stock holding, 211 shares Farmers Loan & Trust Co., appraised $57,761; real estate at Marion, Mass., value not disclosed.

WITTER, WILLIAM C., (April 21;) net estate, $79,587; Mary G. Witter, widow, received, $60,562, and Mrs. Clarence C. Bartholomew, $18,924; deposits, $993; real estate in Connecticut, $7,500, (not appraised;) stocks and bonds, $80,000.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Building at Thirty-first Street Transferred to New Corporation—W. K. Vanderbilt Makes Additional Mortgage of $100,000 on Century Theatre—Big Hudson Street Lease—Active Bronx Market.

One of the largest of the modern Fifth Avenue buildings has changed hands, according to the recorded transfers yesterday, which showed that the twenty-story office structure on the northeast corner of Thirty-first Street has been transferred by the Philipse Manor Company to the Surrey Investors Corporation. The latter company was incorporated last November with a capital of $100,000, with Daniel S. Sullivan, President; William E. Mackey, Vice President, and John F. Fox, Secretary.

The building covers a plot fronting 56.9 on Fifth Avenue by 150 on Thirty-first Street, and is subject to mortgages aggregating $1,450,000. It was erected a few years ago by Henry Corn, and when his Improved Property Company went into liquidation it was taken over by a bondholder's committee and sold about a year ago to the Philipse Manor Company, which gave in part payment its partially developed suburban tract known as Philipse Manor on the Hudson, above Irvington, N. Y.

Resale Near Fifth Avenue.

The five-story dwelling, 52 West Thirty-seventh Street, on plot 21.6 by 98.9, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been resold by S. & J. H. Albert for George Bickelhaupt to D. Sylvan Crakow. It has been held at $90,000. The seller acquired the property a few weeks ago from Ambrose Hill, taking it in part payment for the five-story loft at 243 and 245 West Forty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

Former Stanchfield Residence Sold.

A resale of the former Stanchfield residence at 36 West Eighty-sixth Street was reported yesterday by Wolf Burland. The property consists of a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 25 by 102.2.

It was acquired by the seller last month in a trade for Bronx property involving about $375,000.

Sale in East Harlem.

The estate of Margaret Manahan sold to an investing client of D. H. Scully & Co., 23 East 129th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

63-Year Lease on Hudson Street.

A large business lease on Hudson Street for a period of sixty-three years has been closed by B. B. Davis & Co., mail order liquor dealers, who occupy the eight-story building at 250 Hudson Street. The firm has taken for twenty-one years with two renewal privileges the adjoining property, 254 and 256 Hudson Street, a plot 42 by 70, just above the northeast corner of Broome Street. It has been leased from the Merriman family, which has owned the property for over 100 years and this is the first deal in which it has figured. Old three-story structures are on the plot. They will be torn down and an eight-story building will be erected by the lessees, similar to the one they now occupy. Norman Denzer was the broker in the transaction.

New Mortgage of $100,000 on Century Theatre.

An additional mortgage of $100,000 has been taken by William K. Vanderbilt on the Century Theatre plot, formerly the New Theatre, covering the Central Park West block front between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets. The mortgage was recorded yesterday and is to run for ten years at 5 per cent. The property is subject to prior mortgages of $1,750,000.

Recent Buyers.

Dr. Antonio Stella is the purchaser of the four-story dwelling at 25 West Seventy-first Street, sold recently by Slawson & Hobbs for Alfred Vondermuhl.

Title has been taken by the St. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church from August H. von Hollen to the three-story building at 552 West Fiftieth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, formerly occupied as a Lutheran church. The frontage is 30 feet.

Bronx-Brooklyn Trade.

A large apartment house deal in the Bronx in which 200 Coney Island lots figured in trade, has been made by the Realty and Commercial Company, of which Joseph H. Rudiger is President, which sold the two new five-story houses at 1,064 to 1,070 Franklin Avenue, and the four-story apartment at 1,282 Stebbins Avenue to Meyer S. Auerbach. The latter in part payment, gave 200 lots on Coney Island Avenue, between Avenues W and Y.

Bronx Borough.

James T. Barry has sold for cash to Charles Wiehe and Jacob Wiehe the waterfront property on the south side of Bay Avenue, running to the high-water mark of Eastchester Bay, 130 on Bay Avenue by 101 on Eastchester Bay. Henry Pell was the broker who negotiated the sale.

The three and four story buildings at 311 and 313 East 149th Street, extending through to 308 and 310 East 150th Street, on plot 50 by 180, between Courtlandt and Morris Avenues, recently acquired by the Benenson Realty Company, have been sold to an investor in an all cash transaction.

The Benenson Realty Company has also purchased the plot, 48 by 97.4, on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 49 feet north of 182d Street.

John Katzman has purchased a plot of five lots on the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and 183d Street from the Peerless Realty Company, (Lowenfeld & Prager.) The property will be improved with an apartment house.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Fannie Palermo the two-family stucco house, on a plot 20 by 100, 1,253 Sixty-sixth Street, and for Mary Martin a plot 20 by 127 by 20 by 121, situated on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 540 feet east of Twelfth Avenue.

The G. X. Matthews Company has sold a six-family house to William Emken, on the southwest corner of Cornelia Street and Woodward Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 286 Bridge Street, a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, between Johnson and Tillary Streets, for the estate of William V. Dee to a client for investment.

Dwellings Leased

Pease & Elliman have let furnished for Samuel Seabury to Robert C. Hill the four-story dwelling at 8 West Tenth Street, and also for Chester M. Williams to H. B. Clark the five-story American basement residence at 57 East Seventy-fourth Street.

A. Kane & Co. have rented for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustees for the estate of Stephen H. Martling, the dwelling at 227 West 120th Street to Jerome Stantley.

Realty Notes.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations will be held on Thursday, Jan. 7, at Terrace Garden.

Feist & Feist have leased to the United Cigar Stores Company the corner store in the Park Building at the northeast corner of Park Place and North Canal Street, Newark. It is part of the premises recently leased by the same brokers for Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation, to Gorlin & Simon.

The Throgs Neck Taxpayers' Association will meet tomorrow evening at Public School 14, Eastern Boulevard, near Baisley Avenue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 394, n s corner of Rutgers St, 28.3x96.9; Louis V. Ennis and another, trustees under agreement, to Annie Roth, 600 West End Av, (mtg $38,000,) quitclaim, all liens, Oct. 28, 1913; attorney, Leon Laski, 160 Broadway....$1

CHERRY ST, s s, 50.2 ft e of Oliver St, 33.4x60; Thomas F. Connery, Jr., to John J. Connery, 397 Pearl St, Dec. 28....$100

COLUMBUS AV, 629, e s, 75 ft s of 91st St, 25.2x75; Mary B. Ives to Ludwig and Paul H. Bechtel, 629 Columbus Av, Dec. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way..$100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 108th St, 50x100; Ada M. Ramos et al, to Nancy J. Kennard, 205 West 147th St, Dec. 31..$100

FORT CHARLES PLACE, s s, 279 ft s w of Marble Hill Av, 50.5x70; Marble Hill Real Estate Co. to Joseph Sinsheimer, 509 West 110th St, Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,442, s w corner of 94th St, 138 East, 34.8x75; Joel M. Marx to Carrie Lasper, 114 West 69th St, Dec. 31; attorney, J. M. Marx, 220 Broadway....$100

MAIDEN LANE, n s, 79.5 ft e of Gold St, 21x62.3; L. Napoleon Levy to Gertrude Kane, 454 West 151st St, (mtg $36,000,) Dec. 1; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St....$1

MANGIN ST, 29, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Blake Miller Co. to G. & I. Realty Co., 87 Ross St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,150,) Dec. 30; attorney, Meyer Radeloff, 16 Court St, Brooklyn....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x20.6; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to James A. Hawes, 60 East 55th St, C A G, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

PARK PLACE, 28, n s, 28.8x150 to s s of Murray St, No. 29; David Banks to Lucetta B. Makepeace, at Lawrence, L. I., (mtg $80,000,) Dec. 14; attorney, F. B. Makepeace, Jr., 111 Broadway....$100

PEARL ST, 397, n w s, 15x89; Thomas F. Connery, Jr., to James E. Crawford, 397 Pearl St, Dec. 30, (mtg $11,080)....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 129th St, 104x47.8x99.11x32.10; Frederick C. McLaughlin to Charles D. Folsom, 464 Riverside Drive, (mtg $40,000,) all liens, Dec. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$1

WILLIAM ST, 80 and 82, e s, from Liberty to Maiden Lane, 72.8x32.7x61.11x25.7; Morris S. Greenbaum to John A. Stewart, Morristown, N. J., et al., trustees in New York for Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., all title, quitclaim, Dec. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

1ST AV, w s, 24.10 ft s of 40th St, 24.6x75; Edgecombe Av, w s, at centre line of 149th St, runs n 79.11x w 100x79.11x e 100; Hugh P. Skelly to Podgur Realty Co., 1,029 East 163d St, Dec. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, 518, w s, 29 ft n of 43d St, 28x125; Hy G. Trevor to Le Gramo Realty Co., 176 Broadway, (mtg $30,000,) Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 56.9x150; Philipse Manor Co. to Surrey Investors, Inc., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $1,450,000,) all liens, Dec. 31; attorneys, Dennis & Buhler, 140 Nassau St....$1

14TH ST, 226-28 East, s s, 278.1 ft w of 2d Av, 46.4x103.3; Louis V. Ennis and another, trustees under agreement, to Annie Roth, 600 West End Av, (mtg $69,000,) all liens, Oct. 28, 1913; attorney, Leon Laski, 160 Broadway....$1

14TH ST, s s, 231.9 ft w of 2d Av, 46.4x103.3; Louis V. Ennis and another, trustees under agreement, to Annie Roth, 600 West End Av., (mtg $68,000,) quitclaim, all liens, Oct. 28, 1913; attorney, Leon Laski, 160 Broadway....$1

21ST ST, 228 West, s s, 432.1 ft e of 8th Av, 16x92; John R. Burchill to John Burchill, 31 West 92d St, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St....$100

21ST ST, 230 West, s s, 416.1 ft e of 8th Av, 16x92; Margaret Burchill to same, (mtg $9,000,) March 26, 1912; attorney, same.$100

21ST ST, 232 West, s s, 383.11 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x92; same to same, March 26, 1912; attorney, same....$100

30TH ST, 12 East, s s, 227.9 ft e of 5th Av, 22.3x98.9; Ethel Zabriskie to rector, &c., Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St, April 21; attorney, Isaac P. Hubbard, 132 Nassau St....$1

32D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Belle Hazen Realty Co. to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dec. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

53D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Samuel Sloan to Katharine C. Sloan, Garrison, N. Y., Dec. 21; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

64TH ST, 232 East, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Aimee Oppenheimer to Charles Pitthan, 423 East 71st St, (mtg $23,000,) Dec. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$1

65TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 22x100.5; William V. Astor to Belle Hazen Realty Co., 516 5th Av, Dec. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

68TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Thomas F. Devine to Amos Riehl, 505 West 41st St, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 30; attorneys, Shaw, Fink & S., 2 Rector St....$1

73D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; 73d St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Frieda Goldbaum to Gershon Goldbaum, 79 Willett St, Aug. 1; attorney, M. Zanger, 75 Sheriff St....$1

87TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Cornelius R. Waterbury, trustee, to Arthur V. Gwynne, 904 Union St, Brooklyn, all title, Feb. 9; attorney, A. P. Bachman, 52 Wall St....$1

92D ST, 31 West, n s, 525 ft e of Columbus Av, 15.10x100.9; Margaret Burchill to John Burchill, 31 West 92d St, (mtg $5,000,) March 26, 1912; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St....$100

103D ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; Hugh Reilly to Sadie Nathanson, Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 22, (mtg $16,500)....$100

103D ST, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; same to same, Dec. 22, (mtg $13,000)....$100

107TH ST, 328 East, s s, 212.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Rachel Lederer to Randegg Realty Co., 309 Broadway, Dec. 22; attorney, J. Bloch, 763 Columbus Av....$100

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Eugene A. Donohue to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 27....$1

129TH ST, n s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Thomas Manahan, Jr., and another, executors of Margaret E. Manahan, to Hy L. Atkinson, 135 Hamilton Place, (mtg $9,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, J. T. Booth, 271 Broadway....$100

142D ST, 458 West, s s, 154 ft w of Convent Av, 18x99.11; Charles Meisel to Charles Shlivek, 817 West End Av, (mtg $13,000,) Dec. 30; attorney, Max Shlivek, 95 William St....$1

144TH ST, 520 West, s s, 225 ft w of Hamilton Place, 87.6x99.11; Rebecca I. Goldsmith to Nathan Burnstine, 54 Riverside Drive, all liens, Dec. 31; attorneys, Burnstine & G., 149 Broadway....$100

158TH ST, s s, 805.6 ft w of Broadway, 19.6x100; Fannie H. Dike to Cornelia A. Dike and another, 648 West 158th St, (mtg $12,000,) July 2, 1912; attorneys, A. D. & W. V. Dike, 220 West 42d St....$1

228TH ST, n s, 429.10 ft w of Marble Hill Av, 40x70; Martin L. Stover, referee, to Augustus S. Frazee, 475 East 143d St, Dec. 31....$4,900

Bronx.

BONNER PL, 5 and 7, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 66.8x75; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to Franciska B. Hohmann, 195 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J., (mtg $35,000,) Dec. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

BOSCOBEL AV, e s, at s e s of 170th St, 221.6x irregular; Margurite Gessner to Emma T. Gessner and another, 1,302 Boscobel Av, March 24; attorney, Emma T. Gessner, 1,302 Boscobel Av....$1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, being part of Lot 91, map of Morrisania, 37.6x142; Franciska B. Hohmann to Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co., 3,651 3d Av, (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

BROOK AV, 1,465, w s, 22.2x36.2; Charles H. Lockwood to Smith Williamson, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $4,000,) Dec. 15; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av....$100

DE KALB AV, centre line, 277.9 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x130; John Reinschmidt to Amelia Reinschmidt, 2,426 Morris Av, Nov. 25; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St....$100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 290.6 ft s of 166th St, 27x201.10; John Reinschmidt to Amelia Reinschmidt, 2,426 Morris Av, Nov. 24; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St....$100

GARRISON AV, s s, 25 ft w of Whittier St, 75x100; Polatschek-Spencer Realty Co. to Fairfield Holding Corporation, 100 Broadway, (mtg $3,500,) Dec. 30; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway....$100

LOTS 157 and 158, Block D, map of Mapes Estate; James J. Cahill to Arthur F. Probst, 135 Walter St, Roslindale, Mass., (mtg $2,000,) Dec. 30; attorneys, Friend & F., 132 Nassau St....$1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 74.7 ft n of 164th St, 54x85; Charles Shlivek to Charles Meisel, 458 West 142d St, (mtg $37,000,) Dec. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner Aldus St, 100x100; Pedgar Realty Co. to U. E. Realty Co., 650 1st Av, (mtg. $138,000,) Dec. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 401.3 ft n of 165th St, 43x100; Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. to Alfred W. Levi, 60 West 129th St, (mtg $31,000,) Dec. 30; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,178, e s, 41.8x127.2; William Ebling to Louis M. Ebling, 286 Central Park West, Dec. 24; attorney, Louis M. Ebling, 760 St. Ann's Av....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 91.11 ft e of Hoe Av, 76.11x101.11, also Brook Av, n w corner of 170th St, 50x90; Gottlieb Klein to Wendelin Bernhard, 415 East 148th St, Nov. 16; attorneys, Salter & S. 140 Nassau St....$1

WHITLOCK AV, 848, e s, 392 ft s of Tiffany St, 38x90; Gertrude K. Graham to Mary A. Coyle, 132 East 96th St, Dec. 29; attorney, E. J. West, 31 Nassau St....$1

[illegible] AV, n w s, being s of ¼ of Lot 61, map Claremont; Margurite Gessner to Emma T. Gessner and another, 1,302 Boscobel Av, March 24; attorney, Emma T. Gessner, 1,302 Boscobel Av....$1

[illegible]TH ST, 308 East, s s, 18.9x100; Alfred W. Levi to Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co., 3,651 3d Av, (mtg $7,500,) Dec. 30; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway....$100

230TH ST, s w s, 255 ft s e of 6th St, 25x114.5; Francesco Mazzeo to Esther Mazzeo, 3,645 Barnes Av, Dec. 30; attorney, Esther Mazzeo, 3,645 Barnes Av....$1

236TH ST, s s, [illegible] ft w of Broadway, 27.10x32.8; [illegible], 2,700 Heath Av, Dec. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

236TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50.11x77.7; Hickory Realty Corporation to Charles B. Ames, 3,3[illegible] Kingsbridge Road, and another, Dec. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 51.3x88.5; Lillian Reichenbacher to Dora Rohrberg, 330 Madison St, Brooklyn, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., Dec. 21; attorneys, Mann, B. & S., 386 Broadway, Brooklyn....$2,350

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner 62d St, 200.10x—; The New Theatre to William K. Vanderbilt, Oakdale, L. I., June 1, prior mtg $1,750,000, 10 years; attorneys, Rearick, D. & T., 71 Broadway....$100,000

COLUMBUS AV, 629, e s, 75 ft s of 91st St, 25.8x75; Ludwig Bechtel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 30, due as per bond....$18,000

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 91st St, 25.8x75; Ludwig Bechtel and another to Mary B. Ives, 117 West 58th St, Dec. 30, prior mtg $18,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. L. Boynton, 160 Broadway....$5,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42, e s, 74x102.3, Rose Solomon to Kive Siegel, 168 Lenox Av, Dec. 31, due Oct. 30, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Siegel & S., 395 Broadway....$3,000

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Battery Place, 105.10x145.8; Edward F. Searles to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Dec. 31, due March 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$300,000

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 27x88.8; Arkell R. McMichael to Amy E. McMichael, 971 Madison Av, June 1, 3 years; attorney, A. F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway.$5,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 19.9 ft s of 31st St, 19.9x64; Leon Kauffman to Solomon Kauffman, 530 West 157th St, prior mtg $23,000, Dec. 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 80 Maiden Lane....$2,000

MANGIN ST, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; G. & I. Realty Co. to Abr. Mandiberg, 766 Broadway, Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Meyer Radeloff, 16 Court St, Brooklyn....$1,200

TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 429.10 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, 40x70; Augustus S. Frazee to Emma E. Steele, Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 31, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway....$4,000

WATER ST, n s, 207.10 ft e of Scammel St, 15.9x—; Water St, n s, 187.10 ft e of Scammel St, 20.6x½ block; James S. Reardon and another to Charles F. Schmale, 222 Covert St, Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 5 years; attorney, James A. Donegan, 7 Beekman St....$10,000

1ST AV, w s, 24.10 ft s of 40th St, 24.6x75; Podgur Realty Co. to Hugh P. Skelly, 24 West 82d St, Dec. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$7,000

2D AV, n e corner of 10th St, 25x105; Partola Manufacturing Co. to Bessie Saul, Atlanta, Ga., (prior mtg $13,000,) Dec. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Michael Price, 68 Bayard St....$14,000

5TH AV, w s, 29 ft n of 43d St, 28x125; Le Gramo Realty Co., Inc., to Maximilian Fleischman Co., 1 Madison Av, prior mtg $300,000, due as per bond, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50,000

22D ST, n s, 78 ft e of 9th Av, runs n 24.8x w 78x s 24.8x e 78; Katharine T. Moore to Francis H. Page, trustee, 120 Willow St, Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$9,000

23D ST, n e s, 305 ft n w of 10th Av, 22x117.6; Kath. T. Moore to Kath. E. Moore, Paris, France, 3 years, Dec. 29; attorney, F. L. Holt, 220 Broadway....$11,000

64TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Charles Pitthan to Annie Oppenheimer, 23 Morningside Av, Dec. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$2,000

65TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Belle Hazen Realty Co., trustee, to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dec. 31, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$30,000

68TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20.6x100.5; James A. Hawes to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y., 34 Nassau St, due as per bond, Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$20,000

95TH ST, n s, 362 ft w of Central Park West, 16x100.8; Lillian L. Amouroux to Walter Trimble, 122 East 80th St, due as per bond, Dec. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,500

123D ST, s s, 96 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Adelaide G. Hoyt to Helen M. Hayes, 151 East 19th St, Feb. 15, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gillespie & O'Connor, 20 Vesey St....$1,000

129TH ST, n s, 126.8 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry P. Atkinson to Hunley Abbott, Athens, Ga., Dec. 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goodale & H., 42 Broadway....$1,250

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 604.5 ft n of Albany Post Road, 51.9x90; Johanna M. Devanney to Thomas F. Scanlon, 856 East 169th St, Dec. 21, 1 year; attorney, Thomas F. Scanlon, 160 Broadway....$1,800

LOT 312, Map of Haight Estate; John Faith to Michael Fuchs, 80 East 156th St, Dec. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Reed & P., 238 Broadway....$200

MARY ST, n s, being Lot 634, map of Melrose South, 25x100; also Green Lane, e s, 25 ft s of 5th St, 19x100; Wilhelmina Lanzer to Henry Doll, 871 Hunts Point Av, Dec. 30, 3 years; attorneys, Lewkowitz & S., 299 Broadway....$2,000

MATILDA ST, w s, 200ft n of Becker Av, 50x100; Louis Schoen and another to Agnes S. Appell, Bronxville, N. Y., prior mtg $2,400, Jan. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Zimmerman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y...$350

PROSPECT AV, e s, 74.7 ft n of 164th St, 54x85; Charles Meisel to Charles Shlivek, 817 West End Av, prior mtg $37,000, Dec. 30, due Jan. 1, 1920; attorney, Max Shlivek, 95 William St....$6,000

TREMONT AV, s s, 268 ft e of Monroe Av, 42.10x83.9; August Jacob Construction Co. to Henry Kramer, Pelham Av and White Plains Av, Dec. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St..$2,500

TREMONT AV, s s, 100 ft e of Monroe Av, 42x84.8; same to Kate J. Flohr, 2,001 Morris Av, Dec. 30, due May 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$1,200

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100.10 ft n of 170th St, 55.5x140.1; L. & S. Construction Co. to Bessie Leader, 1,834 Clinton Av, (prior mtg $20,000,) Dec. 21, 3 years; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway.$20,000

134TH ST, n s, at e s of 134th St, 107.7x122.3x88.5x200x200; Joseph Oktavec to Eliz. A. LeCato, 208 Knox Av, Grantwood, N. J., Dec. 30, due Nov. 6, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$20,000

140TH ST, 603 East, n s, 40x95; Frank Dill to Moses Gluck, 236 East 68th St, prior mtg $28,000, Dec. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Greenthal & G., 277 Broadway.$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CANAL ST, 394, top loft; Julia C. Huntley to Louis Schans, 515 West 171st St, 2 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Herman Goldman, 13 Park Row....$456

8TH ST, 400 and 402 East, all; Sol Solovinsky and another to David Dibner, 400 East 8th St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1915....$4,262

80TH ST, 512 East, store floor; Santa Rumore to Leonardo Tarulli, 512 East 80th St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Poseua, G & H., 2 Rector St....$480

100TH ST, 305 and 307 East, all; Edward Banks to Abraham Goldberg, 302 East 100th St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, H. Koppelman, 154 Rivington St....$3,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,139, n ½ of store; J. C. Gaffney Construction Co. to Morris Abraham, 104 West 114th St, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, H. Koehler & Co, 501 1st Av....$780

KELLY ST, 1,118-1,124, all; Jus Realty Corporation to Isaac Workin, 1,690 Washington Av, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Leon Burkes, 63 Delancey St....$9,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 743 and 745; Sam Weintraub against Sailors Snug Harbor, owner; Harry Harrison, contractor....$149

BROADWAY, 1,680; Leopold Barth against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Co., lessee and contractor....$9,386

BROADWAY, 2,633; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., against William E. D. Stokes, owner; Sirrah Amusement Co., lessee and contractor.$6,575

44TH ST, 15 West; Underpinning and Foundation Co. against 15 West 44th St. Co., owner and contractor....$350

50TH ST, 524 West; George Korn against Marie A. M. Roussel, owner; Krystallied Water Co., contractor....$35

58TH ST, 158 West; Joseph F. Petit's Sons against George D. Waring, owner and contractor....$27

88TH ST, 2 West; Cohen & Siegel against Louis Stern, owner; Adjustment Realty Co., contractor....$219

150TH ST, 301 and 303 West; Max Shames against Market Realty Co., owner and contractor; John Rosenthal, contractor....$101

Bronx.

TYNDALL AV, w s, 125 ft w of 259th St, 50x100; Victor Zambetti against Anna Ryan, owner; J. Diell Construction Co., contractor, (renewal)....$75

193D ST, 55 East; George E. Stein against Charles D. Hvass, owner and contractor.$725

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

108TH ST, 124 East; Philip S[illegible] against Herman J. Sonnenberg et al., Sept. 23, 1913....$525

SAME PROPERTY; A. F. Galligan & Co. against same, Sept. 19, 1913....$90

Bronx.

150TH ST, s s, whole block front between River Av and Gerard Av; Braunfels, Browning & Co. against Henry Lewis Morris et al., Jan. 27, 1914....$135

150TH ST, s s, whole block front between River Av and Gerard Av, 150x200; Pelham Operating Co. against Henry Lewis Morris et al., Jan. 28, 1914....$79

150TH ST, s s, whole block front between River Av and Gerard Av, 100x148.8; Vulcan Rail and Construction Co. against Henry Lewis Morris et al., Jan. 29, 1914..$60

150TH ST, s s, whole block front between River Av and Gerard Av; Bethlehem Steel Co. against Henry Lewis Morris et al., Feb. 4, 1914....$5,872

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

SHERIFF ST, 86; Amelia B. Gunther against Jacob Goodman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Snyder.

2D AV, 926; Rachel Gross against Katharine Foster et al., (action to declare mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Walter.

8TH AV, 353; Dora Rosenstein against Elizabeth A. Demarest et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Galewski.

28TH ST, 132 East; Rose T. Kirk against Minnie L. Harris et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Kirk.

61ST ST, 242 West, and 61st St, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; (two actions;) Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Annie Goldstein et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

85TH ST, 102 West; Lillie Siegbert et al. against Robert Lawrence et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

119TH ST, 125 West; Myra V. T. Kerr against Westman Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rosenthal & Heermance.

130TH ST, 17 East; Mutual Life Ins. Co. against James E. Troy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

133D ST, n s, 113 ft w of Park Av, 27x90.11; William Lane against Frank Tirelli et al., (partition;) attorney, M. Gollubier.

134TH ST, 225 West; Septimus Jones-Jonavitch against James L. Curtis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Klaber.

138TH ST, s s, 246.6 ft w of 7th Av, 32x99.11; William Rankin against Miriam Williams et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

Bronx.

LOTS, 352, 354, 359, 361, Block 2,345, Section 9, on land map of the City of New York; Louis Finkelstein against Gertrude K. Graham, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Kogan.

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 242.1 ft n e of Tremont Av, 150.2x150; William H. Faulhabermet et al., as executors, against Nathan Rubinstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Wendel, Jr.

167TH ST, 822 East; Jennie Currier et al., as executors, against Anthony Deutsch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pressinger & Newcomb.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—High pressure prevails generally except over the Northern States from Minnesota westward, and as a result fair weather was general during the last twenty-four hours except along the border from the Dakotas eastward, where there were snow flurries, and on the North Pacific Coast, where there were rains.

A further fall in temperature is reported from the Atlantic States, while considerably warmer weather prevails in the Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, and the Northwest.

Except for scattered snow flurries in the region of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley and rains in the North Pacific States, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday throughout the country.

Temperature will rise Friday in the great central valleys and the Lake region and Saturday in the East and South. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly southwest and west Friday and Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York—Fair Friday. Saturday, cloudy; probably warmer, probably snow flurries.

Southern New England—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, warmer.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Fair Friday. Saturday, cloudy, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	29	27	4 P. M.	35	28
6 A. M.	27	26	6 P. M.	34	27
9 A. M.	30	26	9 P. M.	35	26
12 M.	34	26	11 P. M.	36	25

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 27. Maximum temperature, 31 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.35 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—135 Grand St.; J. Von Dohlan....Not given
1:45—313 Front St.; Edward Beach...Slight
8:25—Front of 246 W. 39 St., (auto;)H. Sits....$25
9:25—106 W. 26 St.; not given....$5
9:35—16 Gansevoort St.; D. Conway...Slight
9:50—109 E. 104 St.; N. Palen....Slight
10:10—2,215 1 Av.; Jos. Sasano....Slight
10:45—227 E. 28 St.; not given....Slight
11:35—780 Prospect Av.; I. Lichtenstein.Slight
P. M.
12:10—78 Stanton St.; Sadie Schechter..Slight
1:05—500 W. 184 St.; Caldy & Colomb.Slight
2:05—1,253 Jerome Av.; R. Griffin....Slight
1:10—302 E. 94 St.; Chas. Metzler....$500
2:20—303 E. 58 St.; not given....None
4:15—258 W. 91 St.; Annie Kohler....Slight
5:45—80 Bank St.; R. Cohen....None
6:35—521 W. 151 St.; Wm. Gordon....Slight
7:15—567 W. 141 St.; Geo. Rosenfield..Slight
7:15—43 Crosby St.; Star Paperbox Co.$5,000
7:35—275 W. 17 St.; not given....Slight
8:00—627 E. 18 St.; Carrol Lumber Box Co....Slight
8:20—229 W. 148 St.; Mary Booth....Slight
8:45—428 E. 86 St.; Phillip Goldstein..Slight
9:50—40 W. 12 St.; S. Frigel Raincoat Co....Not given
10:00—157-161 W. 29 St.; Frish Co....$10,000
10:10—252 E. 125 St.; Philip Schell....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—2d Lt. O. O. Ellis, Inf., is attached to 18 Inf.

Maj. M. D. Cronin, 24 Inf., to detached Feb. 1; Maj. C. H. Martin, Inf., from detached Jan. 31, and relieved from duty with Oregon militia and assigned to 18 Inf., Feb. 1.

1st Lts. R. L. Meador and C. T. Smart, 9 Inf., are relieved from assignment to that regt.

Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., relieved from 135 Co. and to unassigned.

A board of Medical Corps officers, Maj. E. W. Rich and Capt. G. P. Peed, is appointed to meet at Galveston Jan. 11 to examine applicants for appointment in M. C.

1st Lt. K. B. Harmon, O. D., assigned to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., Jan. 1.

Capt. G. E. Goodrich, 30 Inf., to Plattsburg Barracks and await arrival of his regt.

Capt. G. E. Edgerton, C. E., is assigned to temp. duty in this city.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. Shippam, C. A. C., 1 month's ext'n.

Navy Orders.

Comdrs. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, R. Earle, and W. S. Turpin; Lt. Comdrs. J. O. Richardson, and H. G. S. Wallace; Lts. R. Jacobs and C. G. Davy; Ensigns J. D. Pennington, T. L. Shannon, W. D. Snyder, H. J. Reuse; Asst. Paymasters R. L. Kittrelle, R. W. Swearingen, F. C. Craig, J. P. Jackson, and F. C. Beck, all commissioned.

Lt. J. S. Evans, the Marietta, to the Vestal. Jr. Lts. R. G. Saufley and P. N. L. Bellinger to Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns E. C. Metz, the Tonopah, to command the D-1, and S. Mills, the New Jersey to the Severn.

Carps. W. A. Nightingale to the Olympia and O. Cole, the New Jersey, to treatment Govt. Hosp. for the Insane.

Pay Clerk B. R. Peoples, appointed, to Training Station, great lakes, Ill.

Marine Corps Orders.

Major C. B. Hatch, Port Royal, to Div. Marine Office, 2d Div.

Capts. J. J. Meade, 1st Brigade, Phila., to office of Judge Adv. Gen.; N. P. Vulte, the New York to the Kansas; F. L. Bradman, Mare Island Barracks to 4th Regt., San Diego, and W. H. Pritchett, the West Virginia to Mare Island Barracks.

1st Lts. H. W. Weitzel, American Legation, Peking, to the U. S.; N. A. Eastman, Key West Barracks to Norfolk Barracks; F. A. Gardener, San Diego City, to the San Diego; H. T. Vulte, the San Diego, to 4 Regt., San Diego.

2d Lts. E. C. Long, the Denver, to 4 Regt., San Diego; O. Floyd, the West Virginia, to the Denver, and E. C. Williams, to 4 Regt., San Diego.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: San Diego, at San Diego; Jenkins, at Norfolk; Balch, Parker, and the McDougal, at Tompkinsville; Denver, at San Fran.; Preston and Henley, at N. Y. Yard; Oregon, at Bremerton, and the Iroquois, at Mare Island.

Sailed: Brutus, Port au Prince for Santo Domingo City; Glacier, San Blas for Mazatlan; Annapolis, Mazatlan for San Blas; Fanning, New York City for Norfolk, and the Birmingham, Boston for Newport.

The Orion placed in service at the Norfolk Yard Dec. 27.

Upon arrival of the Delaware at Vera Cruz the Rhode Island will proceed to New Orleans, La., to arrive by the 8th proximo.

The Iroquois, now at the Mare Island Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Bremerton to convoy the K-3 and K-4 from Puget Sound to San Diego, Cal.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be on Jan. 13. The Executive Committee will meet on the same day.

The nominations of ten clerks for the Bureau of Attendance with compensation at the rate of $750 a year each have been confirmed.

Additional compensation for chief attendance officer at the rate of $600 a year has been authorized.

The Bureau of School Building has made changes in the construction of new school buildings so as to provide more favorable lighting conditions.

Temporary appointments have been made of James A. McGrath as a clerk and Bertha C. Lauer, as a stenographer and typewriter, in the City Superintendent's Office.

Lillian Teece has been assigned to serve in the evening sessions of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

An additional three months' leave of absence without pay has been granted to Thomas J. Cline, an inspector of repairs in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The Board of Aldermen has been requested to authorize the Controller to advance $500 for petty cash expenses of the Principal of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

The Van Nest Evening School held in P. S. 34, Amethyst Street, the Bronx, will reopen Jan. 4. All the classes in operation last term are to be continued, and it is the hope of the Principal that new classes may be formed. This school is now offering courses in academic, commercial, and trade subjects and has also two civil service classes.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A test has been ordered for driver, Street Cleaning Dept., Manhattan.

Seventy-six applications have been filed for Superintendent of Employment Agency and sixty-one applications for director of food inspection.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 6 a competitive examination for assistant in gypsy-moth work, for men only, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,400 a year in the Bureau of Entomology, Dept. of Agriculture, for service in the New England States. The duties will be to conduct field investigations of the gypsy and brown-tail moths and their parasites and natural enemies in the infested territory and to assist in laboratory work upon the same insects. Competitors will be examined in arithmetic, letter writing, practical questions in general entomology and in gypsy and brown-tail moth work, and experience in gypsy and brown-tail moth work. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—DECISIONS.

Joseph B. Mayer as recr., &c., appit., v. Metropolitan Traction Co. et al., respt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Chester County Guarantee & Safe Deposit Co. et al., as exrs., &c., respts., v. the Securities Co. et al., applts.; Edward D. Toland et al., intervenor-respts.—Decision and judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as so modified judgment affirmed, with costs to plaintiffs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Sanitary Fireproofing & Contracting Co., respt., v. Lena Scheidecker, individually, &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

Augusta Robinson, respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J. (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

Fiore Amanna, respt., v. CNY, impld. with Louis Koenig et al., applts., (act. No. 1;) same v. same, (act. No. 2.)—Judgment in action No. 1 affirmed, with costs to respondent. Judgment in action No. 2 reversed, with costs to appellants, and judgment directed therein in favor of defendants-appellants, with costs.

Thomas R. Hart, respt., v. John Cort, applt.—Determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Clarke, JJ. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

Arthur D. Stetson, respt., v. Board of Education, &c., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment directed in favor of defendant dismissing complaint upon the merits, with costs.

Henry J. Sauerbrunn, Jr., respt., v. Hartford Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

Alice L. Ripley et al. as exrs., &c., respts., v. Guaranty Trust Co., impld. with Harry D. D. Ripley, &c., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to plaintiffs and guardian ad litem payable out of the estate. (Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

Blanch B. Neukirch, applt., vs. William J. McHugh et al., impleaded, with Mitchell A. C. Levy, respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to respondent to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Wyllys Co., respdt., vs. Lewis Nixon, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Re Charles Fraser et al. as executors of John C. Latham, deceased.—Decree reversed and modified as indicated in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to appellant, payable out of the estate. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting in part.)

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as Supt., &c., applt., vs. Liston L. Lewis, impleaded, &c., respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to amend answer on payment of costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

James C. Buchby, respdt., vs. Lancelot M. Berkeley, applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. Co., applt., vs. State Board of Tax Commrs., respdt., CNY, intervenor, respdt.—Orders affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissent on People ex rel. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Woodbury, 206 N. Y., 304.)

Henry E. Gourd, respdt., vs. Thomas Healy, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Charles S. Williams et al., respdts., vs. N. Y. Herald Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in all courts.

Mary Randolph, respdt., vs. Armstadt W. Field, applt.—Determination of Appellate Term sustaining demurrer to third defense affirmed; determination as to first and fourth defenses reversed and judgment of the City Court affirmed.

Carrie A. Lichtenstern, respdt., vs. Augusta-Aiken Ry & Electric Corp'n, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

John Brodsky, respt., v. Charles D. Hallock, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Percy De M. Betts, respt., v. Emma M. Betts, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Paul Orth, et al., applts., v. Max B. Kaesche et al., as exrs., &c., impleaded, with Gertrude Miethe et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of plaintiffs, with costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ. (Laughlin and Hochkiss, JJ., dissenting.)

John J. Dickinson, respt., v. David J. Tysen, impld., &c., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to an amount equivalent to a commission of 2½ per cent., in which event the judgment, as so modified, and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice. (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting and voting to affirm.)

Charles E. Marks, applt., v. Julius W. Stoltz, as President, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ. (Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.)

William W. Farley, as State Commr., &c., applt., v. Albert Buttner, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant against the defendant Buttner to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

Harry Salvin, as admr., &c., respt., v. Bertha Salvin, applt., impleaded, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for judgment for defendant on the pleadings granted, with $10 costs. Same v. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for judgment for defendant on the pleadings granted, with $10 costs.

R. & L. Co., respt., v. Herman A. Metz, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

Re Klara Simon, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs.

New Amsterdam Casualty Co., plff., v. J. Van Vechten Olcott, as rec'r, &c., deft.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, as stated in opinion.

National Surety Co., respt., v. Jules Breuchard, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lawyers Surety Co. of N. Y., respt., v. Ernest F. Ayrault, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Midtown Contracting co., respt., v. Louis Goldsticker et al., applts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellants to abide event. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting in part.)

Shipley Construction & Supply Co., applt., v. Martin Mager et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

York Manufacturing Co., applt., v. Martin Mager et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Jennings, respt., v. Degnon Contracting Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event.

Re CNY, Re 148 Street and Overlook Terrace.—Order reversed to extent indicated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in opinion.

Esther Bloom, applt., v. Union Ry. Co. of N. Y., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Champe S. Andrews, applt., v. Asa Bird Gardiner, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs, to appellant to abide event.

The People, &c., respt., v. Paulina Papp, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Dissenting opinion by McLaughlin, J.)

Lord Electric Co., respt., v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to sever action on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.)

Emily M. Ford, respt., v. John Wanamaker, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs, to appellant to abide event.

Harry Kirshman, respt.-applt., v. Crawford-Plummer Co., applt.-respt.—Orders affirmed, without costs.

Bonwit, Teller & Co., applt., v. James E. Kinlen, respt.—Determination reversed, with costs, to appellant. Judgment of Municipal Court reversed and new trial ordered, with costs, to appellant to abide event.

Hotel Holding Co., plff., v. Wetherbee & Wood, deft.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs.

Guaranty Trust Co., plff., v. Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co., deft.—Judgment ordered for defendant, without costs.

Adolf Philipp Co., respt., v. N. Y. Staats Zeitung, applt.—Order reversed to the extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant, and in other respects affirmed without costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer as indicated in opinion. Opinions by Laughlin and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling and Scott, JJ., dissenting and voting to sustain the demurrers to all the causes of action.)

Ellen McGuire, as admx., respt., v. Interboro Rapid Transit Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John F. Shaughnessy, applt., v. CNY, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Henry Cardos, rel., v. William H. Edwards, as Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed, and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Frank L. Perley, respt., v. Thomas Williams, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cora M. Clarke, respt., v. John L. Martin, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hotchkiss and Laughlin, JJ. (Scott, J., dissenting.)

Palm, Fechtler & Co., respt., v. Frank Fechtler and another, applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting, on the ground that it was error to exclude defendant from proving the expenses involved in making the profit which was charged.)

Franklin Building Co., respt., v. John B. Finn, applt.—Determination of Appellate Term affirmed so far as it reverses the final order, and modified by eliminating the provision awarding a new trial. Final order directed in favor of petitioner, with costs.

Joseph F. Quinn, respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs, upon the ground that there is no evidence to justify a finding of negligence on the part of the defendant.

Eugene Lentilhon, applt., v. Guillaume d'Arschot et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

William H. Townsend, respt., v. John B. Carter Co., impld., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Willard H. Townsend, respt., v. Carter Construction Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs.

People ex rel. Patrick McHugh, rel., v. Douglas I. McKay, Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Albert E. Smith, rel., v. Arthur Woods, as Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Michael Clancy, rel., v. R. Waldo, as Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. John J. Moore, rel., v. Arthur Woods, as Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Charles G. Moller, applt., v. Jane Sommer, &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frederick Schnatz and another, respts., v. Henry H. Jackson, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., respts., v. Clarence A. Crane, applt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged.

William Helm, applt., v. Edward E. McCall et al., respts., Cranford Co. et al., applts.—Judgment sustaining demurrer of Appellant Helm reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs to said appellant in this court and in the court below and judgment directed for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Re Mary C. Hoffman decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs to respondents, payable out of the estate, without prejudice to appellant's right to maintain action as stated in opinion.

People, &c., respts., v. Swift & Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. John A. Ball, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. George Hotchkiss & Co., Ltd., applt.—Judgment affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. Swift & Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Gas Engine & Powder Co. and ano., respts., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion of referee.

Re Charles S. Wise, dec'd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the appeal of the executor allowed. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Joseph E. Brady, rel., v. James C. Cropsey, as Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Daniel D. Sullivan, rel., v. R. Waldo as Commr., respt.—Writ dismissed and procedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Ralph Waldt, respt., v. Goodwin Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Pincus Lowenfeld & ano., applts., v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

James E. March, applt., v. Carmine Marasco et al., Peter Rinello & ano., respts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Re Henry Kupfer & Co.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

John A. Drew, applt., v. Charles P. Coleman, impld., respt.; same v. William H. Woodin.—Orders modified as directed in opinions, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Eugene C. Williams, as Pres't, respt., v. St. Christopher Club of N. Y., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Michael A. Mulholland, respt., v. Luis H. Reid et al., respts.; T. T. Reid Construction Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent stated in opinion.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent stated in opinion.

Same v. Same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to extent stated in opinion.

Leibe Cutler, respt., v. Francesco Allavena, applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant.

William Vechsler, respdt., vs. Sigmund Blitzer, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louis Plitt, respdt., vs. Illinois Surety Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to renew, as stated in opinion.

Re Samuel B. Hamburger & ano.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Isais Vejarano, respdt. vs. Nicholas Bruning et al., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs.

David Epstein, respdt., vs. Nellie Goldsmith & ano., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellants.

John Brady vs. Interboro R. T. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Joseph Havender vs. Sophie Brodbeck.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Leo Mandelstaam vs. Abe Brill Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Locomobile Co. vs. Edwin Nichols.—Application granted.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted.

Ziliak Schafer Milling Co. vs. Henry C. Schwall.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Jacob Blinderman vs. Samuel Gelb.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frederick Kitelson vs. Steel & Masonry Contr. Co.; Charles Youngquist vs. Same.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Frederick Kitelson vs. Steel & Masonry Co.; Charles Youngquist vs. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dry Milk Co. vs. Louis R. Price & ano.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Marine Ice Co. vs. Robert Rowley.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Morris Rosenkrantz vs. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Moses Weill, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred.

Re Samuel Lewis, Jr., an attorney.—Respondent disbarred.

Re Martin O'Brian.—Referee's report approved and proceedings dismissed.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Edward Fulton, rspdt., v. Chas. H. Ingalls & ano., applts.—Order affirmed.

Jas. Gnecco, rspdt., v. Hans P. Pederson, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Florence E. Huscher, &c., rspdt., v. N. Y. & O. Electric Light & Power Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Re application of Henry Doscher et al.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings reversed and matter remitted to said court.

Samuel Lazar, rspdt., v. Waring Hat Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed. No opinion.

Louis May, applt., v. Louis Germain, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Eugene A. Perry, rspdt., v. Barrett Mfg. Co., applt., et al., defts.—Order reversed and matter remitted to the Special Term to pass upon that part of the motion which seeks to make the answer more definite and certain.

People, rspdt., v. William Zrake, applt.—Judgment of conviction of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, rspdt., v. Steeplechase Park Co., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel John W. Taylor v. Rhinelander Waldo, &c., rspdt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed.

Herbert C. Shears, &c., rspdt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

James J. Sullivan, applt., v. David M. Ollendorf and Isidor Benjamin, rspdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Chas. O. Swanson, rspdt., v. Von Hoveling American Comp. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Edward M. Taylor, rspdt., v. Chas. T. Nightingale, applt., Empire Milk Bottle Co., Inc., def., (Act. 1.)—Judgment and order of County Court of Dutchess affirmed. No opinion.

Same v. same. (Act. 2.)—Judgment and order of County Court of Dutchess affirmed.

Effingham L. Walgrove, plff., v. Walter Douglass, def.—The proceedings are dismissed without costs.

CHARACTER COMMITTEE FOR 1915.

James D. Bell, Jno. P. Judge, Harry E. Lewis, Charles Morschauser, and Robert S. Fullstreau.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HELEN BODNAR, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN KIRSHNER, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 10th, 1913.

ISIDOR L. DANIELS, Attorney for Plaintiff; Office and P. O. Address, 260 Madison St., Manhattan, New York City.

To John Kirshner:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated the 20th day of November, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1914.

ISIDOR L. DANIELS, Attorney for Plaintiff; Office and P. O. Address, 260 Madison St., Manhattan, New York City.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

WANTED—$6,000, to close an estate; security first mortgage on three-story brownstone dwelling, worth $13,000. Address T. E. Skinner, Executor, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS. Wm. Winans Moore & Co., 115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 158.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

MORTGAGE AND LOANS. ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

Mortgage money. Albert B. Ashforth, 10 East 33d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1100.

City Property.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co. move Feb. 15 to 51 East 42d St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Furnished house of ten rooms; bath, steam heat; large place for chickens; three greenhouses; large office barn; 15 miles from New York City; one minute from R. R. station; two minutes from trolley; high-class surroundings. Address Box 35, Floral Park, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

LOFT OR FACTORY BUILDING. 157-159 East 32d St.; 50x172 feet; five floors and basement; fine light, high ceilings, sprinkler service, heavy carrying capacity, steam heating; low insurance; electric lighting and elevator, cement floors; store and basement building perfect condition; long or short lease; would divide; reasonable. Your own broker or W. L. Nichols, 244 West 49th St. Tel. Bryant 2410.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

A.—CORNER LOFTS, 62x81. Fireproof building, 26 Waverley Place, corner Greene St.; reasonable rents. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

141 WEST 20TH ST. Lofts, 25x92; good light, low rent; steam heat and elevator service. Inquire janitor, or C. F. Duryea, 107 Lafayette St.

56th, 64 West.—Furnished office suite for physician, with light, heat, service; consulting, reception, and treatment rooms; moderate price.

Desk room or mail privilege in neat, clean office; best location in New York. Room 339, 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Building.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

243-247 West 17th to 232-234 West 18th St. Apply 119 West 40th St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

STATE STREET, FLUSHING. Will sell or trade 3-story private dwelling and small garage; best residential section in Flushing, Long Island; five-cent fare by trolley, one-half hour's ride; to responsible party, will accept small amount in cash and notes; a real opportunity and a bargain to one seeking a home in delightful surroundings; plot 50x169; 12 rooms. F. B. ZITTEL, 190 State St., Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath, oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen Co. real estate. Write for Booklet "A." N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droesche, 77 Warren St., New York.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

At Palm Beach, Fla.—Three new, elegantly furnished, 6-room apartments; like private home; for season. Murray Hill 6820.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A. THE WILSONIA. 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. One room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L" and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on ease.

Handsomely furnished high-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath; linen, silver, Victrola, baby grand piano; reasonable rent; 81st and Broadway. Telephone 5820 Schuyler. Mrs. Coyle.

Handsomely furnished high-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath; linen, silver, Victrola, baby grand piano; reasonable rent; 81st and Broadway. Telephone Greeley 5889, Mrs. Coyle.

187th St., 611 (Corner Riverside Drive.) Phone Audubon 1600, Apt. 55A.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment; party leaving city; references exchanged; rent $85.

Attractively furnished, unfurnished, 3-room apartment, view of Hudson; southern exposure. Apt. 4-F, Grayton Court, corner Riverside Drive, 141st.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Sublet.—Furnished living room, bedroom, bath. Inquire 5E, The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.

Attractively furnished, 7 rooms, 2 bathrooms; complete and homelike. 620 West 115th.

1,321 Franklin Av., (169th.)—High-class 4-room apartments; select tenants only.

93d, 309 West.—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, piano, immediate possession, $80.

East Side.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH STREET, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; ONE OF PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS AND BATH; THE OTHER OF PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left; restaurant. 3 rooms and bath, furnished, $55 month upward; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $40 month upward. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Artist's studio, furnished; north light. Particulars, address Z 862 Times Annex.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Three, four room apartment, west side, new building preferred, until October; full details; $75 month. L 57 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Sherman Av., 250, (near 207th St. Broadway Subway station.)—Four rooms, $25, $26; 5 rooms, $30, $31; telephone switchboard, electric lights, steam heat.

43 West 9th St.—One or two room apartment; steam heat, electric light, private bath. Inquire at 19 West 9th St.

Elegant 5 or 6 room apartments; large rooms; always plenty of heat. The Vanell, 656 West 179th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Broadway and 150th.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

304 West 180th, (corner Pinehurst Av.)—4-7-room elevator apartments; inducements.

106-110 Central Park West, south ... Vista.—6 to 9 rooms, $1,200 up.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

480 PARK AVE.——54 EAST 59TH ST.
6 Rooms & 2 Baths....$1,100
3 Rooms & Bath, (North Light)....$600
Fireproof—All Improvements—Standard Service.

Brooklyn.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 minutes Borough Hall Subway station; excellent private block; front apartment, room and bath; maid service; $22.50.

856 Nostrand Av.—Five large rooms, bath; continuous steam heat; hot water supply; parquet floors; all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table board. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms, with board; private baths.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Room and board; gentlemen; references; also table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor, three rooms, bath; other rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, warm room; running water; adjoining bath; board optional.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large front room; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; adjoining bath; electric light; suit parties desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; foreigners preferred.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 55 WEST.—An exceptional opportunity to secure one, two very elegant rooms; refined surroundings and excellent table. Spier.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second story; private math, steam heat; room telephone; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; superior table; Subway and L.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bathroom; well-appointed house; references.

72D, 248 West.—Beautiful rooms; board optional; references. Columbus 1894.

73D, 138 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny single room; connecting shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; excellent table; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—New, high-class; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Double, next bath, $15; excellent English cooking.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT. Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; moderate rates; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Outside hall room; running water, bath; $7; excellent board.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike; excellent board.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, small rooms with unusual table board in Southern family; not a general boarding house; excellent location; references exchanged. Telephone 6051 Schuyler.

93D, 252 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; private baths; excellent meals; reasonable; references.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; convenient locality; excellent table; refined neighborhood.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Exceptionally warm rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful accommodations; elevator service; $10 one, $18 two; excellent cuisine; Subway; Christian family; references. Adam.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway. The Audubon.)—Bright, cozy, well-heated rooms; $7 to $12 one, $15 up two; entire floors, two, three rooms, $20 up, including meals; excellent board; home comforts. Telephone 2767 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Two sunny rooms; exceptional meals; $12 weekly. Morningside 4960. Payne.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

ONE OR TWO furnished rooms, bath, breakfast and dinner in private residence or apartment by responsible couple, away during day. Box 36, 90 William St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful modern home, quiet and restful; 30 mintes from Grand Central; small family. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon. Phone 757—R.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; board optional; private family.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, electricity, $6.50; another, $4.50.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired of hotel or club life, may find a comfortable, completely furnished room with bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; quiet, private house; rate reasonable.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room, rear parlor, kitchenette; private house; phone.

60TH, 41 EAST.—A large, nicely furnished room to rent; gentlemen only; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms, communicating, with or without private bath; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; open-grate fires; private baths; telephone.

13TH, 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Large and small rooms, bath; references.

23D, 459 WEST.—Sunny rooms, baths; warm house, comfortable; reasonable. Chelsea 6224.

32D ST., (Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.)—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 for week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable, single room, with bath adjoining. Plaza 6296.

52D, 288 WEST.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; well heated; convenient; telephone.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, desirable doctor's office; attractive room; private bath.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Hall room; steam heated; electric light; gentleman; references.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, warm, furnished room for gentleman; splendid location; terms moderate.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Nice, comfortable room; modern conveniences; refined; telephone; gentlemen.

[illegible]

62D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large, small; southern exposure; convenience, telephone; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; single hallroom.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Warm, comfortable rooms; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, clean, large, small rooms; refined home; reasonable. Col.—1740.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; suitable for one or two persons; running water; Subway; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Double room; shower; electricity; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Just opened, private house; rooms, en suite, with private baths; $10, $12; other rooms, $5, $7.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Elegant rooms; also suite 3 rooms, suitable bachelor apartments; reasonable.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity, parquet floor; everything modern; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms, also room with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large front room; gentleman; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished room; private house; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; comforts, cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; smaller rooms.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large furnished room; running water; breakfast optional; one, two persons.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, small room; private residence; all conveniences; near Subway, L.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

81ST, 200 WEST.—Large outside room, $6 and $7; second floor; telephone. Werner.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; large, small; southern exposure; convenience, telephone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor; private bath; single room adjoining bath; reasonable.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private baths; medium sized room, running water; bath.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood, near Riverside and Subway.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; front parlor; professional; Subway, "L"; references.

93D, 35 WEST.—Large room, separate kitchenette, $5.75; small heated room, $2.75; phone.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Desirable room, modern apartment; private family; Subway, "L"; references.

97TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; all conveniences. Telephone 7296 River.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive outside room; elevator; private family; $5. Apt. 6E.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside Drive; every comfort and convenience; bath connecting; reasonable.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Single, double rooms, connecting bath; refined house, desirable neighborhood; 'phone.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Beautiful suites, or seperate; southern exposure; modern, refined; suitable doctor.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—Comfortable, warm room; bath, electricity, elevator; Jewish family; gentlemen. Apt. 54.

122D, 511 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive room, for one or two; handsomely furnished; private American family; board optional. Inquire Apt. 12.

122D, 540 WEST.—Home-like corner rooms; refined surroundings; elevator; references. Apt. 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Cozy steam-heated single and connecting rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

123D, (540 Manhattan Av.)—Large, light front room; all conveniences; elevator apartment; private family; $5. Apartment 4H.

136TH, 538 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; conveniences; Subway; gentlemen; references. Apartment 1.

157TH ST., 547 WEST.—TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; CONVENIENCES; ELEVATOR APARTMENT; SUBWAY; EXCELLENT LOCATION. APT. B.

231ST, 167 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Two large rooms; electricity, steam, telephone; $3. Apartment 41.

For Rent.—Nicely furnished rooms. The Rambrandt, Apt. 1, 152 West 57th St.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 145TH ST.—Outside single room; beautifully furnished; private family of two. Telephone Audubon 5552. Apartment 10C.

SMALL, strictly private family having large residence with grounds, uptown, will accommodate one or two gentlemen with one or two rooms; all improvements; well furnished and heated; vicinity Grand Concourse and Fordham Road; 15 minutes to 42d St.; reasonable. L 54 Times.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

WEST END AV., 328.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $4-$15; breakfast optional. Col. 7174.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn. Rooms for young men, $2.75 to $4 per week; club conveniences; elevator service; hot and cold water and telephone in each room; electric light, steam heat; gymnasium; shower and tub baths, swimming pool; convenient to surface lines, elevated and Subway; call or write for descriptive booklet.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, able to draw up trial balance and very accurate at figures; good penman. Write, giving full particulars and salary desired. M. R. Co., 89 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—A bright, neat young girl who writes a good hand and is well versed in figures; must have some experience in ledger posting and in general office routine; hours 8:15 to 5:30. Answer, giving age, experience, and salary expected, which at start must be moderate. Art Embroideries, Box 100 Times Downtown.

MODEL, size 36, experienced in wholesale cloak and suit house; only those of neat appearance need apply. French Models Importing Co., 258 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered. AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Must have public experience; $30.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, not under 40 years of age, will be bonded; state age, experience, and references; salary $12; steady position with manufacturers in the Bronx. L 51 Times.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Wanted, first-class man to manage office of building construction company; must have had thorough experience at estimating, erecting work, be well acquainted with the architects of Greater New York and vicinity; man with knowledge of reinforced concrete buildings as well as general building construction preferred; good position available at once for capable all-around man; communication strictly confidential. L 53 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Young man between 25 and 30; apply by mail only, giving experience and references. L 50 Times.

HEAD WAITER.—Wanted, experienced head waiter, European and American plans. Apply Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City, Mack Latz & Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.—We want a representative 22 to 30 years; American; capable of intelligently handling a thoroughly established trade with New York merchants; salary. Call 11 A. M., Jan. 4. J. J. Davin, 81 Chambers St., New York City.

SALESMEN of good ability to sell kimonos in New England States; also one to cover the Southern States, on commission basis; only experienced need apply. R. Tahan Brother & Co., 132 West 22d.

SALESMAN.—A high-grade salesman, calling on the jobbing toy or stationery trade; money-making side line; city or road; references required; commission only. Water Color Co., 422 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted; one who travels along the coast, to handle a side line of popular-priced ladies' neckwear; on commission basis. Apply at once, L 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for coal company; $75 a month. National Employment Exchange (Agency.) 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER for Wall St. concern; $1,300 a year.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Packard "1438" landaulet car, painted Packard blue, in good condition. Equipment includes Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra shoes and tubes, two extra rims, two tire covers, and trunk rack. (No. 841.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way, N. Y. City.

Peerless touring car, painted maroon, red striping. Equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, clock, two extra rims, and one extra tube. (No. 839.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way, N. Y. City.

HUPMOBILE 1913 and 1914 touring cars; both have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and are guaranteed same as new; will accept any reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Packard "1448" phaeton car. Equipment includes two extra wire wheels, top, windshield, bumper, and trunk rack. (No. 840.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way, N. Y. City.

Overland 1914 touring car, with full electric equipment, just like new in both condition and appearance; no reasonable offer refused. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A very powerful, high-class Renault runabout; absolutely reliable; $1,600. Owner, R 377 Times Downtown.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard Berline limousine, $2.50 hourly; $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard limousine, late model, for monthly service; rates reasonable. O'Connor, 235 West 50th St.

For Hire.—Seven-passenger landaulet Renault. Garnier, 211 W. 82d. Schuyler 4360.

7-passenger limousine, in perfect condition, for hire; $300 monthly. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard landaulet to hire, day, week, month. 139 W. 55th, Aero Garage. C. G.

Automobile Repairing.

Detachable wire wheels for all makes of cars installed and repaired; three-year-guarantee. Jesco Co., 245 W. 55th. Columbus 6245.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents. FULL COURSE, $55. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. 225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—A well-equipped traveling representative for the drug trade; experience in "detailing" physicians necessary; state full particulars, former connections, age, salary expected, and territory covered. Address Pharmaceuticals, Box 28, Station D, New York.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered. AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An English lady of experience desires position as housekeeper in a small family, with or without care of little children; city references. X 299 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Six years' experience. For particulars phone Madison Square 6379.

GRADUATE NURSE, any illness; terms suit family means. Nurse, 136 West 109th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman of high character desires position as housekeeper where integrity and ability would be appreciated. T 110 Times.

NURSE.—Girl, 16, German-American, wishes position, nurse; respectable family; sleep home; (no cards.) Gross, 343 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

NURSE GIRL over three; American Protestant; 24 years; understands German; bright; country preferred. Anxious, 2,110 Mapes Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; thoroughly trained beginner; American; neat, rapid, good speller; no agency; $6. Miss Beck, 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner wishes to connect with reliable firm; medorate salary. Madeline Wachter, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6910 Morningside.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, systematized, untangled, investigation, INCOME TAX reports prepared; superior service; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman—2960.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

A SELLING MAN.—You men of big business who complain you cannot find the right kind of men for responsible position; here is your opportunity; I offer loyalty, personal interest, integrity, initiative, intelligence, high-class selling and executive ability, and wide business experience; compensation dependent upon proof of ability. Address T 132 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; machinist, careful driver; willing; valeting; references. Audo, 528 West 131st.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to drive Ford; capable others. 60 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx.

CREDIT MAN.—Wideawake young man, university graduate, seeks better opportunity as credit manager; also competent accountant and office manager; last position four years; exceptional references. T 129 Times.

MANAGER, &c.—Clothing, furnishings, hats; manager, buyer, good salesman, and advertiser, long experience, highest references, wants position. T 106 Times.

MASSAGE treatments by graduate masseur, with long and successful experience, attending at three city hospitals; treats at gentlemen's residence only. 335 West 14th St. Phone Chelsea 1224.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience; married; age 38; salary $1800. A 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A young business-getter, with several years' road experience, wishes to locate with a reputable house; will be open for engagement Jan. 15; a firm having a proposition good for at least $3,000 yearly and expenses, will find this worth investigating; state particulars in first letter; none but firms wanting a salesman, not simply an order taker, need answer. A 276 Times Downtown.

SPANISH, ENGLISH.—Business man, with 16 years' experience in Latin America and perfect knowledge of the language, would like to communicate with reliable firm desirous of a representative in Spanish-speaking countries; would accept management of coffee or other plantations; have had remarkable success in the handling of native labor; recently in general charge of internal revenue office during American occupation of Vera Cruz; highest references and bond if required. Address Spanish, 703 Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

VALET, &c.—Japanese valet, butler; also cooking; neat, willing; references. Taro, 528 West 131st.

YOUNG MAN, refined, (American,) speaks, teaches perfect French, German, musically accomplished, secretarial ability, desires position in home, elsewhere; highest references; salary no question. T 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good general education, speaking several languages, wants position; is able to deposit securities for any responsible position; willing to start with small salary. T 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good family, high school education, some office and factory experience, wants opportunity to learn good business. Brundage, 247 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, assistant engineer, mechanic; own tools; references. E. E., Times Harlem.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Wanted—Hull to place engine in for oyster dredging; a light-draught oyster sloop preferred, 30 to 35 ft. long, not less than 12 ft. beam. S. A. Walters, Mgr., Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Dec. 28, diamond and sapphire ring in small envelope, between 23d St. Ferry and Peerless Auto Garage, 350 West 50th St.; liberal reward. Return to Pearl White, 1 Congress St., Jersey City Heights.

LOST.—On Wednesday, in a 5th Av. omnibus, or in going from 19th St. and 5th Av. to Arnold, Constable, a small brown wool knitted shawl. Kindly return to Mrs. G. Neyer, 688 Park Av. Reward.

LOST—Thursday morning, between The Times Building, on 43d St., and the Subway station, a gold watch, with fob; fob engraved with initials "F. G. H." Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to F. G. Hartwell, Times Office.

LOST—In or near 554 5th Av., leather jewel case, English, American gold pieces, gold watch, "C. E. T."; small trinkets, beaded handbag, black opera glasses, chipped rims; reward. C. E. T., 554 5th Av.

LOST—$300 reward for the return of a diamond bracelet, between West 73d St. and Eltinge Theatre, or at Eltinge Theatre, Christmas Eve; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of a man's platina watch with sapphires around edge and monogram, "F. B. E." in sapphires on back; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Dec. 28, either on Long Island train leaving Pennsylvania Station 4:34 o'clock or at Cedarhurst, L. I.; reward. Address A 259 Times Downtown.

LOST—Dec. 26, gold mounted, pigskin card case and bill folder, marked "W. L. M." containing sum of money; reward for return to Metcalf, 140 West 79th St.

LOST—Beaded bag, containing money and vanity cases, "Castles in the Air," at 44th St. Theatre, or taxi to 970 Park Av.; reward. Desk, Hotel Gotham.

LOST.—Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, diamond and pearl link bracelet, resembling chain of mountains; reward, $100. Return Walter Hess, 525 West End Av.

LOST—Sable muff has been lost from automobile on 8th Av., between 42d and 23d Sts.; liberal reward. Return to office, Holland House.

LOST—Diamond cluster ring, Thursday night between Waldorf, Biltmore and Gaiety Theatre. Return Mrs. M. Brewer, Waldorf. Liberal reward.

LOST—Suitcase, Dec. 30, from Churchill's, containing clothing, valuables; reward; no questions. Gano, 133 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

LOST.—On Thursday, lady's chain bracelet set with amethyst; suitable reward paid. Communicate A. H., 440 West End Av.

LOST—Probably on Columbus Avenue car, dark leather handbag, containing money; reward. Stahl, 229 West 105th.

LOST.—Fitch muff on Madison and 4th Av. car; reward. Return to 880 East 161st St., Apartment 3 J.

LOST—Christmas Eve, diamond ruby wrist watch; liberal reward. 545 West 158th, Apt. 64.

LOST—Seal ring, gold, green stone; very liberal reward. Return to Mitchell, 130 West 44th St.

LOST—Skunk muff, between 46th to 34th; valued gift; reward. Gibbs, 153 West 46th.

LOST—Gold-tinted pansy brooch, diamond in centre; reward. Telephone Gramercy 660.

LOST—Gold watch fob, with monogram J. A.; reward. J. A. Voice, 210 11th Av.

LOST—Wednesday, Broadway, 46th St., gold watch, initials, "C. D." 260 West 44th.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, on Wednesday night, 46th, 6th Av.; reward. Mallone, 815 6th Av.

$25 REWARD for the return of a small pin, bow shape, set with 14 small diamonds and 4 black onyx; lost on Dec. 19, 1914, either at the Strand Theatre or between there and 875 Park Av., N. Y. C. Return to W. C. Wiley, 15 William St., N. Y. C. Telephone Broad 550.

$25 REWARD FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND AND ONYX RING LOST LADIES' ROOM, HOTEL CLARIDGE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. 12 WEST 83D. 'PHONE SCHUYLER—3952.

$500 REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. RETURN OF LADY'S BROOCH SET IN DIAMONDS. 1,200 MADISON AV., 7TH FLOOR. 4600 LENOX.

PARTY who got purse at Waldorf Thursday will save arrest by returning to Waldorf desk Saturday; no questions.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—West Highland white female puppy, about year old, corner of Madison Av. and 35th. Return 22 Park Av. Reward.

LOST—$25 reward return French bull dog, dark brindle, bat ears, screw tail. Lost from 5 West 9th St., 7 P. M., Dec. 30.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

New York, December 31st, 1914. Mr. EDWIN C. HOYT, who has heretofore held our Power of Attorney, is this day admitted as a partner in our firm. MORAN BROTHERS.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers or parties interested in investment for development of small but profitable business manufacturing celluloid novelties, printing, moulding, &c.; unlimited field; prefer plant outside of city for expansion; might consolidate; bank and commercial references. H 46 Times Downtown.

A representative to the Argentine Republic is about to sail, and notifies those firms interested in that market that he takes any representation for that country. Jesus Carrocera, 146 West 65th St., New York City.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

London firm is open to take up agencies of all kinds of goods suitable for introduction into Europe; first-class reference. Apply H. H. Westfield & Co., 15-17 Lower Seymour St., London, W.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, party with capital to invest in developed wholesale pattern hat business; splendid opportunity for right person. Address Blackburn, 607 West 137th St.

Party with executive ability wanted for salaried position as manager, manufacturing business; investment $4,500 required. "Unusual," T 133 Times.

Prosperous weekly Summer resort newspaper for sale, $1,500; ideal vacation business opportunity; established 12 years. "Professor," T 135 Times.

Large manufacturing corporation wants branch managers for various up-State cities; investment $750 required. "Electric," T 134 Times.

A mail order house wants to get in touch with manufacturers of novelties for household use; send full description in letter. E. R. Schaefer, 286 5th Av., Room 308.

YOUNG MAN with commercial experience desires to invest and secure position in business offering established future. T 112 Times.

Partner or financial backer wanted with $5,000 in going manufacturing business; will stand most rigid investigation. T 100 Times.

MACHINE SHOP TO LET for manufacturing all kinds of metal articles; rent cheap. X 296 Times Annex.

For sale, 4-year lease, store, 30x90. 858 West 125th St.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND CORPORATION, 803 Woolworth Building, pays more for accumulated dividend policies than the life insurance companies pay.

Fireproof windows and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. Gescheidt, 212 East 52d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 500, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5322. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,003.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents a line.

For Sale.—Taken for debt, two Underwood typewriters and comercial dictaphone machines, also shaving machines, in perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Room 36, 311 Madison Av.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGHEST PRICES for pawn tickets, diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, antiques, artificial teeth. A. S. Borg, 146 West 23d.

ALIEN LABOR CLAUSE VOID, COURT HOLDS

Appellate Division Unanimous Against Application of Law to Subways.

GOES TO COURT OF APPEALS

City Declared to be Proprietor, Not Sovereign, in Its Ownership of Railways.

The clause of the Labor Law declaring it illegal to employ aliens on public works such as subways, was ordered to be unconstitutional yesterday by the Appellate Division.

This would, ordinarily, remove that statute as an obstacle to letting more subway contracts, of which five, aggregating $12,000,000 are nearly ready for advertising, but as it is desired to settle the matter finally, it will be taken to the Court of Appeals by the Public Service Commission.

The question came before the Appellate Division in two cases. Clarence A. Crane, secretary of the General Contractor's Association, appealed from a misdemeanor conviction in Special Sessions for employing aliens on a sewer contract, and William Heim, a taxpayer who had asked for an injunction to restrain the Public Service Commission from enforcing the law against subway contractors, appealed from the order of Justice Newburger sustaining the demurrer interposed by the Commission.

Court Unanimous.

The two cases were considered together, and the opinion was written by Justice Scott, all the other members of the court concurring. The contention of the Public Service Commission that the State had as much right to impose conditions affecting aliens regarding employment on Subway work as in its civil service was brushed aside, and it was held that it was impossible to consider that the city was undertaking the construction of Subways as anything but a business enterprise.

"The policy of New York," Justice Scott said, "has always been to welcome not only the citizens of our sister States, but emigrants from abroad, to equal participation in all the opportunities and advantages of its business life. If the policy indicated in the statute now under consideration—Section 14 of the labor law—had ben formulated and carried into operation half a century earlier it may be that the growth and progress of the State would not be the subject of so much pride or as gratifying to all the people as it is.

"We are unable to see how the public health, safety, and morals can be affected by the citizenship or alienage of laborers upon the Subways or upon other works of a similar character."

Proprietor Not Sovereign.

Justice Scott said it seemed to be conceded by the Public Service Commission, in upholding the prohibition of alien labor, that it would be incompetent for the Legislature to impose upon persons not engaged on public works, such restrictions as had been attempted in the case of the city, which the Justice described as "an arm of the State." This led him to consider the nature of the subway work, concerning which he said:

"The subway is a business enterprise of the city through which money may be made or lost, the same as if were owned by an ordinary railway corporation. It is built by and belongs to the city as a proprietor, and not as a Sovereign.

"The State has no more right to impose such a test (the test of citizenship) upon persons employed in building a subway for the city than it would have if the subway were being constructed by a private enterprise or individual."

In concurring with Justice Scott and his other colleagues Presiding Justice Ingraham added a memorandum, which read in part:

"The city is not building these subways for the benefit of the people of the State but for the benefit of the municipal corporation, and it owns such subways, and they are operated not as public works but as the private property of the city.

Not Applicable to Subways.

"It seems clear, therefore, that, even assuming that the Legislature had power to impose such an obligation upon the City of New York by limiting the prohibition to 'public works,' such limitation did not apply to work of the character described in the complaint in this action. Therefore the provision of the section of the labor law did not apply to the City of New York when building a subway or railroad as a business enterprise of the city."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Conway, counsel for Mr. Heilms, expressed himself yesterday as well pleased with the decision. He has always been certain, he said, that the law could not be held constitutional in this respect.

At the Public Service Commission no comment was made on the result of the appeal, as a copy of the opinions had not been received yesterday, but it was said that an appeal would be made at once.

Court Imposes "Curfew Sentence."

Magistrate Appleton, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, in dealing with two young men who by their associations and actions had made life miserable for their parents, sent the elder one, Jacob Epstein, 23 years old, of 124 West 127th Street, to the New York City Reformatory, and liberated Samuel Hirsch, 18 years old, of 1327 Fifth Avenue, under a suspended sentence on the youth's promise that he would be in bed at 9:45 o'clock every night for a year.

Owners of Unmuzzled Dogs Fined.

Nine persons were fined $5 each in the West Side police Court yesterday for letting their dogs run unmuzzled. Magistrate McQuade imposed the fines. One case was that of Mrs. Catherine Bolls of 376 West End Avenue, who said her dog was 11 years old, blind in one eye, and a cripple from rheumatism, but the Magistrate fined her all the same.

O'Leary to be Sworn in Today.

Denis O'Leary, the new District Attorney of Queens, with Frederick G. DeWitt, his first assistant, Frank Adele, Theodore J. Groh, and William Morris, assistants, James F. Barry, chief clerk, William F. E. Borges, confidential investigator, and William Meyer, confidential stenographer, will be sworn in by Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court at noon today.

TWO MORE BAFF ARRESTS.

Perkins Gets Names of Murdered Man's Business Foes.

Two more men were arrested late yesterday afternoon in connection with the murder of Barnet Baff in West Washington Market on last Nov. 24, and one of them, captured in time to be arraigned before Judge Malone of General Sessions, sitting as a Magistrate, was held in $10,000 bail as a material witness. The other was locked up in Police Headquarters.

Beyond giving the names of the men, Inspector Faurot refused information. The one held in $10,000 bail is William Scymanski of 140 Essex Street, Jersey City, known also as Luke Doyle. He said he was agent for the Teamsters' Union. He was arrested at Cortlandt and West Streets, near the ferry. The second prisoner is Meyer Shine of 215 Forsyth Street, known as "Starker" Shine, meaning "Shine the Strong." He is 21 years old and a chicken puller. He was arrested at his home and held also as a material witness.

The capture of the pair followed the adjournment, without action, of the Grand Jury, which will assemble again next Thursday. District Attorney Perkins, who went to Albany, said just before his departure that he was satisfied with the progress already made and, on his return, would take charge of the Baff case himself.

Assistant District Attorney Deuel was in conference for several hours in the afternoon with Rabbi Magnes, of the Kehillah of the United Hebrew Charities, who acted as a mediator in 1913 between Baff and his trade rivals. He furnished Mr. Deuel with several affidavits made by Baff and his enemies. Baff was accused in the affidavits of unfair competition and ruthless methods and in return he accused his enemies of dishonesty and combining against him. The retaff dealers who made affidavits swore that Baff was ruining them by his methods and he replied that they had hired thugs and thieves to attack and rob him.

Harry Baff, son of the murdered man, was the principal witness before the Grand Jury yesterday.

Woolworth Tower
SEE
New York At Night
With its Myriad Ever-Changing Lights
The Most Remarkable View in the World
Tower Illuminated Tonight
SOUVENIR BOOKLETS

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:15
XTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:15
"Story Which Thrills." De Foe in Morning World.
SECRET STRINGS
WITH
Lou-Tellegen
"A Real Genius."—Morning Sun.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Tomorrow 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT
"Hello Broadway"
with Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matn TODAY, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. Seats 50c to $2.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE. 59TH ST. Phone 9500 Col. Nights 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
Polygamy
THE MOST STARTLING LOVE STORY EVER STAGED.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., nr. 3d Av. Mats. Today & Tomor "SARI"
The Happiest of Operettas. Next Week—POTASH & PERLMUTTER.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside.
VAN-KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Av. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC

Should A Woman Divorce?
A PLAY FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST.
Weber's BROADWAY AT 29th 1 to 11 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(Century Theatre Lyceum.)
Central Park W., 63d St.
Phone 8800 Columbus. Evgs 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Mat. Today 2:30. "Diane." Tom'l, Sat. Mat. & Night "Divorcons"

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway.
SIDNEY DREW (Himself)
"The Sins of the Mothers," Special Pictures. Sunday—Complete Change of Pictures.

BANDBOX 205-9 EAST 57th Phone Plaza 812.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.
"Poor Little Thing," by Jerome K. Jerome.

OPERA SEATS Phone 8790 Bryant. Seats for Caruso in Manon Lescaut TONIGHT. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way, 38th Opposite Opera House. 1418 B'way.

6 Piano Recitals, week of Jan. 18—AEOLIAN HALL
SAPIRSTEIN

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. EVA TANGUAY Mason, Keeler & Co., Matthews & Shayne, oths. Daily Mat. 35-75c
COLONIAL Minnie Dupree & Co., Ideal, Ryan & Lee, Burr & Hope, and 6 Big Acts. Daily Mat. 25c
ALHAMBRA Clark & Hamilton, Fannie Brice, "Scenes from Grand Opera," 50c. Daily Mat. 25c
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. MARY PICKFORD in "Cinderella." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10c to 50c. Next Wk, "The Girl of the Golden West"

HAMMERSTEIN'S—1345 and 7:45 Sharp. Liane Carrera (Anna Held's Daughter) Maude Lambert & Ernest Hall, Bixley & Fink. 15 oths.

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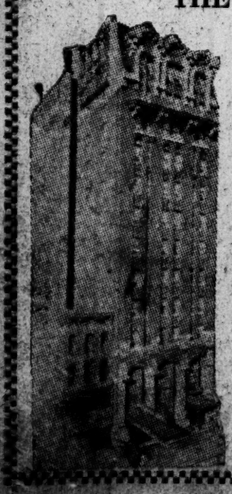
A hotel in every respect classed with the "great" hotels of New York. The excellence of its service, the beauty and luxuriousness of its appointments, and the atmosphere of quiet elegance pervading the entire place, all blend to make THE HERMITAGE a delightful place to live, whether for a few days or the whole season through.
Located at Broadway, Seventh Ave. and Forty-second Street, it is one of the three most conveniently situated hotels in the city.
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What to See in New York

Mon.	TWIN BEDS	By SALISBURY FIELD and MARGARET MAYO	FULTON THEATRE
Tues.	Under Cover With WILLIAM COURTENAY	By ROI COOPER MEGRUE	CORT THEATRE
Wed.	Margaret Illington IN THE LIE	By HENRY ARTHUR JONES	HARRIS THEATRE
Thurs.	STAY AT HOME WITH THE FAMILY		AND REST
Fri.	The Show Shop With DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS	By JAMES FORBES	HUDSON THEATRE
Sat.	TWIN BEDS THE LAUGH FESTIVAL		FULTON THEATRE

Selwyn & Company's 4 Big Hits in New York

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:15. LAST MATINEES TODAY & TOMORROW. DRIVEN LAST WEEK
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Thurs. MATINEE TODAY. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY. HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 in VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney. AFTER THE SHOW VISIT ZIEGFELD'S DANSE DE FOLLIES. Atop this theatre. Starting Jan. 5—Reservations Ready Monday. ZIEGFELD'S MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Today & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15 Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. "ONE OF THE REALLY NOTABLE PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON."—World. OTIS SKINNER in the New Comedy "THE SILENT VOICE" 4 Acts Play.

SPEND 3 HAPPY HOURS OF YOUR HAPPY NEW YEAR AT THE SHOW SHOP WITH DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS and an all-American cast of laugh provokers, TODAY MATINEE 2:15 and TONIGHT at 8:15 HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., Just East of B'way.

FULTON 46th Street W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS
HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY. "Miss Illington . . . stirred the audience to its marrow."—Post. MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES
BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY, Tomorrow & Thursday. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL
ELTINGE 42d St. nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY "KICK IN"
Grand O. H. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1.00. "Papa's Darling." Mat. Today. Next Week—The New Comedy, "Kitty Mackay."
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15 Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TUES. AFT., JAN'Y 12. ISADORA DUNCAN
Tickets, 50c. to $2.50. Boxes (seating 8) $30 and $24. Now at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday, Aft., Jan. 4 at 3. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 5th, at 3. JULIA CULP
SONG RECITAL. COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (STEINWAY). TICKETS at Box Office or Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER, 1451 Broadway.

The Children's Educational Theatre presents "The Little Princess." Cast of sixty-five characters. Washington Irving High School, 16th St. and Irving Place, January 1st 8:15 P. M.; January 2d, 2:15 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. All seats 10c., on sale at box office.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 6463 Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38 St., Normandie Hotel

MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Burlesque. PASSING REVIEW OF 1914. Mat. Today.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS
MAJESTIC Mats. Wednesday, New Year's Saturday. SAM BERNARD in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET. Jan. 4—PAULINE FREDERICK in "INNOCENT"
LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING. Mats. New Year's, Wed. & Sat. at 2.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats, $1. Last 3 Weeks OF WARS OF THE WORLD In Preparation—A big Surprise.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2. "A RIPPING SHOW."—Tribune.
LONDON GAIETY CO. of 80 in "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. THE LILAC DOMINO
CASTLES IN AIR Atop 44th St. Thea. Phone 5935 Bryant. Nightly at 11 P. M. MR. & MRS. Vernon Castle Adm. $1. Matinee Tea Saturday at 5. BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY—DINNER A LA CARTE WILL BE SERVED FROM 6 TO 10. NO ADMISSION CHARGED DURING THESE HOURS.
COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Thurs. MARIE TEMPEST in "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY" Preceded by "THE DUMB & THE BLIND."
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50. Good Seats in First Balcony, 50c, 75c & $1.00.
Experience
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w Thurs. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w Under Cover & Wed. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY (NEW YEAR'S.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Tonight at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz. Sat. at 8:15 (To to $4.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. Evs. Concert. Pablo Casals. Cond., Destinn; Botta and entire Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Leonhardt, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Tegani, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Jan. 5, at 8. La Traviata. Hempel, Matfield; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MARCELLA SEMBRICH
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN-POLISH RELIEF FUND
FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin). Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, MON. EVG., JAN'Y 11, at 8:15. CARL FRIEDBERG
2d Piano Recital. Tickets 50c to $2. Baldwin Piano.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47. Burlesque. Mat. Today. Geo. Stone & Etta Pillard with Social Maids.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. Special Matinee Today. Best Seats $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.
39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. "80 Horse Power Vis Comica." —Reamer, Sun. MARIE DRESSLER in "A MIX-UP."
CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. New Musical Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. LADY LUXURY with INA CLAIRE.
LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today, Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK with MLLE. DORZIAT
Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.
PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST 4 TIMES OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL PLAYS IN ITS HISTORY!! Popular Matinee Today. Regular Mat. Tomorrow.
Manhattan Opera Co. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2. HAPPY NEW YEAR. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY. Matinees Today and Tomorrow.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. THE MIDNIGHT GIRL with GEORGE MACFARLANE Next Week—Lew Fields—High Cost of Loving.

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JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Tomorrow (Sat.) Afternoon at 2:30 AEOLIAN HALL. A CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE with MISS KITTY CHEATHAM
In SONGS and DESCRIPTIVE RECITATIONS. Tickets 50c to $1.50 now at Aeolian Hall Box Office.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3—CARNEGIE HALL REQUEST PROGRAMME
Tkts. 50c to $1.50 at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Aft., Jan. 3.
GEORGE BARRERE, FLUTE
ARKADY BOURSTIN, VIOLIN
Smetana, Dvorak, Saint-Saens, Suk.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Aft., at 2:30. 2nd Violin Recital Zimbalist
Seats at Box Office (STEINWAY PIANO.) MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
Irving Pl. Theatre Friday & Saturday Mats. "Schneewittchen." Fri. & Sat. Nights, "Infanterie Flamme."

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POPULAR PRICED BENEFIT FOR THE POOR OF NEW YORK
Sunday Eve. Jan. 3
PRICES 50c to $2.00 (Seats Selling)
ALICE NIELSON, Opera Star; LYDIA LOPOKOVA, Classic Dancer; ALICE BRADY, Dramatic Star; PEARL WHITE, Original of "Pauline and Elaine"; EMY WEHLEN of "Tonight's the Night" Co.; ARNOLD DALY, Dramatic Star; ARCHIE GUNN, Famous Artist, in "Studio Life"; BUD FISHER, Creator of "Mutt & Jeff"; MAE MURRAY, Famous Ball Room Dancer; FANNIE BRICE, Vaudeville Star; LADDIE CLIFF, Vaudeville Star, and
WILLIAM A. BRADY (Himself)
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IN A SPECIAL MONSTER ARRANGEMENT OF THOMPSON'S BUCHANAN'S GREAT MELODRAMA "LIFE"
A GREAT 4-HOUR SHOW
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AUSPICES OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN EXTENDED MAS FUND.

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42d St. GRILL 42d St. & Madison Ave. MUSIC-DANCING WM. HEALY.
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The Ferncy Miss Tucker 26 East 33d St. THE 61-FEET TEA ROOM IN NEW YORK. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. SMOKING in Our Conservatory.
TABLE D'HOTE $1.50 HOTEL ST. ANDREW BROADWAY AT 77TH STREET. "ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL" ON EUROPEAN PLAN. MUSIC EVERY NIGHT. DANCING IN GRILL ROOM.
WOMEN in Business THE RUTLEDGE Lexington Ave. at 48th St. Unexcelled for Comfort and Convenience. Rates $10 to $18 Weekly.

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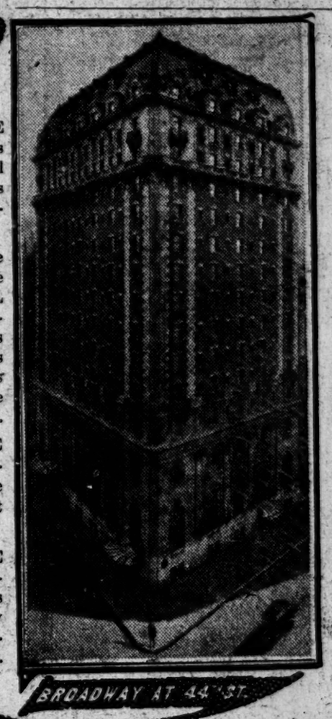
All rooms in THE CLARIDGE are furnished in exquisite taste—another point of difference.
THE CLARIDGE excels the generality of good hotels in nearly every respect.

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